

PAW55

Product MSDS

Issue Date: May 2009

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

PAW55

PRODUCT USE

» Used according to manufacturer's directions.

SUPPLIER

Company: Made in Australia for : Protect A Window Franchising Pty Ltd

Address: PO Box 359
Paradise Point
QLD 4216
Australia

Telephone: +61 7 5529 6098
+61 7 5529 6137

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S24

S39

S26

Safety Phrases

» Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

» Avoid contact with skin.

» Wear eye/face protection.

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

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
resin solution		>60
2, 2, 4- trimethyl- 1, 3- pentanediol monoisobutyrate	25265-77-4	<1
diuron	330-54-1	<0.1
carbendazim	10605-21-7	<0.05
2- octyl- 4- isothiazolin- 3- one	26530-20-1	<0.01
hydrocarbon solvent		<5
other ingredients not contributing to the classification		balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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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 or hair contact occurs:
- 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- » Treat symptomatically.
- for diuron:
- Symptomatic and supportive action is indicated.
 - Methaemoglobinaemia is possible
 - if compound is hydrolysed in vivo to aniline.
 - Methaemoglobinaemia causes cyanosis. Reversion of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin is spontaneous after removal from exposure, so moderate degrees of cyanosis need be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS

- » Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	diuron (Diuron)	10

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 2, 2, 4- trimethyl- 1, 3- pentanediol monoisobutyrate:
- carbendazim:
- 2- octyl- 4- isothiazolin- 3- one:

CAS:25265- 77- 4 CAS:77- 68- 9
CAS:10605- 21- 7
CAS:26530- 20- 1

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type ANO-P 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 irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- » Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
 - frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity,.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- » General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Milky-white liquid with a mild odour; miscible with water

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C): <0
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not available
Volatile Component (%vol): 30- 35 g/l (VOC)
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 100 approx
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.02- 1.08
pH (as supplied): 4.0- 6.0
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
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.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
» Not applicable.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
» Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

» Diuron is absorbed readily through the gut and lungs while uptake through the skin is more limited. It is slightly toxic to mammals but juveniles are more susceptible than adults(18).

2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE:

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ***
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >16 ml/kg *
Dermal (g.pig) LD50: >16 ml/kg ***
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.55 mg/l/6h
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1600 mg/kg ***
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3200 mg/kg
Dermal (Guinea) pig: LD50>20 ml/kg

» The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) ***

Ames Test: negative ***

Micronucleus, mouse: negative ***

Not mutagenic ***

No effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat ***

* [SWIFT]

** [Eastman]

*** [Perstop]

IRRITATION

Skin - Slight Irritant *

Skin (rabbit): Mild ***

Eyes - Moderate Irritant *

DIURON:

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1017 mg/kg
Dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

» Diuron is absorbed readily through the gut and lungs while uptake through the skin is more limited. It is slightly toxic to mammals but juveniles are more susceptible than adults(18).

Note: Equivocal animal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

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NOTE: This substance may contain impurities (tetrachlorazobenzene and tetrachloroazoxybenzene).

Maximum impurity levels are proscribed under various jurisdictions

ADI: 0.006 mg/kg/day

NOEL: 0.625 mg/kg/day

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

» Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction..
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None (ADG6)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

WB5000m(CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

Regulations for ingredients

2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate (CAS: 25265-77-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate (CAS: 77-68-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

diuron (CAS: 330-54-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - pesticides)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality

Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity)

Table 2

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Maximum Residue Limits (Australia only) - Schedule 3 - Chemical Groups

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

carbendazim (CAS: 10605-21-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - pesticides)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Maximum Residue Limits (Australia only) - Schedule 3 - Chemical Groups

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Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CAS: 26530-20-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
2, 2, 4- trimethyl- 1, 3- pentanediol monoisobutyrate	25265- 77- 4, 77- 68- 9

- » Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources.
- » The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.