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Infosafe No. LPUBM Issue Date: March 2005 ISSUED by BARNES

Product Name: TRADE 26 SLOW CATALYST

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY

Product Name TRADE 26 SLOW CATALYST

Product Use Moulding rubber.

Company Name Barnes Products Pty Ltd (ABN 004 011 456)

Address 6 Homedale Road Bankstown

NSW 2200

Emergency Tel. (02) 9793 7555

Telephone Tel: (02) 9793 7555 Fax: (02) 9793 7091

Number/Fax

Other Names Name Product Code

TRADE 26 FAST CATALYST

correct. Barnes Products Pty Limited make no warranty either express or implied as to completeness, accuracy thereof, misuse or misinterpretation of

this information.

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	<u>Name</u>	CAS	<u>Proportion</u>
	Ethyl silicate	78-10-4	50-80 %
	Dibutyltin dilaurate	77-58-7	10-40 %

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC.

Classified as a dangerous good according to the ADG Code.

Risk phrases: R10 Flammable.

R22 Harmful if swallowed.

R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.

Safety phrases:

 ${\tt S24/25}$ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

 ${\tt S26}$ In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and

seek medical advice.

S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and

show this container or label.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation Remove the source of contamination or move the victim to fresh air. Ensure

airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask if

breathing is difficult. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Do NOT induce vomiting. Wash out mouth with water. Seek IMMEDIATE medical

attention.

Skin Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. If irritation

develops, seek medical attention.

Eye If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water holding

eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the

non-affected eye. Seek medical attention. Eye wash and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically or consult a Poisons Information Centre (Phone 131 126).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

First Aid Facilities

Extinguishing Media Do not use water in a jet. Keep containers cool with water spray.

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical to extinguish fire.

Specific Hazards This product is flammable. Keep storage tanks, pipelines, fire-exposed

surfaces etc cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or

explosion hazard.

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Hazardous
Combustion Products
Precautions in
connection with Fire

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of silica and tin. Fire-fighters should wear full protective clothing and self contained

breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to minimise exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container. Do not dilute material but contain. Dispose of waste according to federal, Environmental Protection Authority and state regulations. If large quantities of this material enter the waterways contact the Environmental Protection Authority, or your local Waste Management Authority.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Open containers cautiously as contents may be under pressure. Use only in a well ventilated area. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Do not enter these areas without respiratory protection or until the atmosphere has been checked. Keep tank covered and containers sealed when not in use. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Avoid inhalation of vapour and mists. Do not use near welding or other ignition sources and avoid sparks. Do NOT pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Do not smoke. When dealing with large quantities, repeated or prolonged exposure without protection should be prevented in order to lessen the possibility of disorders. It is essential that all who come into contact with this material maintain high standards of personal hygiene ie. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, and clothing and out of direct sunlight. Store below 25°C. Keep containers closed when not in use and securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Always keep in containers made of the same material as the supply container. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Do not stack more than 3 pallets high. For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. Reference should also be made to all State and Federal regulations.

Storage

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits

No exposure limits have been established for this material by the National Occupational Health And Safety Commission (NOHSC), however for the constituent:

SUBSTANCE TWA STEL Notes ${\rm mg/m^3}$ mg/m^3 ppm ppm tin, organic compounds 0.1 0.2 Sk (as Sn) Ethyl silicate 10 85

Other Exposure Information

'Sk' notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur. TWA - the Time-Weighted Average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life. 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 workday.

According to current knowledge these concentrations should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

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Respiratory Protection

then respiratory protective equipment should be used suitable for protecting against airborne contaminants. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependant upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure

Devices.

Eye Protection Safety glasses with side shields, goggles or full-face shield as appropriate

recommended. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for

Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will

> vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body Protection Wear appropriate clothing including chemical resistant apron where clothing is

likely to be contaminated. It is advisable that a local supplier of personal

protective clothing is consulted regarding the choice of material.

