



# Safety Data Sheet

## SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product identifier</b>             | <b>MULTI-GARD GP 22 <sup>AU</sup> BASE (Part A)</b>   |
| <b>Variants</b>                       | <i>Light Grey</i>   |
| <b>Product code(s)</b>                | Q7003B  |
| <b>Proper shipping name</b>           | PAINT   |
| <b>Recommended use</b>                | Part A of a two component epoxy system.<br>Consult SDS for the Converter (Part B) prior to use.<br>For industrial use only. |
| <b>Manufacture / Importer details</b> | Resene Paints (Australia) Limited.<br>7 Production Avenue,<br>Molendinar. Queensland. 4214.                                 |
| <b>Emergency phone numbers</b>        | Available Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.  |
| <b>Free call</b>                      | 1800 738 383  |
| <b>Phone</b>                          | 07 5512 6600  |
| <b>Fax</b>                            | 07 5512 6697  |
| <b>Poisons Information Centre</b>     | 131126 [available 24 hours]   |

## SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the hazardous chemical or mixture according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia

**GHS Classification:** Flammable Liquids Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2.

### Label elements



Flame Exclamation Mark Corrosion Health Hazard

### Signal word

**DANGER**

### Hazard statements

- H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H318 Causes serious eye damage.
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
- H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
- AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

### Precautionary statements: Prevention

- P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. – No smoking.
- P233 Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
- P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P280 + P281 Wear protective gloves, eye protection/face protection and other personal protection as required.
- P261 Avoid breathing fumes, mist, vapours, spray or sanding dust.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

**Precautionary statements: Response**P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical or foam for extinction.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or Hair): Remove/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.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

**Precautionary statements: Storage**

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statements: Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local Regulations.

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>SECTION 3.</b> | <b>COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS</b> |
|-------------------|---|

| Ingredients | Name  | CAS        | % [weight] |
|-------------|---|------------|------------|
|             | Solid: Reaction product: Bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin) | 25068-38-6 | 10 - < 30  |
|             | Methyl isobutyl ketone                                | 108-10-1   | 10 - < 30  |
|             | n-Butanol   | 71-36-3    | < 10       |
|             | Xylene  | 1330-20-7  | < 2        |
|             | Ingredients not contributing to the classification    | Various    | 30 - 60    |

|                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>SECTION 4.</b> | <b>FIRST AID MEASURES</b> |
|-------------------|---------------------------|

**Description of necessary first aid measures****Ingestion**

Rinse mouth with plenty of water then provide liquid slowly and as much as the person can comfortably drink.

If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, place person on their left side, tilt head back to maintain open airway and to prevent aspiration.

Observe patient and seek medical advice.

**Eye contact**

Immediately flush eyes with fresh water. Continue rinsing for several minutes. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by holding the eyelids apart and away from the eye. Seek medical attention if pain persists or recurs. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Skin contact**

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin with soap if available. Seek medical attention if irritation persists or if a rash develops.

**Inhalation**

Remove the person from the contaminated area and into fresh air. Allow them to rest and observe. Seek medical attention if breathing is difficult. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.

**First Aid facilities**

Safety shower and eye wash facilities.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Symptoms caused by exposure</b>             | Contact with skin or eyes causes irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting of the skin which may lead to dermatitis. Vapour may cause severe eye irritation. Inhalation of vapour or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory tract. |
| <b>Medical attention and special treatment</b> | Basic life support. Treat symptomatically. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary in the event of an allergic reaction.  |

---

## SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>                                   | Carbon dioxide. Foam. Dry chemical powder.<br>For large fires – Water spray or fog.   |
| <b>Specific hazards</b>   | Flammable liquid and vapour. On combustion this product may emit toxic fumes and clouds of acrid smoke. Vapours are heavier than air and will accumulate. Vapours will form explosive concentrations with air. Vapours travel long distances and will flash back.                               |
| <b>Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters</b> | Wear breathing apparatus plus chemical protective suit and gloves. DO NOT approach containers suspected of being hot. May be violently or explosively reactive. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. |
| <b>Hazchem code</b>   | 3[Y]E   |

