

Mirror Glaze Maximum Mold Release Wax

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Section 1 - Identification of the Preparation and the Company

Product Name: **M08 Mirror Glaze Maximum Mold Release Wax (23-135A)**

Other Names: None

This product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia.

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Uses: Industrial solvent and chemical intermediate

Manufacturer: Summit Composites Pty Ltd

Address

Country

Telephone

Facsimile

Website

Poisons Information Centre

Western Australia

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Bibra Lake WA 6163

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Section 2 – Hazards Identification

DANGER



Health Hazard



Harmful, acute



Environment

Hazard Statements

Flammable liquids (Category 4)

Skin irritation (Category 2)

Skin sensitisation (Category 1)

Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

Single Target Organ Toxicity (narcosis) (Category 3)

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2)

Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 2)

H227 Combustible liquid

H315 Causes skin irritation

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

AU066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

H410 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements.

Prevention

P102 Keep out of reach of children

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

P261 Avoid breathing fumes/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face

Response

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish

Storage

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to approved landfill

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Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient(s)	CAS-number	%wt
Distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	64742-47-8	10-30
Petroleum distillates HFP	64742-48-9	10-30
Conditioners, trade secret	Not Available	<20
Paraffin and hydrocarbon waxes, oxidised, lithium salts	68649-48-9	7-13
Beta-pinene	19902-08-0	5-10
Alpha-pinene	80-56-8	5-10
Polydimethylsiloxane	63148-62-9	5-10
Paraffin wax	8002-74-2	5-10
Other terpenes	Not Available	1-5

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Ingestion:

NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON ANYTHING TO DRINK NOR ATTEMPT TO INDUCE VOMITING. If the person is conscious, rinse mouth out with water ensuring that mouthwash is not swallowed. Give about 250mL (2 glasses) of water to drink. DO NOT attempt to induce vomiting. Seek URGENT medical attention. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone e.g. Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Inhalation:

Avoid becoming a casualty. DO NOT enter a hazardous area without adequate breathing protection. Remove to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest. If breathing is laboured, hold in a half upright position (this assists respiration). Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Seek URGENT medical attention for all but the most minor cases of over-exposure.

Eye Contact:

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical attention.

Skin Contact:

Remove contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly with soap and water. Use water alone, if soap is unavailable. Apply a moisturising hand cream, if available. Seek medical attention if any soreness or inflammation of the skin persists or develops later. Launder affected clothing before re-use

Additional Information:

First Aid Facilities: Normal washroom facilities are adequate for small volumes of this product. If large volumes are in use an eye wash station should be available. Also consider providing a safety shower if large volumes are being handled.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically. Because of the risk of aspiration, gastric lavage should only be undertaken after endotracheal intubation.

Entry Route(s): Inhalation, ingestion and skin and eye contact.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Combustible, solvent vapours can form explosive mixtures with air in poorly ventilated conditions. May be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, welding, cutting operations or high temperature.

In case of fire, evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing vapours or fumes. Responders must be made aware of the nature of the hazard and must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing (including helmet, coat trousers, boots and gloves). If heated, toxic vapours/gases (oxides of carbon, cobalt) may be formed. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area but DO NOT approach containers suspected of being hot. Undamaged and sealed containers may be kept cool by spraying with water.

Extinguish using water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Solid water jets are not effective for fire fighting and may spread flames. Prevent, by any means possible, runoff from entering drains or water courses.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Avoid contact. Evacuate non-emergency personnel from area. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area. Use appropriate

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personal protective equipment (refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection).
Contain liquid to prevent contamination of soil, surface water or ground water. Prevent from entering, sewers or drains.
Cover with an absorbent such as earth, sand or a commercial oil absorber. Collect material in containers and remove to a well-ventilated area. Clean up floor areas. Wash area well with water. Test atmosphere for vapours to ensure safe working conditions before other personnel are allowed in the area.
Dispose by controlled incineration or to approved land-fill.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Storage:

Store out of direct sunlight in a cool well-ventilated area. Area should be designated no smoking, away from all sources of ignition. Higher temperatures may cause pressure build up inside containers.
Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Protect containers against physical damage.
Do not store in open containers. Damaged or punctured drums should be emptied and disposed of properly.
Do not store with oxidising agents.
Combustible liquid according to AS1940 - Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids. Store in accordance with regulations for storage of combustible liquids.

Handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols. Use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. Handle open containers in well-ventilated area. Ensure that the workplace is ventilated such that the Occupational Exposure limit is not exceeded. Do not empty into drains. Do not eat, drink or smoke in contaminated areas. Before eating, drinking or smoking, remove contaminated clothing and wash hands. Incompatible with amines, alkali metals, nitric acid. May react on prolonged contact with aluminium releasing gas with subsequent pressure build up.

For Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), see Section 8.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure standards: Exposure standards have not been allocated for this product or its ingredients.

Exposure standards represent airborne concentrations of individual chemical substances, which according to current knowledge, should neither impair the health nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. Exposure standard may be a time-weighted average (TWA), a short-term exposure limit (STEL) or a peak level.

Engineering Controls:

Ventilation requirements depend on the quantity of product in use and the method of application.
Ventilation should be sufficient to maintain vapour levels below the appropriate exposure standard. Use only in well ventilated areas unless forced air ventilation is employed. Local exhaust ventilation may be required.
Ventilation systems should be installed and regularly monitored to ensure exposure to vapour/aerosol is minimised. Exhaust systems should be designed in accordance with workplace conditions. The air should always be moved away from the source of vapour generation and the person working at this point. The odour and irritancy of this material are inadequate to warn of excessive exposure.

Personal Protection:

Requirements are dependent on working conditions, quantity of product in use and method of application. For minor use: safety goggles and nitrile or butyl rubber gloves may be sufficient. If large quantities are in use: chemical resistant safety goggles, gloves or gauntlets and overalls. A half face respirator with organic vapour filter is required unless the area is well ventilated. In confined or poorly ventilated areas: air supplied breathing apparatus. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. N.B. If using an air-purifying respirator, TAKE THE LIMITS OF ABSORPTION CAPACITY INTO ACCOUNT. CHANGE FILTERS REGULARLY.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Gold paste with a pleasant odour,.

Specific gravity: 0.86

Boiling Point: 145- 200°C

Melting Point: No data available

Solubility in Water: Immiscible

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Vapour Pressure: 5mmHg @ 25°C
Vapour Density (Air = 1): Heavier than air. 2.93
Flash Point: 66
Explosive Limits (% By Volume in Air): No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature: No data available
Percentage Volatile: 65

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions Flammable.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Burning can produce toxic oxides of carbon. When heated > 300° C, silicones can slowly depolymerise to volatile siloxanes whether or not air is present.
Hazardous polymerisation: Will not occur.
Incompatibilities: Incompatible with strong oxidising agents
Conditions to Avoid: Excessive heat, ignition sources and incompatible materials.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Symptoms of Exposure:

INGESTION: Severely irritating. Ingestion may cause abdominal spasm, nausea and vomiting as well as symptoms similar to those for inhalation. If vomiting occurs after ingestion, small droplets of the liquid may enter the lungs (aspiration) with the risk of chemical pneumonitis being induced.

EYE: Severely irritating to the eyes.

SKIN: Irritating and may be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects (similar to those for inhalation).

INHALATION: May be an irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. 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. Breathing in high concentrations may result in an irregular heart beat and prove suddenly fatal.

Chronic Health Effects

Inhalation, ingestion and skin contact are the routes of entry into the body. The liquid defats the skin and prolonged or repeated contact may contribute to dermatitis.

Toxicological Information

Available evidence from animal studies indicate repeated or prolonged exposure could result in effects on liver and kidneys. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Do not allow to contaminate waterways, sewers, soil or vegetation.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Do not allow into any sewers, drains, on the ground or into any body of water. Any disposal must be in accordance with applicable State, Territory and/or Local government regulations. Dispose by controlled incineration or to approved land-fill. Product and container must be disposed as hazardous waste.

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Section 14 – Transport Information

This product is a Class 3 Flammable Liquid according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

UN Number:	3082
Proper shipping name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains beta-pinene and alpha-pinene)
DG Class:	9
Hazchem code:	3Z
Packing group:	III

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Product is a S5 scheduled poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

All ingredients are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Section 16 – Other Information

REFERENCES

1. List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 10005(1999)]
2. Safe Work Australia Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals, 2016
3. Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC: 1003(1995)] and subsequent amendments
4. AS/NZS 1715 - Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.
5. AS/NZS 1716 - Respiratory protective devices.
6. Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), Edition, 7.4.
7. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and current amendments
8. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) No. 15, November 2016

User should verify applicability of this data sheet if more than 5 years old.

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