

CSR MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Designer Series Façade Panel Primer

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name:	Designer Series Façade Panel Primer
Other Names:	nil
Product Codes/Trade Names:	nil
Recommended Use:	Façade panel primer
Applicable In:	Australia
Supplier:	CSR Building Products Limited ABN 55 008 631 356
Address:	Triniti 3, 39 Delhi Road, North Ryde NSW 2113, Australia
Telephone:	+61 2 9235 8000 (or 1800 807 668 (available in Australia only))
Email Address:	http://www.csr.com.au/Common/Contactus.asp
Web Site:	www.csr.com.au
Facsimile:	+61 2 9372 5819
Emergency Phone Number:	000 Fire Brigade and Police (available in Australia only)
Poisons Information Centre:	13 11 26 (available in Australia only)

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is issued by the Supplier in accordance with National standards and guidelines from Safe Work Australia (SWA – formerly ASCC/NOHSC). The information in it must not be altered, deleted or added to. The Supplier will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its MSDS by any other person or organization. The Supplier will issue a new MSDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or Standards, Codes, Guidelines, or Regulations.

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE: Classified as **Hazardous** as delivered, according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia (SWA – formerly ASCC/NOHSC) Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008] 3rd Edition.

Designer Series Façade Panel Primer is classified as **Dangerous Goods** according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Risk Phrases	Safety Phrases
R11 - Highly flammable. R20/22 - Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. R36/38 - Irritating to eyes and skin. R66 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.	S7/9 - Keep container tightly closed and in a well ventilated place. S16 - Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S23 - Do not breathe vapour. S24/25 - Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S29 - Do not empty into drains. S33 - Take precautionary measures against static discharges. S36/37/39 - Wear suitable protective clothing/gloves and eye/face protection. S45 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible).



SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name:	Synonyms:	Proportion:	CAS Number:
Ethyl acetate	n/a	50-60%	141-78-6
Urethane pre-polymer	n/a	30-40%	n/a
Additive agent	n/a	10-20%	n/a
Butyl acetate	n/a	1-10%	123-86-4

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed:	If a minor amount has been accidentally swallowed, then, if conscious, rinse mouth with water and then dilute stomach contents by giving large amounts of water. Seek medical attention. Do not attempt to induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If person vomits, place person on their side in recovery position.
Eyes:	Flush eye with flowing water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Seek medical attention promptly if irritation persists or any loss of vision occurs.
Skin:	Remove heavily contaminated clothing. Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Use a mild soap if available. Shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent redness, irritation or burning of the skin.
Inhaled:	Remove promptly to fresh air. If there are signs of drunkenness (intoxication or inebriation) or respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea or headache occurs, seek immediate medical attention. Treat unconsciousness by placing the person in the coma position. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stops.
Advice to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically and as for a narcotic substance.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability:	<p>Highly flammable liquid. May form flammable mixtures with air. Burns with a colourless flame.</p> <p>The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition and flash back are possible. Run off to sewers and drains may cause explosions. Isolate for at least 800 metres in all directions if tanks or tankers are involved.</p> <p>The use of compressed air for filling, discharging, mixing or handling is prohibited due to the vapour hazard.</p> <p>All vessels must be earthed to avoid generation of static charges when agitating or transferring solvents. Avoid all ignition sources. Intrinsically safe equipment is necessary in areas where this chemical is being used.</p>
Suitable extinguishing media:	Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide or alcohol stable foam. Water may be ineffective.
Hazards from combustion products:	Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.
Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters:	<p>Use water to cool exposed containers. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Spills and leaks may be washed away with copious volumes of water, fog or spray.</p> <p>For major fires or where the atmosphere is either oxygen deficient or contains unacceptable levels of combustion products, firefighters must wear self-</p>

	contained breathing apparatus with full face-mask and protective clothing.
HAZCHEM Code:	3[Y]E

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:	<p>In the event of a spill eliminate all sources of ignition and take measures to prevent static discharge. No smoking. Use water spray to disperse vapour.</p> <p>Clear area of all personnel not directly involved in the clean up. All personnel involved in the containment and disposal procedures to wear protective equipment as described in Section 8 to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapours.</p> <p>Ventilate area well and ensure the atmosphere is safe before personnel return to the work area.</p>
Containment Procedure:	<p>Stop and contain the spill for salvage or absorb in inert absorbent material (e.g. soil, sand, vermiculite) for disposal by an approved method. Prevent run-off into drains and waterways. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred, advise the local emergency services.</p>
Clean Up Procedure:	<p>Wash the cleaned up area with copious volumes of water to remove any trace amounts of product. Spills can be converted to non-flammable mixtures by dilution with water.</p> <p>Non-returnable containers should be de-gassed prior to disposal. Dispose of all waste containers and used drums in accordance with local authority guidelines.</p>