---

## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b> | Eliminate all ignition sources. Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Avoid breathing vapour and avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact by using protective equipment. Clean up spills immediately.   |
| <b>Environmental precautions</b>   | Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course or soil.  |
| <b>Methods and materials for containment and clean up.</b>                 | Contain and soak up released material with fire-resistant absorbent such as sand, earth or vermiculite. Cover drains to prevent material from entering waterways. Stop leak if safe to do so. Using only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment collect absorbent material and seal in labelled drums for proper disposal. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.<br><br>Seek assistance from emergency services for large spills. Evacuate unprotected personnel from the immediate vicinity. Contain released material then blanket the spill using foam (where available) to prevent the spread of vapour. |

---

## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Precautions for safe handling</b>                               | Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear personal protection equipment. Do not breathe vapours or spray mists. When handling, do not eat drink or smoke. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Observe proper occupational hygiene work practices. Wear a dust mask when sanding previous coatings to avoid breathing dust.<br>Use only in a well-ventilated area. Use mechanical extraction to remove vapour where necessary. Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat and other ignition sources. Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. Do not use plastic buckets. Use spark free tools when handling. |
| <b>Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities</b> | Store in a metal can or drum in an approved flammable liquids storage area. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Store in a cool dry, well-ventilated area, away from sources of ignition. Avoid storage with oxidisers.  |

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

|   |   |                         |             |                         |  |
|---|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Australian national exposure standards</b>                                       | No exposure standard has been established for this product.<br>Exposed individuals are not reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that an exposure standard is being exceeded. If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded then the individual is deemed to be over exposed. |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Component</b>  | <b>TWA</b>  |                         | <b>STEL</b> |                         |  |
|   | <b>ppm</b>  | <b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b> | <b>ppm</b>  | <b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b> |  |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone  | 50  | 205                     | 75          | 307                     |  |
| Xylene  | 80  | 350                     | 150         | 655                     |  |
| n-butanol   | 50 peak limitation  | 152 peak limitation     | -           | -                       |  |
| <b>Peak limitations</b>   | Peak limitations have been set for n-butanol (see above).<br>Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure for n-butanol.   |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Biological monitoring</b>  | Not required.   |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Engineering controls</b>   | Use in a well ventilated area. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances to maintain vapour levels below the Lower Explosion Limit [LEL] for the solvents used. If the risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.    |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Individual protection measures including Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)</b> |   |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>  | Wear safety glasses or goggles. Avoid wearing contact lenses. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may concentrate and absorb irritants.   |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>  | Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. Nitrile or nitrile-butadiene rubber. Do not use cotton, leather, PVC, rubber or polyethylene gloves as they will absorb the resin and solvents.<br>Hypersensitive persons should wear protective clothing, gloves and use protective cream on face, hands and all exposed areas.      |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Protective clothing</b>  | Personnel should wear antistatic clothing made of natural fibres or of high-temperature-resistant synthetic fibres. Wear safety footwear.   |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Respiratory protection</b>   | Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend on the level of confinement of the contamination. The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. Refer to AS1716 for selection of an appropriate respirator.                   |                         |             |                         |  |

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

|                                  |                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                | Grey viscous liquid |
| <b>Odour</b>                     | Solvent             |
| <b>pH</b>                        | Not applicable      |
| <b>Vapour pressure</b>           | 0.87                |
| <b>Vapour density</b>            | 3.46                |
| <b>Boiling point</b>             | 122°C               |
| <b>Freezing point</b>            | Not established     |
| <b>Flash point</b>               | 23°C                |
| <b>Solubility</b>                | Immiscible          |
| <b>Density</b>                   | 1.45                |
| <b>Viscosity</b>                 | Not available       |
| <b>UEL</b>                       | 8.3%                |
| <b>LEL</b>                       | 1.2%                |
| <b>Auto-ignition temperature</b> | 435°C               |

