



RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008
NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332
Version No:3
CD 2009/3 Page 1 of 14

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains alkanes, C7-10-iso-)

PRODUCT USE

■ The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
Used according to manufacturer's directions.

SUPPLIER

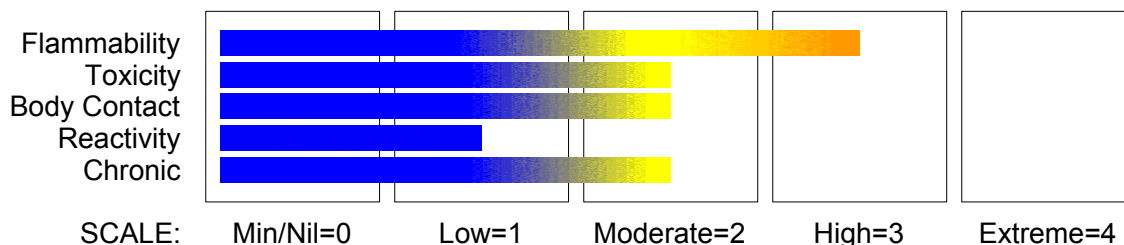
Company: RS Components	Company: RS Components
Address:	Address:
Units 30 & 31	25 Pavesi Street
Warehouse World	Smithfield
761 Great South Road	NSW2164
Penrose Auckland	AUS
	Telephone: 1300 656 636
	Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008
	Emergency Tel: 03 9573 3112
	Fax: 1300 656 696

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



continued...

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008
NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332
Version No:3
CD 2009/3 Page 2 of 14
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

- Highly flammable.
 - Irritating to skin.
 - Toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
 - HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
 - Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
 - Inhalation skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
 - Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
 - May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract*.
 - Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
- * (limited evidence).

SAFETY

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with eyes.

- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.

- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- Keep container tightly closed.

- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
alkanes, C7- 10- iso-	90622-56-3	>60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.

continued...

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008

NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332

Version No:3

CD 2009/3 Page 3 of 14

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- 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 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.
- Prostheses 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.

continued...

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008

NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332

Version No:3

CD 2009/3 Page 4 of 14

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- 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

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
 - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: 3WE

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

PVC chemical resistant type.

Neoprene.

Respirator:

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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 small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

continued...

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

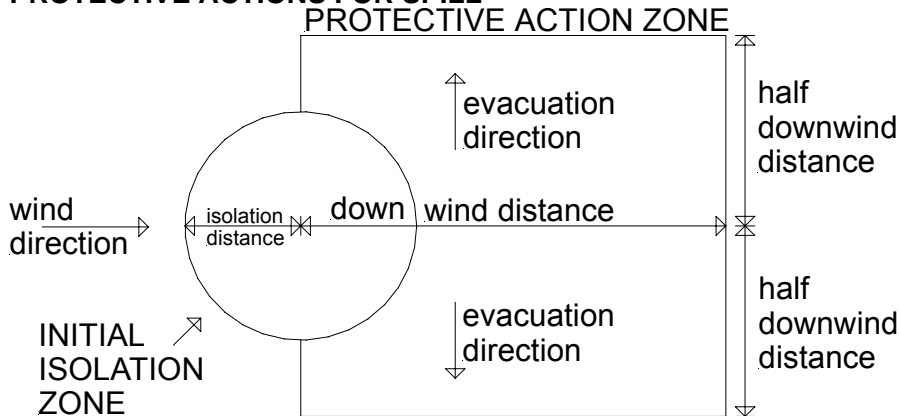
Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008
NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332
Version No:3
CD 2009/3 Page 5 of 14

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- 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.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres
IERG Number	14

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 128 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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

continued...

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008
NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332
Version No:3
CD 2009/3 Page 6 of 14

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure 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, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- 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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



-
- +: May be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
X: Must not be stored together

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008
NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332
Version No:3
CD 2009/3 Page 7 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• alkanes, C7- 10- iso- :

CAS:90622- 56- 3

MATERIAL DATA

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536:

Not available

ALKANES, C7-10-ISO-:

■ For n-nonane and isomers:

Odour Threshold: 47 ppm

Inhalation of high concentrations of aliphatic hydrocarbons produces central nervous system depression leading to coma with inhibition of deep tendon reflexes. The TLV-TWA is protective against narcotic effects produced at higher concentrations.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=4.3 (n-NONANE).

as octane CAS 111-65-9

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against narcotic effects produced at higher concentrations. for heptane (all isomers)

The TLV-TWA is protective against narcotic and irritant effects which are greater than those of pentane or n-hexane but less than those of octane. The TLV-TWA applies to all isomers.

Inhalation by humans of 1000 ppm for 6 minutes produced slight dizziness. Higher concentrations for shorter periods produce marked vertigo, incoordination and hilarity. Signs of central nervous system depression occur in the absence of mucous membrane irritation. Brief exposures to high levels (5000 ppm for 4 minutes) produce nausea, loss of appetite and a "gasoline-like" taste in the mouth that persists for many hours after exposure ceases.

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m³ (compare OSHA TWA).

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

continued...

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008

NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332

Version No:3

CD 2009/3 Page 8 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Neoprene rubber gloves.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

RESPIRATOR

■ Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2
10000	100	-	A- 3
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear. 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:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
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)	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.)

continued...

