

PRODUCT NAME OSMOSE PROTIM WRF2

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name OSMOSE (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD
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Web Site http://www.osmose.com.au

Synonym(s)

Use(s)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R65 Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY PHRASES

S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (show the label where possible).

S53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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

UN No.	1300	Hazchem Code	3[Y]	Pkg Group	III
DG Class	3	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated	EPG	3A1

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	Conc.	CAS No.
WHITE SPIRIT	Not Available	>90%	8052-41-3
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	C4-H9-N-O	<5%	96-29-7
LINSEED OIL	Not Available	<10%	8001-26-1

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 Leave area of exposure. If symptoms develop, seek urgent medical attention. If assisting a person exposed, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator (or Air-line respirator in poorly ventilated areas). If person is not breathing, apply artificial respiration and seek urgent medical attention.

Skin Gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.

Ingestion DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately wash out mouth with water, and then give water to drink. Seek medical attention.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Flammable. May evolve toxic gases (hydrocarbons, carbon oxides) when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.
Fire and Explosion	Flammable - explosive vapour. Evacuate area & contact emergency services. Toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) 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	3[Y]

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage	If spilt (bulk), contact emergency services if appropriate. Wear splash-proof goggles, neoprene/nitrile gloves, a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator (where inhalation risk exists), coveralls, an apron and boots. Ventilate and clear area of all unprotected personnel. Absorb spill with sand or similar and place in clean, sealed containers for disposal.
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7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage	Store tightly sealed in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, direct sunlight, 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 bunded 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

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	WHITE SPIRIT (8052-41-3) ES-STEL : 200 ppm (1,050 mg/m3) ES-TWA: 790 mg/m3 WES-TWA: 100 ppm (525 mg/m3) METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME (96-29-7) ES-TWA: 20 ppm (Dow Corning guide)
PPE	Wear splash-proof goggles and neoprene or nitrile gloves. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) Respirator. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	LIGHT YELLOW LIQUID	Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Odour	SLIGHT SOLVENT ODOUR	Specific Gravity	0.80
pH	NOT AVAILABLE	% Volatiles	90 %
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	NOT AVAILABLE	Flash Point	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Upper Explosion Limit	8.0 %
Boiling Point	152°C to 198°C	Lower Explosion Limit	0.9 %

PRODUCT NAME OSMOSE PROTIM WRF2

Evaporation Rate

NOT AVAILABLE

Autoignition Temperature

NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites, peroxides), acids (eg. sulphuric acid), strong alkalis (eg. hydroxides), heat and ignition sources.
Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases (hydrocarbons, carbon oxides) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Low to moderate toxicity - irritant. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and vapour generation or inhalation. Over exposure may result in adverse effects to the central nervous system.
Eye	Irritant. Exposure may result in lacrimation, irritation, pain and redness.
Inhalation	Irritant. Inhalation may cause irritation to the respiratory system, nose and throat irritation, coughing, and headache. Over exposure may result in nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.
Skin	Irritant. Prolonged and repeated contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin with rash and dermatitis.
Ingestion	Low to moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness with large doses. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
Toxicity Data	WHITE SPIRIT (8052-41-3) LD50 (Ingestion): > 5000 mg/kg (rat) METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME (96-29-7) LD50 (Ingestion): 930 mg/kg (rat) LD50 (Skin): 200 uL/kg (rabbit)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.
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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	Dispose of by controlled incineration, by licensed or competent personnel. Contact the manufacturer for additional information. 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	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE				
UN No.	1300	DG Class	3	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Pkg Group	III	Hazchem Code	3[Y]	EPG	3A1
IATA					
Shipping Name	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE			Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
UN No.	1300	DG Class	3		
Pkg Group	III				
IMDG					
Shipping Name	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE			Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
UN No.	1300	DG Class	3		
Pkg Group	III				

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.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

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:

mg/m³ - Milligrams per cubic metre

ppm - Parts Per Million

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

CNS - Central Nervous System

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.

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.

Report Status

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

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 MSDS, 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 MSDS.

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PRODUCT NAME OSMOSE PROTIM WRF2

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End of Report