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                       | Epoxy groups can react with amines, phenols, mercaptans, isocyanates or acids. Amines are the most commonly used curing agents/hardeners for epoxides and the case of step - growth polymerizations is mainly represented by epoxy – amine reactions.                                       |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>               | Product is considered stable.   |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>              | Ignition sources. Presence of incompatible materials. Avoid unintended contact with amines.   |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>           | Flammable liquids should not be stored with:-<br>Class 1 – Explosives<br>Class 2 – Flammable gases<br>Class 2.3 – Poisonous gases<br>Class 4.2 – Spontaneously combustible substances<br>Class 5.1 – Oxidising agents<br>Class 5.2 – Organic peroxides<br>Class 7 – Radioactive substances. |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b> | Decomposition products from epoxy resins depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition. Uncontrolled exothermic reaction of epoxy resins release phenolics, carbon monoxide, and water.                                  |
| <b>Hazardous reactions</b>              | Polymerization will not occur by itself. Mixing of product plus an aliphatic amine will cause irreversible polymerization with considerable heat build-up.  |

## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information for this product is not available. Reference is made where possible to the individual constituents of the mixture.

### Toxicology Data:

| <b>Ingredient</b>                                     | <b>LD<sub>50</sub></b>                            | <b>LC<sub>50</sub></b>                  | <b>Further Data</b>   |
|---|---|---|---|
| Solid: Reaction product: Bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin) | >15000mg/kg rat(oral)                             | No data                                 | Sensitisation: No data<br>Carcinogenicity: No data<br>Mutagenicity: No data<br>Reproductive toxicity: No data   |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone                                | >2000mg/kg rat(oral)                              | 8.2-16.4 g/m <sup>3</sup> / 4hours, Rat | IRRITATION<br>Eye (human): 200 ppm/15m<br>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild<br>Inhalation: Vapour may cause a narcotic effect.<br>Carcinogenicity: Category 2<br>Reproductive toxicity: Fetotoxic at 12 300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> in rats exposed for 6 – 15 days.<br>Mutagenic: No<br>Sensitisation: No |
| n-butanol   | 790mg/kg rat (oral)<br>>2000mg/kg rabbit (dermal) | 25mg/L / 4hours, Rat                    | IRRITATION<br>Lowest inhalation toxicity<br>TCLo [human] 25ppm – irritation<br>Chronic effects: No data   |
| Xylene (mixed isomers)                                | >2000mg/kg rat(oral)                              | > 20mg/L / 4hours, Rat                  | Irritation skin (rabbit):   |

### **Acute Health Effects:**

- Swallowed:** Expected to be of low to moderate toxicity: Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus, and stomach with nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.
- Eye:** Irritating to eyes causing tearing, stinging, blurred vision and redness. Ocular symptoms from exposure to high vapour concentrations may include a burning sensation, blurring of vision, lachrymation, and photophobia with symptoms becoming more severe toward the end of the work week.
- Skin:** May cause moderate skin irritation.
- Inhaled:** Harmful by inhalation. Inhalation of vapours may cause irritation to the respiratory system. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness and nausea. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness, coma and even death.

### **Chronic Health Effects:**

Repeat exposure to high doses of solvent vapours can affect the nervous system, or may cause liver or kidney damage. Prolonged contact with the liquid may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis. n-Butanol and Xylene are reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals on exposure to high vapour concentrations. Circumstantial evidence points to n-butanol vapour as cause of a special vacuolar keratitis in human beings following repeated exposure to high vapour concentrations. In some patients vacuolar keratopathy causes no complaints, but in the most severely affected it has been associated with pain and tearing, characteristically most marked on first opening eyes in morning.

