

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: M0391: File S:\STONECARE MSDS'S\Endure.doc

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SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE, CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO CRITERIA OF NOHSC AND CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO THE ADG CODE.

Klen International (74) Pty Ltd
19 Motivation Drive
Wangara WA 6065
EMAIL: info@klen.com.au
ABN: 25 008 776 681
TEL: (08) 9302 4000
FAX: (08) 9302 5000
TOLL FREE: 1800 999 196

CONTACT POINT - Chemist - TELEPHONE (08) 9302 4000
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: A/H 0419 906 672 or Toll Free 1800 999 196

Product Name: ENDURE
Other Names:
Use: *Solvent based acrylic sealer*

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Worksafe Australia Classification: Hazard Category: Harmful (Xn), Flammable (F), Dangerous for the Environment (N), Irritant (Xi)

Emergency overview: Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Vapour harmful. Affects central nervous system. Causes severe eye irritation. Causes irritation to skin and respiratory tract. Chronic exposure can cause adverse liver, kidney, and blood effects. Flammable liquid and vapour. Causes burning sensation to skin and eyes on contact.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

Swallowed: Harmful. May cause lung damage. Ingestion causes burning sensation in mouth and stomach, nausea, vomiting and salivation Swallowing can result in drowsiness, nausea, stomach pains and vomiting. Vomiting may cause this product to be aspirated into the lungs, which may lead to chemical pneumonitis.

Eye: Causes irritation to the eyes, with effects including tearing, pain, stinging and blurred vision, corneal burns and eye damage.

Skin: May cause burning sensation to the skin, with effects including irritation, redness and itchiness. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may lead to dermatitis. May be absorbed through the skin.

Inhaled: Harmful if inhaled. Will cause central nervous system depression. Prolonged or repeated exposure may result in lung function incapacity, kidney and liver damage or death. Permanent central nervous system and blood changes occur due to high solvent exposure over time

Chronic Exposure: Chronic inhalation can cause headache, loss of appetite, nervousness and pale skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause a skin rash. Repeated exposure of the eyes to high concentrations of vapour may cause reversible eye damage. Repeated exposure can damage bone marrow, causing low blood cell count. May damage the liver and kidneys.

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Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney, blood, or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION & INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS No	Ingredient	Percent	Hazardous
1330-20-7	Xylene, mixture of isomers	>60	Yes
64742-95-6	Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	10 to 30	Yes
-	Acrylate/ Methacrylate copolymer	10 to 30	No

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard. If swallowed, Do NOT induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. If vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into lungs.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire: Flammable Liquid and Vapour

Flash point: Xylene 27°C (CC); Solvent Naphtha 150 to 185°C

Autoignition temperature: Xylene 527°C

Flammable limits in air % by volume: Xylene: LEL 1.1; UEL 7.0; Solvent Naphtha: LEL 0.6, UEL 7.0

Explosion: Above flash point, vapour-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Sensitive to static discharge.

Fire Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool, dilute spills to nonflammable mixtures, protect personnel attempting to stop leak and disperse vapours.

Special Information: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and AS1715/1716 approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Vapours can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Action: Keep unnecessary people away; Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind; Keep out of low areas.

Spill or Leak Procedure: Shut off ignition sources, no flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Water spray may reduce vapour; but it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Small Spills: Take up with sand, dirt or vermiculite. DO NOT use sawdust. Use non-sparking tools or HEPA vacuum system. Place into labelled drum(s) for later disposal.

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Large Spills: Notify Emergency Services (Police or Fire Brigade). Tell them exact location, nature, hazards, quantities, type of vehicle and any other information that would be helpful. Contain spill. Remove all ignition sources and safely stop flow of spill.

Bund area. Trained personnel should wear Personal Protective equipment as highlighted in this MSDS. Blanket the spill with foam or use water fog to disperse vapour clouds. Consult an expert regarding disposal of this product. The acrylic resin will set to a hard to sticky clear coating, which will adhere securely to most surfaces. It may be scraped off after softening with solvent.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatibles. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death.

Packaging: Stainless steel or mild steel. Do not use natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION

NOHSC Airborne Exposure Limits: No exposure standards are available for this product. However, the following exposure standards have been assigned:

Xylene: TWA 80 ppm (350mg/m³); STEL 150 ppm (655 mg/m³).

Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic: (Occupational Exposure limit (OEL)): TWA 100 mg/m³ (19 ppm – Exxon-Mobil recommended based upon hydrocarbon composition).

Acrylate/ Methacrylate Copolymer: No Exposure details available

Ventilation System: A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Personal Respirators (AS 1715/1716 Approved): If the exposure limit is exceeded, a half-face organic vapour respirator may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece organic vapour respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. **WARNING:** Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear, colourless viscous liquid with hydrocarbon odour.

