

Version 1.4

Orica Woodcare

ABN 99 004 117 828

1330 Ferntree Gully Rd, SCORESBY VIC 3179

www.toby.com.au

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**Toby Reducer Thinners****Statement of Hazardous Nature**

This substance is hazardous according to the criteria of Worksafe Australia
All ingredients are listed on the AICS

IDENTIFICATION

Use: Thinner for polyurethane finishes.	UN Number: 1993
	Class: 3
Correct Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid, N.O.S., (Contains Xylene)	Subsidiary Risk: None allocated
	Hazchem: 3[Y]E
	Packing Group: II
Appropriate EPG 3 A 1	SUSDP Schedule: 6

DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

Appearance: Clear liquid	Odour: Aromatic
Percent Volatiles: 100%	Specific Gravity: Approx 0.87
Boiling Point: 116 °C	Melting Point: Not applicable
Flash Point: 17 °C	Flammability Limits: LEL 1.1 %, UEL 7.6 %
Vapour Pressure: 14 mm Hg	Solubility in water : Slightly soluble

Other Properties: Incompatible with Class 5 dangerous goods. May attack some forms of rubber, plastics and coatings.

INGREDIENTS:	Proportion	CAS No
Xylene	> 60 %	1330-20-7
Methyl isobutyl ketone	10 - 30 %	108-10-1

Abbreviations: n.a = not applicable, n.d = not determined, n.all. = not allocated

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION**HEALTH EFFECTS****Acute****SWALLOWED**

Strong irritant, ingestion can cause abdominal pains, nausea, diarrhoea. Vomiting may cause aspiration into lungs with severe lung damage possible.

EYE

Contact with liquid or vapour can cause irritation, pain and corneal damage . Immediate treatment is needed to avoid permanent damage.

SKIN

Strong irritant if left in contact, with repeated or prolonged contact causing allergic reactions and / or dermatitis to susceptible persons.

INHALED

Dizziness, breathing difficulties, headache, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness possible from severe exposure, particularly in confined or poorly ventilated areas. Deliberately concentrating and inhaling vapours ("chroming") may cause death.

CHRONIC

Prolonged or repeated skin or inhalation exposures may lead to adverse central nervous system, kidney, liver and blood effects. Prolonged skin exposure may lead to dermatitis.

FIRST AID

Note: If ANY adverse reaction occurs transport IMMEDIATELY to hospital or doctor.

SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with water and give two glasses of water or milk to drink. Do not induce vomiting. If patient involuntarily vomits encourage to lean forward to avoid aspiration. If symptoms persist or patient was known to have ingested a large amount seek prompt medical assistance.

EYE

Immediately: Hold eyelids open and flush eye for 15 minutes with water. Ensure inside of upper and lower eyelids are flushed. Gently lift upper and lower eyelids away from eyes to flush. If symptoms persist seek prompt medical attention.

SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing and footwear (while under safety shower if appropriate). Flush affected area with water for 3-5 minutes followed by washing gently with soap and water for a further 5 minutes. Rinse well and pat dry. If symptoms persist seek prompt medical assistance.

INHALED

Remove patient (while wearing SCBA if concentrations are high) to fresh air. Allow to rest. Rinse mouth and nose with water. Provide artificial respiration if breathing stops. Seek prompt medical attention unless recovery is virtually immediate.

FIRST AID FACILITIES

Provide normal industrial first aid facilities including eye-wash stations and safety showers as appropriate.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR:

Provide supportive care and treatment based on the patient's reaction to the exposure. Emesis should be undertaken after the Physician's review of the patient as the toxic effects may be outweighed by the dangers of aspiration. For further information contact the :

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 13 11 26 in all States

Prepared by SSC Pty Ltd Brisbane 07 3821 0176

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE**EXPOSURE STANDARDS**

(WorkSafe Australia Exposure Standards May 1995)

WorkSafe Australia has not established an exposure standard for this product. The standard for the ingredients has been set: :

<i>Substance</i>	<i>TWA</i>	<i>STEL</i>
Xylene	80 ppm	150 ppm
Methyl isobutyl ketone	50 ppm	75 ppm

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use only in well ventilated areas, ensure TWA not exceeded. In areas with doubtful ventilation use intrinsically safe mechanical ventilation and / or vapour extraction systems. Do not use in tanks without breathing apparatus, safety belts, lifelines and constant supervision.

PERSONAL PROTECTION**Respiratory Protection**

If concentrations may exceed the Exposure Standards use respirator fitted with an organic vapour filter to AS 1715 & 1716. In confined spaces use SCBA or air-supplied respirator.

Eye Protection

Use goggles to AS 1337 when mixing, or decanting.

Gloves

When mixing or decanting wear neoprene, nitrile or butyl rubber gloves to AS 1337.

Clothing

Wear Tyvec or cotton overalls fastened at the neck and wrist.

Industrial Hygiene

Follow normal industrial / chemical hygiene practices.

FLAMMABILITY:

Product is flammable if in contact with flame or any ignition source, vapours may be readily ignited by sparks or other ignition sources. Vapours may form an explosive mixture with air.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION**STORAGE AND TRANSPORT**

Store in accordance with AS 1940-93 and local regulations. In the home store away from sources of ignition and dangerous goods showing a yellow class label (Class 5). Transport as UN 1993 Class 3 PG II in accordance with the ADG Code & Regulations, the IMDG Code or the IATA DG Regulations as applicable to the mode of transport.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

Switch off or remove all potential ignition sources. Prevent material entering drains or waterways. Send unnecessary personnel out of area. Wear full protective clothing including rubber boots and respirator. Spread sand, soil or other inert absorbent over the pool. When saturated collect into plastic pails or bucket, fit lids, label and place in a safe area to await disposal in accordance with local regulations for hazardous wastes. Thoroughly ventilate area before continuing normal work.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Liquid and vapour highly flammable. Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases. Heat may cause violent rupture of containers. Vapours may form an explosive atmosphere in air.