---

## **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

---

Avoid release to the environment

### **Methyl isobutyl ketone:**

- Ecotoxicity:** Fish: LC<sub>50</sub>, *Carassius auratus* (goldfish), 24hr, 460 mg/L  
LC<sub>50</sub> *Pimephales promelas* (flathead minnow), 96hr: ~525 mg/L  
Aquatic Invertebrates:  
EC<sub>50</sub>, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 24hr, 1550 mg/l  
Algae: ErC<sub>50</sub>, *Scenedesmus capricornutum* (fresh water algae), Threshold concentration for reduction of total biomass, 8 days: 725mg/L

- Mobility:** Floats on water, highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.  
**Persistence/degradability:** Readily biodegradable. Oxidises by photo-chemical reactions in air.  
**Bioaccumulation:** Does not bioaccumulate.

### **Solid: Reaction product: Bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin):**

- Ecotoxicity:** No data  
**Mobility:** In the terrestrial environment, material is expected to remain in the soil. In the aquatic environment, material will sink and remain in the sediment.  
**Persistence/degradability:** Surface photo degradation is expected with exposure to sunlight. No appreciable biodegradation is expected.

### **n-Butanol:**

- Ecotoxicity:** Fish: LC<sub>50</sub> *Pimephales promelas* (flathead minnow), 96hr: 1400 mg/L

Aquatic Invertebrates:

EC<sub>50</sub>, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48hr, 1755 mg/l

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Mobility:</b>                  | This product is soluble in water and therefore highly mobile on dilution risking contamination of soil, waterways, grasslands, and groundwater. |
| <b>Persistence/degradability:</b> | Readily biodegradable. Volatilises in air.  |
| <b>Bioaccumulation:</b>           | Does not bioaccumulate.   |

---

## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

---

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Disposal methods</b>                                 | <p><b>PRODUCT:</b> Product/ Rinsates/ Spillage from packaging or equipment are not to be discharged to the environment. Organise disposal with recognised specialised hazardous waste operators.</p> <p><b>PACKAGING:</b> Decontaminate the packaging by triple rinsing. Allow to dry then puncture/crush the package to render it incapable of holding other product. Offer for disposal to the local landfill or recycle steel containers via steel can recycling programs. Disposal of empty paint containers via domestic recycling programs may differ between local authorities. Check with your local Council first.</p> |
| <b>Special precautions for landfill or incineration</b> | Incinerate dry, cured residue at an approved site.  |

---

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

---

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1263  |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | PAINT   |
| <b>Class</b>                        | 3   |
| <b>Subsidiary risk</b>              | None  |
| <b>Marine pollutant</b>             | No  |
| <b>Packing Group</b>                | II  |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Flammable. Keep dry. Keep separate from foodstuffs. |
| <b>Hazchem code</b>                 | 3[Y]E   |

---

## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>SUSMP:</b>                  | Not a scheduled poison.   |
| <b>AICS:</b>                   | The hazardous components listed in Section 3 of this SDS appear in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) database. |
| <b>NPI listed Chemicals:</b>   | Xylene, Methyl isobutyl ketone  |
| <b>HVICL listed chemicals:</b> | Reaction product: Bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin), Xylene, n-butanol,  |

---

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

---

**Date of Preparation:** 1<sup>st</sup> June 2016**Supersedes:** 11<sup>th</sup> March 2015**Literature references:**AICS Search page – NOHSC <http://www.nicnas.gov.au/industry/aics/search.asp>

SDS's for individual raw materials.

Safe Work Australia: Hazardous Substances Information System:  
 Exposure Standards:  
<http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/ExposureStandards>

GHS Hazardous Substances list:

[http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/GHSInformation/GHS\\_Hazardous\\_Chemical\\_Information\\_List](http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/GHSInformation/GHS_Hazardous_Chemical_Information_List)

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Third Revised Edition. United Nations. New York and Geneva, 2009.