Eng. Controls Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure

limit. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 2430.3.1:1997 : Classification of hazardous areas - Examples of area classification - General, for further information

concerning ventilation requirements.

Other Information No biological limit allocated.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance Slightly yellow liquid

Odour Aromatic odour **Melting Point** Not available

Boiling Point >150°C

Solubility in Water Slowly hydrolyses **Specific Gravity** 1.01 to 1.05 @ 25°C

(H2O=1)

pH Value Not available Vapour Pressure 1.4 mmHg @ 20°C Vapour Density Not available

(Air=1)

Viscosity < 20 cPS Flash Point 50°C

Flammability FLAMMABLE. This product should be stored and used in a well ventilated area

away from naked flames, heat, sparks and other sources of ignition.

Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfers of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Keep the container tightly closed.

Ignition Temperature Not available Flammable Limits Not available

LEL

Flammable Limits

Not available

UEL

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Hazardous Will not occur.

Polymerization

Materials to Avoid Avoid contact with water, strong oxidising agents, strong bases and

organometallic compounds (eg organotin compounds).

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Hazardous Decomposition Products

Hazardous Reaction

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and ammonia. Contact with water will cause decomposition by hydrolysis to produce ethanol.

May react with strong oxidising agents, strong bases and organometallic

compounds. Will react with water to produce ethanol.

Conditions to Avoid Heat, direct sunlight, open flames or other sources of ignition.

Avoid contact with water and extreme humidity.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No toxicity data is available for this specific product, however toxicity data Toxicology for constituents are stated below: Information

> Dibutyltin dilaurate LD50 (oral, rat): 175 mg/kg

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Ethvl Silicate

LD50 (oral, rat): 6,270 mg/kg LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 6,300 µL/kg

Inhalation Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and

respiratory system.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of this product will irritate the gastric

tract causing nausea and vomiting.

Skin Irritating to skin resulting in redness and itching.

Eve Irritating to eyes. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging,

blurred vision, and redness.

Chronic Effects Prolonged exposure to organotin compounds can affect the central nervous

system, respiratory system, eyes, liver, urinary tract, skin and blood.

Symptoms include sore throat, cough, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting and

weakness.

Other Information

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Do not allow product to enter drains, waterways or sewers.

Mobility No data is available for this material. Persistence / No data is available for this material. Degradability

Ecotoxicity No data is available for this material.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste according to federal, EPA and state regulations. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and then re-used or disposed of by landfill or incineration as appropriate. Do not incinerate closed containers. Advise flammable nature.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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This material is a Class 3 - Flammable Liquid and subsidiary Class 6 Toxic Substance according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. These substances are incompatible in a placard load

with any of the following:
- Class 1, Explosives

- Class 2.1, Flammable Gases, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1 dangerous

goods are in bulk

- Class 2.3, Toxic Gases - Class 3, Nitromethane

- Class 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible Substances

- Class 5.1 Oxidising Agents and Class 5.2, Organic Peroxides

- Class 7 Radioactive Substances

- Class 8 Corrosive Substances (if the dangerous goods are cyanides and the

Class 8 dangerous goods are acids)

And are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

U.N. Number 1992

Proper Shipping FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. - (CONTAINS ETHYL SILICATE AND DIBUTYLTIN

Name DILAURATE)

 DG Class
 3

 Sub.Risk
 6.1

 Hazchem Code
 3WE

Packaging Method 5.9.3RT1, RT7

Packing Group III EPG Number 3A2 IERG Number 16

IMDG Marine This product is classified by the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code

Pollutant (MP) as a severe marine pollutant.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Risk Phrase R10 Flammable.

R22 Harmful if swallowed.

R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.

Safety Phrase S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and

seek medical advice.

S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and

show this container or label.

Poisons Schedule S

Hazard Category Harmful, Irritant

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Person/Point

SDS History MSDS Creation: March 2005

...End Of MSDS...