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**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER**

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**1.1 Product identifier**

**Product name**           **MAGNI B18**  
**Synonyms**                **MAGNI B 18**

**1.2 Uses and uses advised against**

**Uses**                        **INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS • PAINT • SPECIALTY CHEMICAL • SURFACE FINISHING**

**1.3 Details of the supplier of the product**

**Supplier name**           **DUBOIS CHEMICALS AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED**  
**Address**                   **305 Frankston Dandenong Rd, Dandenong South, VIC, 3175, AUSTRALIA**  
**Telephone**                **(03) 9768 3860**  
**Email**                      **[sales@duboischemicals.com.au](mailto:sales@duboischemicals.com.au)**  
**Website**                   **<http://duboischemicals.com.au/>**

**1.4 Emergency telephone numbers**

**Emergency**                **13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)**

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**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

**Physical Hazards**

Flammable Liquids: Category 3  
May form explosive peroxides

**Health Hazards**

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2  
Skin Sensitisation: Category 1  
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1  
Carcinogenicity: Category 1A

**Environmental Hazards**

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

**2.2 GHS Label elements**

**Signal word**                **DANGER**

**Pictograms****Hazard statements**

AUH019                    May form explosive peroxides  
H226                        Flammable liquid and vapour.  
H315                        Causes skin irritation.  
H317                        May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H318                        Causes serious eye damage.  
H350                        May cause cancer.

**PRODUCT NAME MAGNI B18****Prevention statements**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

**Response statements**

P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

**Storage statements**

P403 + P233 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

**Disposal statements**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
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**2.3 Other hazards**

No information provided.

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**3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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**3.1 Substances / Mixtures**

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content (w/w)
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	108-65-6	203-603-9	40 to 42%
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	71-36-3	200-751-6	5 to 7%
ALUMINIUM	7429-90-5	231-072-3	4 to 6%
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROMATIC	64742-94-5	265-198-5	1 to 3%
FORMALDEHYDE	50-00-0	200-001-8	<0.2%
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	202-049-5	<0.2%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	Remainder
POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE (PTFE/TEFLON)	9002-84-0	618-337-2	6 to 8%
DIMETHYL GLUTARATE	1119-40-0	214-277-2	3 to 5%

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**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

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**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye</b>	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If swallowed or inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Do not give direct mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. To protect rescuer, use air-viva, oxy-viva or one-way mask. Resuscitate in a well-ventilated area.
<b>Skin</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

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**Ingestion** For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water and give plenty of water to drink.

**First aid facilities** Eye wash facilities should be available.

### **4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

### **4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

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## **5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **5.1 Extinguishing media**

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

### **5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Flammable. May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, pilot lights, heaters, naked lights, mobile phones, etc when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.

### **5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

### **5.4 Hazchem code**

- 3Y
- 3 Alcohol Resistant Foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.
- Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

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## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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### **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

### **6.2 Environmental precautions**

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

### **6.3 Methods of cleaning up**

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

### **6.4 Reference to other sections**

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

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## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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### **7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

### **7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, preferably flammables store, removed from direct sunlight, incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation and fire protection systems.

### **7.3 Specific end uses**

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate	SWA [AUS]	50	274	100	548
Aluminium & compounds	SWA [Proposed]	--	1	--	--
Aluminium (metal dust)	SWA [AUS]	--	10	--	--
Formaldehyde	SWA [AUS]	1	1.2	2	2.5
Formaldehyde	SWA [Proposed]	0.1	0.12	0.3	0.37
Naphthalene	SWA [AUS]	10	52	15	79
n-Butanol	SWA [AUS]	50 (Peak)	152 (Peak)	--	--
n-Butyl alcohol	SWA [Proposed]	20	61	--	--

#### Biological limits

Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
NAPHTHALENE	1-Napthol (with hydrolysis) + 2 Napthol (with hydrolysis)	End of shift	-
	Methemoglobin in blood	During or end of shift	1.5% of hemoglobin
	1-Hydroxypyrene in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift at end of workweek	2.5 µg/L (adjusted for the pyrene to benzo(a)pyrene ratio of the PAH mixture to which workers are exposed)
	3-Hydroxybenzo(a)pyrene in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift at end of workweek	-

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back.

#### PPE

- Eye / Face** Wear splash-proof goggles.
- Hands** Wear PVA or viton® gloves.
- Body** Wear coveralls.
- Respiratory** Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. If spraying, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator or an Air-line respirator. If sanding dry product, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	SILVER LIQUID
<b>Odour</b>	CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR

**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Flammability	FLAMMABLE
Flash point	23°C to 60.5°C
Boiling point	> 35°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	1.08
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Lower explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

**9.2 Other information**

% Volatiles	62 to 64 %
VOC	5.64 g/L

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**10.1 Reactivity**

May form explosive peroxides.

**10.2 Chemical stability**

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), heat and ignition sources.

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition.

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity** Acute exposure may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.

**Information available for the ingredients:**

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	8532 mg/kg (rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (rabbit)	--
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	790 mg/kg (rat)	3200 mg/kg (mouse)	8000 ppm/4 hours (rat)
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROMATIC	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)	> 5.28 mg/L/4 hour (rat) (AICIS)
FORMALDEHYDE	100 mg/kg (rat)	--	81 ppm (rat)
NAPHTHALENE	490 mg/kg (rat)	> 2500 mg/kg (rat)	> 340 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /1hr (rat)

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<b>Skin</b>	Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, irritation, rash and dermatitis.
<b>Eye</b>	Causes serious eye damage. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and possible serious eye damage.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	Formaldehyde may cause an allergic skin reaction. Not classified as a respiratory sensitiser.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Not classified as a mutagen.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	May cause cancer. Formaldehyde is classified as a confirmed human carcinogen (IARC Group 1). Naphthalene is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).
<b>Reproductive</b>	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea and headache. High level exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. However, repeated exposure to some solvents have been reported to cause adverse effects to the central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**12.1 Toxicity**

No information provided.

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

No information provided.

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

No information provided.

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

No information provided.

**12.5 Other adverse effects**

No information provided.

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

**Waste disposal** Wearing the protective equipment outlined, ensure all ignition sources are extinguished. For small quantities, absorb on paper, sand or similar and evaporate under a fume cupboard or open area. For large volumes, atomise into incinerator (mixing with more flammable solvent if required) or recycle by gravimetric separation, distilling & reusing. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

**Legislation** Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

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**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE**



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	1263	1263	1263
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class</b>	3	3	3
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	III	III	III

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

Not a Marine Pollutant.

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

**Hazchem code** ●3Y  
**GTEPG** 3C1  
**EmS** F-E, S-E

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**Poison schedule** Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**Classifications** Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

**Inventory listings** **AUSTRALIA: AIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)**  
 All components are listed on AIC, or are exempt.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Additional information** WELDING - SANDING - CUTTING DRIED OR CURED PRODUCT: If sanding, cutting or welding dried or cured product, adverse health effects may be avoided by the use of appropriate engineering controls and/or personal protective equipment. If welding, wear a Class P2 (Metal fume) respirator and depending on the nature of the surface being welded, additional protection (e.g. for organic vapours/acid gas) may also be required. A Class P1 (Particulate) respirator is recommended if dust is generated.

WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ): Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:**

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

**HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:**

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

**Abbreviations**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

**Report status**

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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