#### Abbreviations:

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| ADG              | Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail     |
| AICS             | Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances                             |
| GHS              | Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals |
| HVICL            | High Volume Industrial Chemicals List                                   |
| IARC             | International Agency for Research on Cancer                             |
| NOHSC            | National Occupational Health and Safety Commission                      |
| NPI              | National Pollutions Inventory   |
| SUSMP            | Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons            |
| CAS Number       | Chemical Abstract Service registry number                               |
| LD <sub>50</sub> | Median lethal dose  |
| LC <sub>50</sub> | Median lethal concentration.  |
| TWA              | Time weighted average   |
| STEL             | Short term exposure limit   |

*Safety data sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.*

*The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief as of the date compiled. However no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use hereof. Resene Paints (Australia) Limited assumes no responsibility for personal injury or property damage to vendors, users or third parties caused by the material, Such users or vendors assume all risks associated with the use of the material. It is the users' responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the suitability and completeness of the information for their own particular use. The user must determine whether the use of the information and data is in accordance with local laws and regulations.*

**END OF SDS**





# Safety Data Sheet

## SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product identifier</b>             | <b>MULTI-GARD GP 22 <sup>AU</sup> CONVERTER (Part B)</b>   |
| <b>Variants</b>                       | -  |
| <b>Product code(s)</b>                | Q7003C   |
| <b>Proper shipping name</b>           | PAINT  |
| <b>Recommended use</b>                | Part B of a two component epoxy system.<br>Consult SDS for the Base (Part A) prior to use.<br>For industrial use only. |
| <b>Manufacture / Importer details</b> | Resene Paints (Australia) Limited.<br>7 Production Avenue,<br>Molendinar. Queensland. 4214.                            |
| <b>Emergency phone numbers</b>        | Available Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.   |
| <b>Free call</b>                      | 1800 738 383   |
| <b>Phone</b>                          | 07 5512 6600   |
| <b>Fax</b>                            | 07 3287 0226   |
| <b>Poisons Information Centre</b>     | 131126 [available 24 hours]  |

## SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the hazardous chemical or mixture according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia

**GHS Classification:** Flammable Liquids Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation – Skin Category 1, Aspiration Hazard Category 1.

### Label elements



Flame



Exclamation Mark



Corrosion



Health Hazard

### Signal word

**DANGER**

### Hazard statements

- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H318 Causes serious eye damage.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Precautionary statements: Prevention

- P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. – No smoking.
- P233 Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
- P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P280 + P281 Wear protective gloves, eye protection/face protection and other personal protection as required.
- P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P261 Avoid breathing fumes, mist, vapours, spray or sanding dust.

**Precautionary statements: Response**

- P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical or foam for extinction.  
 P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or Hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
 P352 Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
 P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
 P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
 P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
 P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
 P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
 P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

**Precautionary statements: Storage**

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

**Precautionary statements: Disposal**

- P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local Regulations.

### SECTION 3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Ingredients | Name   | CAS        | Proportion (w/w) % |
|-------------|--|------------|--------------------|
|             | Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic        | 64742-95-6 | > 60               |
|             | Polyethylenepolyamine, dimer fatty acid condensate | 68410-23-1 | < 10               |
|             | Polyaminoamide (R41)                               | Not known  | < 10               |
|             | Xylene   | 1330-20-7  | < 10               |
|             | n-Butanol  | 71-36-3    | < 10               |
|             | Triethylenetetramine                               | 112-24-3   | < 10               |

### SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Description of necessary first aid measures**

- Ingestion** Rinse mouth with plenty of water then provide liquid slowly and as much as the person can comfortably drink.  
 If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, place person on their left side, tilt head back to maintain open airway and to prevent aspiration.  
 Observe patient and seek medical attention immediately.
- Eye contact** Immediately flush eyes with fresh water. Continue rinsing for several minutes. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by holding the eyelids apart and away from the eye. Seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
- Skin contact** Immediately flush skin with plenty of water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin with soap if available. Seek medical attention if irritation persists or if a rash develops.
- Inhalation** Remove the person from the contaminated area and into fresh air. Allow them to rest and observe. Seek medical attention if breathing is difficult. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.

