



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: TANNERS CHOICE PROTECTOR

Uses: Leather rejuvenator/protector. For professional use only.

Supplier Details: ED Oates Pty Ltd Trading As: RESEARCH PRODUCTS

Address: 13-21 Maygar Boulevard, Broadmeadows, Victoria, 3047

ABN: 61 004 329 462 **ACN:** 004 329 462

Telephone: (03) 9355 6994

Fax Number: (03) 9359 9509

Poisons Information Centre Telephone: 13 11 26

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC/ASCC

Risk Classification: Xi; Irritant

Risk Phrases

.R36 Irritating to eyes.
R37 Irritating to respiratory system.

Safety Phrases

S1/2 Keep locked up and out of reach of children.
S9 Keep container in well ventilated area.
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.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Identity	Percentage	CAS No.
Di-isobutyl Ketone	30 - < 60	108-83-8
Nitrocellulose	10 - < 30	9004-70-0
Hydrocarbons	10 - < 30	Mixture
Water	10 - < 30	7732-18-5

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed: Give 1 or 2 glasses of water to drink. Do Not induce vomiting. Aspiration may be a hazard if vomiting occurs. Seek immediate medical attention. Contact poisons information centre. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Eye Exposure: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water holding eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Exposure: Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation persists seek medical advice.

Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure to fresh air – avoid becoming a casualty. If not breathing, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and seek medical attention.

Advice to Doctor

Because of risk of aspiration, gastric lavage should only be undertaken after endotracheal intubation. The decision to induce vomiting should be made only by a doctor.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: 3[Y]E

Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters

Fire fighters should wear full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus. In case of fire material can be explosively reactive. Use water spray to cool fire exposed surface and to protect personnel. If leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and protect men attempting to stop leak. Use foam or dry chemical to extinguish fire. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to the dangers of boilover.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Flammable liquid. Liquid can release vapours that can readily form flammable mixtures at temperatures above the flash point. Product can accumulate static charges which can cause an incendiary discharge. Toxic vapours and gases are generated when this product is involved in a fire.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:

Use personal protective equipment.

Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Material can create slippery conditions.

Environmental precautions:

CAUTION: Keep spills and cleaning runoff out of drains and open bodies of water.

Methods & Materials for Containment & Clean Up:

Contain spills immediately with inert absorbent materials (e.g. sand, earth).

Transfer liquids and used absorbent material to separate suitable containers for recovery or disposal.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling:

Ensure that eye wash is available and ready for use. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Store in well ventilated area. Do not breathe vapours, mist or fumes. Observe good hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash hands thoroughly after use, especially before eating or smoking.

Conditions for safe storage

Store in a cool, dry and well ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and locked up when not in use. Store away from sources of ignition and materials such strong oxidizing agents. Do not store near food stuffs.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

High concentrations of vapour, if exposure is prolonged may cause unconsciousness. Aspiration of liquid into the lungs can cause serious (even fatal) pneumonitis. Ingestion of large doses may cause drowsiness and may lead to unconsciousness.

Exposure standards:

Di-isobutyl ketone TWA 25ppm, 145mg/ m³

Dibutyl phthalate TWA 5 mg/ m³

Exposure controls:

Eye protection: Wear safety glasses.

Hand protection: Wear suitable gloves.

Respiratory protection: If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then respiratory protective equipment should be used for protection against airborne contamination. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZ 1715, Selection

Engineering measures: Use only in a well ventilated area. If handling large amounts a system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended.

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Thick Liquid
Colour:	White
Odour:	Ketone
pH:	Not Applicable
Boiling point/range:	110°C
Melting point/range:	Not applicable
Flash point:	50°C
Lower explosion limit:	1.2%
Upper explosion limit:	6.7%
Vapour pressure:	25 Kpa
Relative vapour density:	Not established
Water solubility:	Dispersible emulsion
Relative density:	0.895
Viscosity, dynamic:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate:	Not established
Percent volatility:	80%

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Hazardous Reactions:	Product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature.
Materials to avoid:	Oxidizing agents, halogens and strong acids.
Polymerization:	Product will not undergo polymerization.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data is available for this material.

Toxicity Data

This product is classified as harmful if swallowed. May be harmful by inhalation.

Health Effects – Acute

Swallowed

Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause irritation of mucous membranes in mouth, pharynx, oesophagus and gastro-intestinal tracts. Symptoms include nausea, headache, vomiting, ataxia (impaired locomotor co-ordination), acidosis, drowsiness, Agitation, insomnia, changes in the blood picture, pulmonary oedema and damage to the liver and kidneys.

Eye

Contact of vapour with the eyes will cause irritation.
Contact with eyes will cause irritation to mucous membranes.

Skin

Irritating to skin. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin can cause dermatitis.

Inhaled

Inhalation causes irritation to the respiratory system. Vapour concentration above exposure limits (TWA) will cause headaches, drowsiness, dizziness and nausea. May cause central nervous system depression.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: No data available

Persistence and degradability: No information available for this product.

Mobility: No information available on this product.

Additional information

Environmental fate (exposure): Avoid contaminating waterways, drains and sewers.

Bioaccumulative potential: No information available for this product.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Environmental precautions: CAUTION: Keep spills and cleaning runoff out of municipal sewers and open bodies of water.

Disposal: Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number: 1263

UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT

Class & Subsidiary Risk: DG Class 3

Packing Group: III

Special Precautions for User: Avoid storage or contact with strong oxidising or reducing agents.

Hazchem Code: 3[Y]

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Label

Classification and labelling have been performed according to regulations.

Poison Schedule Not Scheduled

EPG Paint

Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act (AUSTR). All ingredients in this preparation are listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances, AICS.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation: 23-06-2009

Key to Abbreviations & Acronyms Used in MSDS:

<	Less Than
>	Greater Than
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
LC50	LC stands for lethal Concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.
LD50	LD stands for "Lethal Dose". LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit.
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UN	United Nations (Number)
deg C (°C)	Degrees Celsius
g	Gram
g/cm ³	Grams per cubic centimetre
g/l	Grams per litre
Immiscible	Liquids are insoluble in each other
kg	Kilogram
kg/m ³	Kilograms per cubic metre
ltr	Litre
m ³	Cubic metre
mg	Milligram
mg/24H	Milligrams per 24 hours
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram
mg/m ³	Milligrams per cubic metre
miscible	Liquids form one homogeneous liquid
ppm	Parts per million
wt	Weight

Literature References: Supplies MSDS

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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