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008

NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332

Version No:3

CD 2009/3 Page 9 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

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

Colourless flammable liquid with mild petrol-like odour; floats on water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.724 @15C

pH (1% solution): Not Applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 0.7

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Boiling Range (°C): >110

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 1.9 @20C

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 6.0

State: Liquid

Melting Range (°C): - 20

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Flash Point (°C): 7

Autoignition Temp (°C): 380

Viscosity: 0.62 cSt@25°C

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

continued...

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008

NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332

Version No:3

CD 2009/3 Page 10 of 14

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis). Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

EYE

■ Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

SKIN

■ Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Concentrated nonane vapours may cause irritation of the nose and throat, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, nausea, tremors, incoordination and difficulty in breathing. Very high concentrations may cause unconsciousness and death. The odour of nitrous oxides is not easily detected. Some aliphatic hydrocarbons produce axonal neuropathies. Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons produce injury to the kidneys of male rats. When albino rats were exposed to isoparaffins at 21.4 mg/l for 4 hours, all animals experienced weakness, tremors, salivation, mild to moderate convulsions, chromodacryorrhoea and ataxia within

continued...

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008

NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332

Version No:3

CD 2009/3 Page 11 of 14

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

the first 24 hours. Symptoms disappeared after 24 hours.

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ALKANES, C7-10-ISO-:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN

Petroleum solvents	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
--------------------	---	-------	---

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536:

ALKANES, C7-10-ISO-:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536:

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

■ Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

ALKANES, C7-10-ISO-:

■ For n-heptane:

log Kow : 4.66

Koc : 2400-8100

Half-life (hr) air : 52.8

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 2.9-312

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 2.06

continued...

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008

NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332

Version No:3

CD 2009/3 Page 12 of 14

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.92

COD : 0.06

BCF : 340-2000

log BCF : 2.53-3.31

Environmental fate:

Photolysis or hydrolysis of n-heptane are not expected to be important environmental fate processes.

Biodegradation of n-heptane may occur in soil and water, however volatilisation and adsorption are expected to be more important fate processes. A high Koc (2400-8200) indicates n-heptane will be slightly mobile to immobile in soil. In aquatic systems n-heptane may partition from the water column to organic matter in sediments and suspended solids. The bioconcentration of n-heptane may be important in aquatic environments. The Henry's Law constant suggests rapid volatilisation from environmental waters and surface soils. The volatilisation half-lives from a model river and a model pond (the latter considers the effect of adsorption) have been estimated to be 2.9 hr and 13 days, respectively.

n-Heptane is expected to exist entirely in the vapour phase in ambient air. Reactions with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere have been shown to be important (estimated half-life of 2.4 days calculated from its rate constant of 7.15×10^{-12} cu cm/molecule-sec at 25 deg C). Data also suggests that night-time reactions with nitrate radicals may contribute to the atmospheric transformation of n-heptane, especially in urban environments. n-Heptane does not contain chromophores that absorb at wavelengths >290 nm and therefore is not expected to be susceptible to direct photolysis by sunlight

An estimated BCF of 2,000 using log Kow suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is very high. Based on 100% degradation after 4 days in water inoculated with gasoline contaminated soil and 100% degradation after 25 days in water inoculated with activated sewage sludge, biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process for n-heptane in water.

Ecotoxicity:

Fish LC50 (48 h): goldfish (*Carrasius auratus*) 4 mg/l; golden orfe (*Idus melanotus*) 2940 mg/l; western mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*) 4924 mg/l

Daphnia LC50 (24 h): >10 mg/l

Daphnia EC50 (96 h): 82 mg/l (immobilisation)

Opposum shrimp (*Mysidopsis bahia*) LC50 (96 h): 0.1 mg/l

Snail EC50 (96 h): 472 mg/l.

■ for n-decane:

log Kow : 5.98

Koc : 22200-42700

Half-life (hr) air : 33.6

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 84-3120

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 5.15

Log BCF : 3.52-4.31

Environmental fate:

When released into the soil, decane may biodegrade to a moderate extent and is not expected to leach into groundwater; quick evaporate is expected.

When released into water, decane may biodegrade to a moderate extent but is expected to quickly evaporate. n-Decane has an estimated bioconcentration factor (BCF) of greater than 100 and a log octanol-water partition coefficient (log Kow) greater than 3.0. This material may bioaccumulate to some extent.

When released into the air, n-decane is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; photolysis is not expected to be an important fate mechanism.. n-Decane is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days

Ecotoxicity:

Fish LC50 (96 h): 350 mg/l.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Resin Stop 250ML #420- 536		No data		
alkanes, C7- 10- iso-		No data		

continued...

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008

NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332

Version No:3

CD 2009/3 Page 13 of 14

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM: 3WE (ADG6)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3295	UN packing group:	II
Shipping Name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains alkanes, C7-10-iso-)			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	<input type="checkbox"/>
UN/ID Number:	3295	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		
Shipping Name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.(CONTAINS ALKANES, C7-10-ISO-)			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3295	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- D	Special provisions:	944
Limited Quantities:	1 L	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains alkanes, C7-10-iso-)			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

alkanes, C7-10-iso- (CAS: 90622-56-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Resin Stop 250ML #420-536 (CW: 18-3332)

continued...

RESIN STOP 250ML #420-536

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008

NA317TC

CHEMWATCH 18-3332

Version No:3

CD 2009/3 Page 14 of 14

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 8-Dec-2008

Print Date: 5-Feb-2010

This is the end of the MSDS.