**First Aid facilities** Safety shower and eye wash facilities.

**Symptoms caused by exposure** Contact with skin or eyes causes irritation. Can cause skin and eye burns. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting of the skin which may lead to dermatitis. Contact with the skin may cause an allergic skin reaction. Persons with predisposed skin conditions or those known to be sensitised to epoxy resins or amines should take extra precautions or avoid using this product. Inhalation of vapour or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory tract.

**Medical attention and special treatment** Basic life support. Treat symptomatically. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary in the event of an allergic reaction.

---

## SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

**Suitable extinguishing media** Carbon dioxide. Foam. Dry chemical powder.  
For large fires – Water spray or fog.

**Specific hazards** Flammable liquid and vapour. On combustion this product may emit toxic fumes and clouds of acrid smoke. Vapours are heavier than air and will accumulate. Vapours will form explosive concentrations with air. Vapours travel long distances and will flash back.

**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters** Wear breathing apparatus plus chemical protective suit and gloves. DO NOT approach containers suspected of being hot. May be violently or explosively reactive. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

**Hazchem code** 3[Y]

---

## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** Eliminate all ignition sources. Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Avoid breathing vapour and avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact by using protective equipment. Clean up spills immediately.

**Environmental precautions** Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course or soil.

**Methods and materials for containment and clean up.** Contain and soak up released material with fire-resistant absorbent such as sand, earth or vermiculite. Cover drains to prevent material from entering waterways. Stop leak if safe to do so. Using only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment collect absorbent material and seal in labelled drums for proper disposal. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Seek assistance from emergency services for large spills. Evacuate unprotected personnel from the immediate vicinity. Contain released material then blanket the spill using foam (where available) to prevent the spread of vapour.

---

## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

**Precautions for safe handling** Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear personal protection equipment. Do not breathe vapours or spray mists. When handling, do not eat drink or smoke. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Observe proper occupational hygiene work practices. Wear a dust mask when sanding previous coatings to avoid breathing dust.

Use only in a well-ventilated area. Use mechanical extraction to remove vapour where necessary. Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat and other ignition sources. Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. Do not use plastic buckets. Use spark free tools when handling.

**Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities** Store in a metal can or drum in an approved flammable liquids storage area. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Store in a cool dry, well-ventilated area, away from sources of ignition. Avoid storage with oxidisers.

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

|   |   |                         |             |                         |  |
|---|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Australian national exposure standards</b>                                       | No exposure standard has been established for this product.<br>Exposed individuals are not reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that an exposure standard is being exceeded. If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded then the individual is deemed to be over exposed. |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Component</b>  | <b>TWA</b>  |                         | <b>STEL</b> |                         |  |
|   | <b>ppm</b>  | <b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b> | <b>ppm</b>  | <b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b> |  |
| <b>Xylene</b>   | 80  | 350                     | 150         |                         |  |
| <b>n-butanol</b>  | 50 peak limitation  | 152 peak limitation     | -           | -                       |  |
| <b>Solvent naphtha</b>  | -   | 790                     | -           | -                       |  |
| <b>Peak limitations</b>   | Peak limitations have been set for n-butanol (see above).<br>Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure for n-butanol.   |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Biological monitoring</b>  | Not required.   |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Engineering controls</b>   | Use in a well ventilated area. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances to maintain vapour levels below the Lower Explosion Limit [LEL] for the solvents used. If the risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.    |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Individual protection measures including Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)</b> |   |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>  | Wear safety glasses or goggles. Avoid wearing contact lenses. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may concentrate and absorb irritants.   |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>  | Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. Nitrile or nitrile-butadiene rubber. Do not use cotton, leather, PVC, rubber or polyethylene gloves as they will absorb the resin and solvents.<br>Hypersensitive persons should wear protective clothing, gloves and use protective cream on face, hands and all exposed areas.      |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Protective clothing</b>  | Personnel should wear antistatic clothing made of natural fibres or of high-temperature-resistant synthetic fibres. Wear safety footwear.   |                         |             |                         |  |
| <b>Respiratory protection</b>   | Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend on the level of confinement of the contamination. The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. Refer to AS1716 for selection of an appropriate respirator.                   |                         |             |                         |  |

