Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: **864-82147 CABOTS EXTERIOR CLEAR**

Recommended Use: Solvent based surface coating. Applied by brush, roller or spray.

Supplier: Cabot's New Zealand, a division of DuluxGroup (New Zealand) Pty Ltd
ABN 55 133 404 118
Co. 2355191

Street Address: 150 Hutt Park Road
Lower Hutt, New Zealand

Telephone Number: +64 4 576 6400

Facsimile: + 64 4 576 6496

Emergency Telephone: 0 800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the HS (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

Subclasses:
Subclass 3.1 Category C (medium hazard) - Flammable Liquids.
Subclass 6.1 Category E - Substances which are acutely toxic.
Subclass 6.3 Category B - Substances that are mildly irritating to the skin.
Subclass 6.5 Category B - Substances that are contact sensitisers.
Subclass 6.7 Category B - Substances that are suspected human carcinogens.
Subclass 6.8 Category B - Substances that are suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicants.
Subclass 6.9 Category B - Substances that are harmful to human target organs or systems.
Subclass 9.1 Category B - Substances that are ecotoxic in the aquatic environment.
Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Risk Phrases
Synthetic polymer(s)	-	30-60%	-
Mineral turpentine	-	30-60%	R10, R38, R65
White spirit (Stoddard solvent)	8052-41-3	10-<20%	R65
Xylene	1330-20-7	1-<5%	R10 R20/21 R38
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	-	to 100%	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:
Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin Contact:
If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

Eye Contact:
If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

Ingestion:
If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Get to a doctor or hospital quickly.

Medical attention and special treatment:
Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazards from combustion products:
Flammable liquid. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon .

Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment:
Keep containers cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal protein foam can be used.

Hazchem Code: · 3Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures:
If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up:
SMALL SPILLS: Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Allow absorbent to dry before disposing with normal household garbage.
LARGE SPILLS: Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact. Avoid breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a well ventilated area away from foodstuffs, oxidising agents and sources of heat or ignition. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits: No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Occupational Safety and Health Service (OSH). However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

White spirits (Stoddard solvent): WES-TWA 100 ppm, 525 mg/m^3
Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers): WES-TWA 50 ppm, 217 mg/m^3

No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Occupational Safety and Health Service (OSH).

No Exposure Standards assigned to other constituents.

WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average) - The eight-hour, time-weighted average exposure standard is designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Engineering controls:
Provide adequate ventilation. If using indoors, keep windows and doors open during use. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal Protective Equipment:
The selection of PPE is dependant on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

Personal Protection: G - OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.

MANUFACTURE, PACKAGING AND TRANSPORT: Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.
FOR CONSUMER USE: Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Use with adequate ventilation. If risk of inhalation exists, wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Viscous liquid
Colour:	Clear
Odour:	Solvent
Solubility:	Insoluble in water. Soluble in organic solvents.
Specific Gravity:	0.93 @20°C
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	>1
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	>23°C
Flammability Limits (%):	Not available
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	Not available
% Volatile by Weight:	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L):	Insoluble
Melting Point/Range (°C):	Not applicable
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Decomposition Point (°C):	Not available
pH:	Not applicable
Viscosity:	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid contact with foodstuffs. Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible with oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Oxides of carbon.
Hazardous reactions:	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkeness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs. Breathing in vomit may lead to aspiration pneumonia (inflammation of the lung).

Eye contact: May be an eye irritant.

Skin contact: Contact with skin will result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

Inhalation: Material may be irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways). Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

Long Term Effects:
No information available for the product.

Toxicological Data: No LD50 data available for the product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:
For large quantities: Refer to Waste Management Authority. Advise flammable nature. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Normally suitable for incineration by an approved agent.
For small quantities: Do not pour leftover paint down the drain. Unwanted paint should be brushed out on newspaper, allowed to dry and then disposed of via domestic waste collection. Empty paint containers should be left open in a well ventilated area to dry out. When dry recycle the container via steel can recycling programs. Disposal of empty paint containers via domestic recycling programs may differ between local authorities. Check with your local council first.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport
Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

UN No: 1263
Class-primary 3 Flammable Liquid
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
Hazchem Code: · 3Y

Marine Transport
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN No: 1263
Class-primary: 3 Flammable Liquid

Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT

Air Transport
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN No: 1263
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:
Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the HS (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

Subclasses:
Subclass 3.1 Category C (medium hazard) - Flammable Liquids.
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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason(s) for Issue:
5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS
Alignment to HSNO requirements

This safety data sheet has been prepared by SH&E Shared Services.
This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since DuluxGroup Limited cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their DuluxGroup representative or DuluxGroup Limited at the contact details on page 1.

DuluxGroup Limited's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.