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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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**PRODUCT NAME**

HAMMERITE GARAGE DOOR PAINT #297-3691, 297-3714, 297-3736, 458-1430, 458-1446

**SYNOMYS**

"Manufacturer's Codes: 297-3691, 297-3714, 297-3736, 458-1430, 458-1446"

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**

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)

**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.

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

**SUPPLIER**

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd

Address:

Units 30 &amp; 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

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**
**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

**RISK**

- Flammable.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**SAFETY**

- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- 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.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**NAME**

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated  
 naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated  
 zirconium 2- ethylhexanoate  
 fatty acids, C6- 19 branched, calcium salts, overbased  
 fatty acids, C6- 19- branched, cobalt(II) salts

**CAS RN**

64742-48-9. 25-50  
 64742-48-9. 1-2.5  
 22464-99-9 1-2.5  
 68551-41-7 <2.5  
 68409-81-4 <1

**continued...**

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	<1
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6.	<1
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	64742-82-1.	<1

## 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.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

**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.
  - Seek medical attention without delay; 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.

**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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

## 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<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

**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**

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**MINOR SPILLS**

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, 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.

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**Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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**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.

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically
- Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- 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.

**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): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

**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	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	zirconium 2- ethylhexanoate (Zirconium compounds (as Zr))	10	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)4, 5 is the documentation source

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- fatty acids, C6- 19 branched, calcium salts, overbased: CAS:68551- 41- 7
- fatty acids, C6- 19- branched, cobalt(II) salts: CAS:68409- 81- 4
- methyl ethyl ketoxime: CAS:96- 29- 7

**MATERIAL DATA**

FATTY ACIDS, C6-19 BRANCHED, CALCIUM SALTS, OVERBASED:

HAMMERITE GARAGE DOOR PAINT #297-3691, 297-3714, 297-3736, 458-1430, 458-1446:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY:

- Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

HAMMERITE GARAGE DOOR PAINT #297-3691, 297-3714, 297-3736, 458-1430, 458-1446:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

- Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation and is recommended for bulk handling of gasoline based on calculations of hydrocarbon content of gasoline vapour.

HAMMERITE GARAGE DOOR PAINT #297-3691, 297-3714, 297-3736, 458-1430, 458-1446:

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME:

- For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO)

CEL TWA: 10 ppm, 36 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare WEEL-TWA)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

OEL-TWA: 0.28 ppm, 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ORICA Australia quoting DSM Chemicals

Saturated vapour concentration: 1395 ppm at 20 deg. C.<>.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:

REL TWA: 300 ppm

as VM & P naphtha

TLV TWA: 300 ppm, 1370 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

[EXXON]

ZIRCONIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE:

- OSHA concluded that the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL would protect workers from any significant risk of pulmonary effects. NIOSH conclude that a separate limit should be considered for zirconium tetrachloride (because of the irritancy of hydrogen chloride derived from hydrolysis).

FATTY ACIDS, C6-19 BRANCHED, CALCIUM SALTS, OVERBASED:

- It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

## FATTY ACIDS, C6-19-BRANCHED, COBALT(II) SALTS:

## ■ for cobalt:

In view of the serious effects seen in experimental animals after a relatively short exposure period at 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to reduce the significant risk of material impairment of health posed by respiratory disease and pulmonary sensitisation which have been shown to occur at higher levels of exposure. The value does not apply generally to cobalt compounds.

&lt;&gt;/&gt;.

## METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME:

## ■ For methyl ethyl ketone:

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 2 ppm and 4.8 ppm

Odour threshold: 2 ppm (detection); 5 ppm (recognition) 25 ppm (easy recognition); 300 ppm IRRITATING

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA are thought to prevent injurious systemic effects and to minimise objections to odour and irritation. Where synergism or potentiation may occur stringent control of the primary toxin (e.g. n-hexane or methyl butyl ketone) is desirable and additional consideration should be given to lowering MEK exposures.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=28 (METHYL ETHYL KETONE).

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

CAUTION: This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 3 Suspected of having carcinogenic potential.

## NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

REL TWA: 25-100 ppm\*, 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup>\*

[Various Manufacturers]

CEL TWA: 50 ppm, 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

## NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY:

CEL TWA: 100 ppm hydrocarbons

[EXXON]

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

## RESPIRATOR

• Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 &amp; 1715, EN 143:2000 &amp; 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, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

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:

## OTHER

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

## 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

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that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Flammable liquid; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	>100 cSt@40°C
Boiling Range (°C)	>155	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	38- 55	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.9- 1.2
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.8	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	499 g/l (VOC)	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## 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

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. The central nervous system can be depressed. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding.

##### EYE

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

##### SKIN

■ Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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 sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Massive exposures can lead to severe central nervous system depression, deep coma and death. Convulsions can occur due to brain irritation and/or lack of oxygen. Permanent scarring may occur, with epileptic seizures and brain bleeds occurring months after exposure. Respiratory system effects include inflammation of the lungs with oedema and bleeding. Lighter species mainly cause kidney and nerve damage; the heavier paraffins and olefins are especially irritant to the respiratory system. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce sensation loss and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5-7 paraffins may also produce multiple nerve damage. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by nonspecific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue, vertigo; severe exposures may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons can sensitise the heart and may cause ventricular fibrillation, leading to death.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general 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.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

for petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

### CARCINOGEN

fatty acids, C6-19- branched, cobalt(II) salts	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B	Possibly carcinogenic to humans
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

### SKIN

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
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### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
zirconium 2- ethylhexanoate	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

fatty acids, C6- 19 branched,	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
calcium salts, overbased	Available	Available	Available	Available
fatty acids, C6- 19- branched,	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
cobalt(II) salts	Available	Available	Available	Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	No Data	LOW	MED
naphtha petroleum, light	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
aromatic solvent	Available	Available	Available	Available
naphtha, petroleum,	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
hydrodesulfurised heavy	Available	Available	Available	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



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

## HAZCHEM:

•3Y (ADG7)

## ADG7:

Class or Division:	3	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Special Provision:	163 223 *	Limited Quantity:	5 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk	T2	Portable Tanks & Bulk	TP1 TP29
Containers -		Containers - Special	
Instruction:		Provision:	
Packagings & IBCs -	P001 IBC03 LP01	Packagings & IBCs -	PP1
Packing Instruction:		Special Packing	
		Provision:	

Name and Description: 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) (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)

## Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping name: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)

## Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III

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EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163 223 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L		
Shipping name: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)			

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Indications of Danger:

Xn Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### **Hammerite Garage Door Paint #297-3691, 297-3714, 297-3736, 458-1430, 458-1446 (CAS: ) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

### Regulations for ingredients

#### **naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9,101795-02-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Fisher Transport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

#### **zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate (CAS: 22464-99-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

#### **fatty acids, C6-19 branched, calcium salts, overbased (CAS: 68551-41-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"International Numbering System for Food Additives"

#### **fatty acids, C6-19-branched, cobalt(II) salts (CAS: 68409-81-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Numbering System for Food Additives"

#### **methyl ethyl ketoxime (CAS: 96-29-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

#### **naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action",

"OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

**naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy (CAS: 64742-82-1, 64741-92-0, 8052-41-3, 1030262-12-4, 8032-32-4, 8030-30-6, 64742-88-7, 64742-89-8, 8002-05-9, 61789-95-5, 64742-48-9, 101795-02-2, 8031-06-9, 8030-31-7, 50813-73-5, 54847-97-1, 121448-83-7, 8031-38-7, 8031-39-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Fisher Transport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	64742- 48- 9, 101795- 02- 2
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	64742- 48- 9, 101795- 02- 2
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	64742- 82- 1, 64741- 92- 0, 8052- 41- 3, 1030262- 12- 4, 8032- 32- 4, 8030- 30- 6, 64742- 88- 7, 64742- 89- 8, 8002- 05- 9, 61789- 95- 5, 64742- 48- 9, 101795- 02- 2, 8031- 06- 9, 8030- 31- 7, 50813- 73- 5, 54847- 97- 1, 121448- 83- 7, 8031- 38- 7, 8031- 39- 8

■ 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](http://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.*