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>      | Amber liquid    |
| <b>Odour</b>           | Solvent odour   |
| <b>pH</b>              | Not applicable  |
| <b>Vapour pressure</b> | 1.3 kPa         |
| <b>Vapour density</b>  | 3.9 (air = 1)   |
| <b>Boiling point</b>   | 147°C           |
| <b>Freezing point</b>  | Not established |
| <b>Flash Point</b>     | 41°C            |
| <b>Solubility</b>      | Immiscible      |
| <b>Density</b>         | 0.88            |
| <b>UEL</b>             | 7.2%            |
| <b>LEL</b>             | 0.6%            |

---

**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**


---

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                       | Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.   |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>               | Product is considered stable.   |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>              | Ignition sources. Presence of incompatible materials.   |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>           | Flammable liquids should not be stored with:-<br>Class 1 – Explosives<br>Class 2 – Flammable gases<br>Class 2.3 – Poisonous gases<br>Class 4.2 – Spontaneously combustible substances<br>Class 5.1 – Oxidising agents<br>Class 5.2 – Organic peroxides<br>Class 7 – Radioactive substances. |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b> | Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and unidentified organic compounds. Consider smoke and fumes from burning material as very hazardous. Welding, cutting or abrasive grinding can create smoke and fumes. Do not breathe any fumes or smoke from these operations.                           |
| <b>Hazardous reactions</b>              | Polymerization will not occur by itself. Mixing of product with an epoxy will cause irreversible polymerization which may produce considerable heat build-up.   |

---

**SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**


---

Toxicological information for this product is not available. Reference is made where possible to the individual constituents of the mixture.

**Toxicology Data:**

| <b>Ingredient</b>                           | <b>LD<sub>50</sub></b>                                | <b>LC<sub>50</sub></b> | <b>Further Data</b>  |
|---|---|------------------------|--|
| Polyethylenepolyamine                       | >5000mg/kg rat(oral)                                  | No data                | <b>IRRITATION:</b><br>Skin irritant<br>Severe eye irritant   |
| Polyaminoamide                              | No data   | No data                | No data  |
| Triethylenetetramine                        | 1716 mg/kg rat(oral)<br>1465 mg/kg rabbit<br>(dermal) | No data                | Carcinogenicity: No<br>Reproductive toxicity: No<br>Mutagenic: No – mammal<br>Yes - bacteria<br>Skin Sensitisation :<br>Category 1 |
| n-butanol                                   | 790mg/kg rat (oral)<br>>2000mg/kg rabbit<br>(dermal)  | 25mg/L / 4hours, Rat   | <b>IRRITATION</b><br>Lowest inhalation toxicity<br>TCLo [human] 25ppm –<br>irritation<br>Chronic effects: No data                  |
| Xylene (mixed isomers)                      | >2000mg/kg rat(oral)<br>>2000mg/kg rabbit<br>(dermal) | > 20mg/L / 4hours, Rat | Irritation skin (rabbit):<br>500mg/24 hours.<br>Carcinogenicity: No [IARC]<br>Mutagenicity: No<br>Reproductive toxicity: No        |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | >2000mg/kg rat(oral)<br>>2000mg/kg rabbit<br>(dermal) | 5.2mg/L                | Sensitisation: No<br>STOT(RE): not expected<br>Reproductive toxicity: No<br>Mutagenicity: No                                       |

