

WATTYL SPEED STAIN THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
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CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5050-97
Version No:1

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL SPEED STAIN THINNER

SYNONYMS

"Speed Stain thinner solvent"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

PRODUCT USE

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Used as thinner for Speed Stain. May also be used to clean equipment.

SUPPLIER

Company: Watty1 Pty Ltd
Address:
4 Steel St
Blacktown
NSW, 2148
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008
Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Flammable.

May form explosive peroxides.

Harmful by inhalation.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. May cause harm to the unborn child.

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Keep locked up.

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

Keep container tightly closed.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
aromatic solvent 100	Not avail.	30-60
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	30-60

contains less than 0.1% benzene

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

- 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
Avoid giving alcohol.

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 contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- 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.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach. Gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after intubation, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be observed. For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons, the primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is

- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood oxygenation should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiograms have been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously intoxicated patients, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential for catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the first choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
 - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
 - Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

Personal Protective Equipment

- Breathing apparatus.
- Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- 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

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid generation of static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.
(ii) : Where a can is to be used
as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)
(i) : Removable head packaging;
(ii) : Cans with friction closures and
(iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions. In the presence of strong bases or

the salts of strong bases, at elevated temperatures, the potential exists for runaway reactions. Contact with aluminium should be avoided. Release of hydrogen gas may result.

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- 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/m?	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m?	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m?	TWA F/CC
Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m?	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m?	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m?	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (1-Methoxy-2- propanol acetate)	50	274	100	548			

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of inji personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only a thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear, colourless flammable liquid; floats on water. Strong solvent smell.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

Molecular weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (?C): Not available.
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible
pH (1% solution): Not available.
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (?C): Not available.
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (?C): 145-170
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.90-0.95
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.
Evaporation Rate: Slow
Flash Point (?C): 41-43
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Decomposition Temp (?C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Harmful by inhalation.

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

May cause harm to the unborn child.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

AROMATIC SOLVENT 100:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER: TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 8532 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg* * [CCINFO]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4345 ppm/6h

A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.

The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. [I.C.I]

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

UNDG:
Dangerous Goods Class: 3 Subrisk: N
UN Number: 1263 Packing Group: I

Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

aromatic solvent 100 (CAS No: None):
No regulations applicable

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (CAS: 108-65-6) is found on the following lists:
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer as CAS: 845-50-1

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1

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