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	<p>Use in well ventilated areas away from all ignition sources. Intrinsically safe equipment only must be used in area where this chemical is being used.</p> <p>The use of compressed air for filling, discharging, mixing or handling is prohibited due to the vapour hazard. Containers must be earthed to avoid generation of static charges when agitating or transferring product.</p>
Storage:	<p>Store in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated and well ventilated areas away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Store away from oxidizing agents.</p> <p>Keep containers closed at all times; check regularly for leaks. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage.</p> <p>Observe State Regulations concerning the storage and handling of Dangerous Goods. Store with all precautions required for handling flammable liquids. The requirement of Australian Standard AS 1940 should be observed in addition to AS 1020, AS 1076, AS 2380 and AS 3000.</p> <p>Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and are dangerous. Do not pressure cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition.</p>
Incompatibilities:	<p>Not to be stored with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases in bulk (Class 2.1), poisonous gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidizing agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), radioactive substances (Class 7). Exemptions may apply.</p>

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards:	National Occupational Exposure Standard (NES), Australian Safety & Compensation Council, ASCC (formerly NOHSC) Ethyl Acetate: TWA - 200 ppm, 720 mg/m ³ Butyl Acetate: TWA - 150 ppm, 713 mg/m ³ ; STEL - 200 ppm, 950 mg/m ³
Notes on Exposure Standards:	All occupational exposures to atmospheric contaminants should be kept to as low a level as is workable (practicable) and in all cases to below the National Standard. TWA (Time Weighted Average): the time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers. STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour work day.
Biological Limit Values:	No biological limit allocated.
ENGINEERING CONTROLS	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ventilation:	Local exhaust ventilation and/or mechanical (general) exhaust is recommended where vapours are likely to be generated. All such equipment must be intrinsically safe.
<input type="checkbox"/> Special Consideration for Repair &/or Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment:	Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and are dangerous. Do not pressure cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. Vapour is heavier than air – prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. Do not enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.
PERSONAL PROTECTION	
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Hygiene	Protective clothing (gloves, coveralls, boots, etc.) should be worn to prevent skin contact. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.
<input type="checkbox"/> Skin Protection:	Avoid skin contact by the use of approved chemical resistant gloves and aprons – PVC or Neoprene (AS 2161).
<input type="checkbox"/> Eye Protection:	Avoid eye contact by wearing chemical goggles with side-shields or face-shield (AS/NZS 1336) whenever exposed to vapour or mist or if there is a risk of splashing liquid in the eyes. Safety showers with eye-wash should be provided in all areas where product is handled.
<input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory Protection:	None should be needed if engineering, storage and handling controls are adequate to ensure that atmospheric contamination is kept below the National Standard. Where vapour concentrations are likely to approach or exceed the National Standard, an approved organic vapour respirator (AS/NZS 1715 and 1716) must be worn. In high vapour concentrations, or in suspected oxygen deficient atmospheres such as empty vessels or confined spaces, use air-supplied hood.
<input type="checkbox"/> Smoking & Other Dusts	Smoking must be prohibited in all areas where this product is used - see safety information on flammability.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Pale yellow viscous liquid
Odour:	Solvent odour
pH, at stated concentration:	n/a
Vapour Pressure:	Ethyl acetate: 73 mm Hg (20°C); 10 hPa
Vapour Density:	Ethyl acetate: 3.0 (air = 1)
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	Ethyl acetate: 77°C
Freezing/Melting Point (°C):	Ethyl acetate: -83.6°C
Solubility in Water:	insoluble
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1):	Ethyl acetate: 0.9
FLAMMABLE MATERIALS	
<input type="checkbox"/> Flash Point:	Ethyl acetate: 7.2°C
<input type="checkbox"/> Flash Point Method:	Ethyl acetate: Tag open cup
<input type="checkbox"/> Flammable (Explosive) Limit - Upper:	Ethyl acetate: 11.40%
<input type="checkbox"/> Flammable (Explosive) Limit - Lower:	Ethyl acetate: 2.0%
<input type="checkbox"/> Autoignition Temperature:	Ethyl acetate: 427°C; n-Butyl Acetate: 420°C
ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES	
<input type="checkbox"/> Evaporation Rate:	Ethyl acetate: 480; n-Butyl Acetate: 100
<input type="checkbox"/> % Volatiles:	51-70%
<input type="checkbox"/> Volatile Organic Compounds Content (VOC): (as specified by the Green Building Council of Australia)	51-70%

