

UNCONTROLLED

LIQUID RELEASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 9-May-2000

CHEMWATCH 4580-13
CD 2004/3 Page 1 of 10

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

LIQUID RELEASER

SYNONYMS

Cobblestone Paving urethane mould release agent

PRODUCT USE

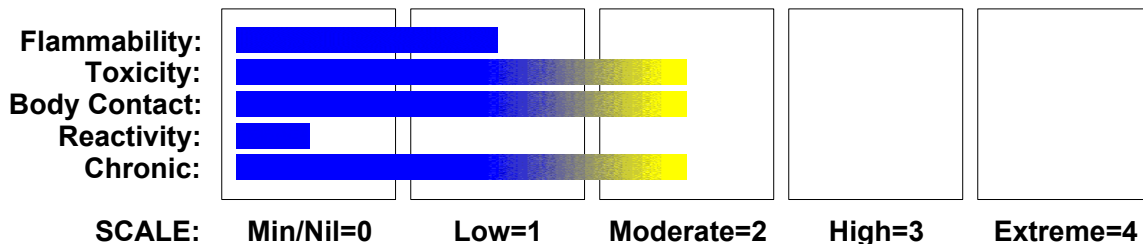
Release agent for urethane moulds used in the stamping of Decorative Concrete.

SUPPLIER

Company: Cobblestone Paving Australia P/L
Address:
PO Box 2057
Burleigh Mdc, Gold Coast
QLD, 4220
AUS

Company: Cobblestone Paving Australia P/L
Address:
45 Alex Fisher Drive
Burleigh Gardens
QLD, 4220
AUS
Telephone: +61 7 5593 7766
Fax: 07 5593 7777

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.



continued...

LIQUID RELEASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 9-May-2000

CHEMWATCH 4580-13
CD 2004/3 Page 2 of 10

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Inhalation and/or skin contact may produce health damage*.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.
* (limited evidence)

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
Use only in well ventilated areas.
Keep container in a well ventilated place.
Keep container tightly closed.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
C5-20 paraffins	64771-72-8	>60 [^]
pigments unregulated		1-20
suspending agent unregulated		<10
fragrance		<10

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconsciousness
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

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

continued...

LIQUID RELEASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 9-May-2000

CHEMWATCH 4580-13
CD 2004/3 Page 3 of 10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- 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.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- 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.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

continued...

LIQUID RELEASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 9-May-2000

CHEMWATCH 4580-13
CD 2004/3 Page 4 of 10

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
 - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
 - May emit acrid smoke.
 - Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
- Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂)

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:
PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:
Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- 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.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

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.
 - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

continued...

LIQUID RELEASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 9-May-2000

CHEMWATCH 4580-13
CD 2004/3 Page 5 of 10

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDLINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid generation of static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

continued...

LIQUID RELEASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 9-May-2000

CHEMWATCH 4580-13
CD 2004/3 Page 6 of 10

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

C5-20 paraffins

REL TWA: 300 ppm (as total hydrocarbons)

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.15 (C5-20 paraffins)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

$OSF = \frac{\text{Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm}}{\text{Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm}}$

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

continued...

LIQUID RELEASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 9-May-2000

CHEMWATCH 4580-13
CD 2004/3 Page 7 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	Air Speed: 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

continued...

LIQUID RELEASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 9-May-2000

CHEMWATCH 4580-13
CD 2004/3 Page 8 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Fragrant combustible liquid; does not mix with water.
Colours: black, charcoal, bronze, cinnamon, marigold, terracotta and clear.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): >60
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 0.6
Autoignition Temp (°C): >200
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 185 initial.
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.13 @ 20 degC
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): >66 PMCC
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 7.0
Decomposition Temp (°C): 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.

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LIQUID RELEASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 9-May-2000

CHEMWATCH 4580-13
CD 2004/3 Page 9 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The liquid is highly discomforting and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments

EYE

The liquid is slightly discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/ or other transient eye damage/ ulceration

SKIN

The liquid is discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition

INHALED

The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Liquid Releaser

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

C5-20 paraffins

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg

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

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Liquid Releaser.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

continued...

LIQUID RELEASER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 9-May-2000

CHEMWATCH 4580-13
CD 2004/3 Page 10 of 10

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ...

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:
NONE
Dangerous Goods Class: None
UN/NA Number: None
ADR Number:
Packing Group: None
Labels Required:
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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