Hammered, Smooth and Satin Finish Paints #211-8541

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) | Version No: 4 | Chemwatch 4524-1

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XC9317SC

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Hammered, Smooth and Satin Finish Paints #211-8541

SYNONYMS
paint

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
PAINT

PRODUCT USE

■ Apply by brush, hand roller or spray atomisation. Protective coating for metals.

SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd Company: RS Components Pty Ltd Address: Address: 25 Pavesi Street Units 30- 31 Warehouse World Smithfield 761 Great South Road NSW 2164 Penrose Auckland 1006 Australia New Zealand Telephone: 02 9681 8500 Telephone: 09 579 5885 Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008** Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008** Emergency Tel: **03 95733112** Emergency Tel: **03 9573 3112** Fax: 02 9681 8600 Fax: 09 579 9585

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	2		
Toxicity:	2		
Body Contact:	3		
Reactivity:	1		
Chronic:	3		

Mn/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4

POISONS SCHEDULE
S5

RISK	SAFETY
■ Flammable.	• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
■ Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.	• Avoid contact with skin.
■ Irritating to eyes and skin.	• Avoid contact with eyes.
■ Harmful to aquatic organisms.	• Wear suitable protective clothing.
■ HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.	• Wear suitable gloves.
■ Ingestion may produce health damage*.	• Wear eye/face protection.
■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.	• Use only in well ventilated areas.
■ May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.	• Keep container in a well ventilated place.
■ Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.	• Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
■ Eye contact may produce serious damage*.	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
■ May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.	• Keep container tightly closed.
■ Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.	• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
■ Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
* (limited evidence).	• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
xylene	1330-20-7	30-45
n-butanol	71-36-3	1-5

pigments N/S

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
· If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. · Avoid giving milk or oils. · Avoid giving alcohol.
EYE
If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. · Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. · Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:
· Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
· Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
· Primary threat to life from 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 ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ mm Hg) should be intubated.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
· Foam.
· Dry chemical powder.
· BCF (where regulations permit).
· Carbon dioxide.
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.
FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
· Liquid and vapour are flammable.
· Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
· Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
· Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), 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
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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.
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.

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 overexposure occurs.
· Use in a well-ventilated area.
· Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
· 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.
· For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
· For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
· For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
· Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
· Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
· Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
· Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
· DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
· No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	350	150	655				
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butanol (n-Butyl alcohol)					50	152		Sk

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION




RESPIRATOR
•Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

OTHER
· Overalls.
· PVC Apron.
· PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
· Eyewash unit.

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
Coloured viscous flammable liquid with a sweet aromatic solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	138	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	25	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	490	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	0.94 @ 20 deg C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	6.6	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.05
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.0	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	3.7
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	0.7 BuAC = 1

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

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	CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.	■ Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
■ Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.	■ May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.
■ Irritating to eyes and skin.	■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
■ Can be absorbed through skin.	■ Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
■ Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.	■ * (limited evidence).
■ Ingestion may produce health damage*.	
■ May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.	
■ Eye contact may produce serious damage*.	
■ Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.	
■ * (limited evidence).	

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
No data for this material.

CARCINOGEN

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

REPROTOXIN

xylene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility

SKIN

n-butanol	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Hammered, Smooth and Satin Finish Paints #211-8541	No Data Available	No Data Available		
xylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	
n-butanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

· Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
· Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
Otherwise:
· If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
· Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM:
●3Y (ADG7)
Land Transport UNDG:
Class or division: 3 Subsidiary risk: None
UN No.: 1263 UN packing group: III
Shipping Name:PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
Air Transport IATA:
UN/ID Number: 1263 Packing Group: III
Special provisions: A3
Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 366 Maximum Qty/Pack: 220 L
Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: Y344 Maximum Qty/Pack: 60 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: 355 Maximum Qty/Pack: 10 L
Shipping name:PAINT
Maritime Transport IMDG:
IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: None
UN Number: 1263 Packing Group: III
EMS Number: F-E,S-E Special provisions: 163 223 955
Limited Quantities: 5 L

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE
S5

REGULATIONS
Regulations for ingredients
xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"
n-butanol (CAS: 71-36-3) 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)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"
No data for Hammered, Smooth and Satin Finish Paints #211-8541 (CW: 4524-1)

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.
Alist 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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