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions
Incompatible Materials:	Will react with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid:	Heat, sparks, flame and build-up of static electricity.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Burning produces carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide, and may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.
Hazardous Reactions:	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Acute Toxicology data**

Ethyl acetate: LD50/oral/rat: 8,700 mg/kg; LD50/oral/mouse: 4,100 mg/kg

Butyl acetate: LD50/oral/mouse: 7,060 mg/kg

Ethyl acetate: LC50/inhalation/rat: 1,600 ppm/8h

Butyl acetate: LC50/inhalation/rat: 2,000 ppm/4h

Ethyl acetate: LD50/dermal/rat: 17,760 mg/kg

Butyl acetate: skin irritation/rabbit: 500 mg/24H; moderate; eye irritation/rabbit: 20 mg open; severe

Health Effects: Acute (short term)

Swallowed:	Unlikely under normal occupational exposures, but swallowing a minor amount may result in nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath, headache, diarrhoea and abdominal discomfort. Dizziness and drowsiness may also occur. Ingestion of larger amounts may cause narcotic effects, and lead to coma and death. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis.
Eyes:	Vapours may irritate the eyes. Liquid and mists may severely irritate or damage the eyes.
Skin:	Contact with skin may result in very slight irritation.
Inhaled:	Vapours in high concentrations may cause minor irritation of the upper respiratory tract.

Health Effects: Chronic (long term)

Swallowed:	Ingestion of larger amounts may cause narcotic effects, and lead to coma and death.
Skin:	Prolonged or repeated contact and heavy skin contamination may cause skin drying and cracking and/or dermatitis with redness, itching, and swelling. This may lead to secondary infection.
Inhaled:	Higher concentrations can cause drowsiness, headaches and vomiting. May also produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and, if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. Ethyl acetate has been implicated in substance abuse (sniffing).

Additional Notes

Long Term Effects:	Prolonged or repeated over-exposure or deliberate habitual sniffing can cause liver damage.
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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eco-toxicity:	Ethyl acetate: LC50/Fathead minnow: 56-64 mg/l/96h Ethyl acetate: EC50/Daphnia magna: 318 mg/l/24h
Persistence and Degradability:	Ethyl acetate: Degree of elimination: >60%; readily biodegradable
Mobility:	A low mobility would be expected of the dried product in a landfill situation.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Designer Series Façade Panel Primer is suitable for incineration by approved agent under controlled conditions if permitted by local authorities, otherwise disposal must be in accordance with local waste authority requirements.

Product must be contained and not disposed to sewerage systems, drains or waterways. Advise flammable nature. Empty containers must be decontaminated by rinsing with water.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name:	None Allocated
UN number:	1993
DG Class:	3
Subsidiary Risk 1:	None Allocated
Packaging Group:	II
HAZCHEM code:	3[Y]E
Marine Pollutant:	No
Special Precautions for User:	Refer to incompatibilities in section 7 and stability and reactivity information in section 10.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule:	Not scheduled
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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

For further information on this product, please contact:	
CSR Building Products Limited (ABN 55 008 631 356), Trinita 3, 39 Delhi Road, North Ryde, NSW 2113, Australia.	
Phone:	+61 2 9372 5888 or 1800 807 668 (available in Australia only)
Fax:	+61 2 9372 5877

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**Australian Standards References:**

AS 1020	The Control of Undesirable Static Electricity.
AS 1076	Code of Practice for selection, installation and maintenance of electrical apparatus and associated equipment for use in explosive atmospheres (other than mining applications) – Parts 1 to 13.
AS/NZS 1336	Recommended Practices for Occupational Eye Protection
AS/NZS 1715	Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices
AS/NZS 1716	Respiratory Protective Devices
AS 1940	The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.
AS 2161	Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens (excluding electrical and medical gloves).
AS 2380	Electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres – Explosion Protection Techniques (Parts 1 to 9).
AS 3000	Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules).

Other References:

NOHSC:2011(2003)	National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2 nd Edition, April
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	2003, National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.
NOHSC:10005(1999)	List Of Designated Hazardous Substances, April 1999, National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, Sydney.
NOHSC:2007(1994)	National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Australian States have similar Codes of Practice in each State).
NOHSC: 2012(1994)	National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances, March 1994, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.
NES	National Occupational Exposure Standards for Workplace Atmospheric Contaminants (NES) Australian Safety and Compensation Council, ASCC (formerly NOHSC) 1995 as amended.
ADG Code	Australian Dangerous Goods Code 7 th Edition.

AUTHORISATION

Reason for Issue:	New product
Authorised by:	Ben Thompson
Date of Issue:	1/04/2011

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END OF MSDS