Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
HAMMERITE SPECIAL METALS PRIMER #297-3764, 297-3786

SYNONYMS
"Manufacturer's Code: 297-3764, 297-3786"

PRODUCT USE
Decorative products are intended for use in the decoration of buildings surfaces.

SUPPLIER
Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address: Units 30 & 31, 761 Great South Road
Penrose
Auckland, 1006
New Zealand
Telephone: +64 9 526 1600
Fax: +64 9 579 1700

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address: 25 Pavesi Street
Smithfield
NSW, 2164
Australia
Telephone: +1 300 656 636
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112
Fax: +1 300 656 696

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

RISK • None under normal operating conditions.
SAFETY • None under normal operating conditions.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>talc</td>
<td>14807-96-6</td>
<td>1-2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
• Immediately give a glass of water.
• First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE
■ If this product comes in contact with eyes:
• Wash out immediately with water.
• If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
• Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
■ If skin or hair contact occurs:
• Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
• Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED
• If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
• Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ Treat symptomatically.

continued...
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
• There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
• Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
• Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Non combustible.
• Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

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

HAZCHEM
None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
• Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
• Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS
■ Moderate hazard.
• Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
• 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
• Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
• Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
• Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
• Avoid strong acids, bases.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
• Store in original containers.
• Keep containers securely sealed.
• Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

continued...
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuffs containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR


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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
- The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
  - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
  - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
- The basic types of engineering controls are:
  - Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
  - Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

- Liquid.
Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°C)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
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</table>

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

- Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

talc

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs

Group 3

Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

continued...
Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

talc | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs | Group | 2B | Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
talc | No Data Available | No Data Available | No Data Available | No Data Available

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

talc (CAS: 14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
- "Australia Exposure Standards";
- "Australia Hazardous Substances";
- "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)";
- "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)";
- "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP";
- "FisherTransport Information";
- "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs";
- "International Numbering System for Food Additives";
- "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals";
- "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information";
- "WHO Food Additives Series - Food Additives considered for specifications only"

No data for Hammerite Special Metals Primer #297-3764, 297-3786 (CW: 36-7511)

continued...
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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.