**Acute Health Effects:**

- Swallowed:** Expected to be of low to moderate toxicity: Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus, and stomach with nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.
- Eye:** Irritating to eyes causing tearing, stinging, blurred vision and redness. Can cause burns and permanent damage.  
Ocular symptoms from exposure to high vapour concentrations may include a burning sensation, blurring of vision, lachrymation, and photophobia with symptoms becoming more severe toward the end of the work week.
- Skin:** May cause moderate skin irritation. May cause burns.
- Inhaled:** Harmful by inhalation. Inhalation of vapours may cause irritation to the respiratory system. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness and nausea. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness, coma and even death.

**Chronic Health Effects:**

Repeat exposure to high doses of solvent vapours can affect the nervous system, or may cause liver or kidney damage. Prolonged contact with the liquid may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis. Components of this product have been known to cause sensitisation by skin contact in some individuals. Exposure to a sensitizer, once sensitization has occurred, may manifest itself as a skin rash or inflammation or as an asthmatic condition, and in some individuals this reaction can be extremely severe.

n-Butanol and Xylene are reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals on exposure to high vapour concentrations.

Circumstantial evidence points to n-butanol vapour as cause of a special vacuolar keratitis in human beings following repeated exposure to high vapour concentrations. In some patients vacuolar keratopathy causes no complaints, but in the most severely affected it has been associated with pain and tearing, characteristically most marked on first opening eyes in morning.

---

## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

Avoid release to the environment.

**Polyaminoamides:**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Xylene:**

**Ecotoxicity:** Fish: Toxic  $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10\text{mg/l}$   
Aquatic Invertebrates:  
Harmful:  $10 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 100\text{mg/l}$   
Algae: Low toxicity:  $LC/EC/IC50 > 100\text{mg/l}$

**Mobility:** Floats on water, highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.  
**Persistence/degradability:** Readily biodegradable. Oxidises by photo-chemical reactions in air.  
**Bioaccumulation:** Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:**

**Ecotoxicity:** Fish: Toxic  $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10\text{mg/l}$   
Aquatic Invertebrates:  
Toxic:  $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10\text{mg/l}$   
Algae: Toxic:  $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \geq 10\text{mg/l}$

**Mobility:** Absorbs to soil and has low mobility. Floats on water.  
**Persistence/degradability:** Readily biodegradable. Oxidises by photo-chemical reactions in air.  
**Bioaccumulation:** Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

**n-Butanol:**

**Ecotoxicity:** Fish: LC<sub>50</sub> *Pimephales promelas* (flathead minnow), 96hr: 1400 mg/L  
 Aquatic Invertebrates:  
 EC<sub>50</sub>, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48hr, 1755 mg/l

**Mobility:** This product is soluble in water and therefore highly mobile on dilution risking contamination of soil, waterways, grasslands, and groundwater.

**Persistence/degradability:** Readily biodegradable. Volatilises in air.

**Bioaccumulation:** Does not bioaccumulate.

---

## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

---

**Disposal methods** **PRODUCT:** Product/ Rinsates/ Spillage from packaging or equipment are not to be discharged to the environment. Organise disposal with recognised specialised hazardous waste operators.

**PACKAGING:** Decontaminate the packaging by triple rinsing. Allow to dry then puncture/crush the package to render it incapable of holding other product. Offer for disposal to the local landfill or recycle steel containers via steel can recycling programs. Disposal of empty paint containers via domestic recycling programs may differ between local authorities. Check with your local Council first.

**Special precautions for landfill or incineration** Incinerate dry, cured residue at an approved site.

---

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

---

**UN number** 1263  
**UN proper shipping name** PAINT  
**Class** 3  
**Subsidiary risk** None  
**Marine pollutant** No  
**Packing Group** III  
**Special precautions for user** Flammable. Keep dry. Keep separate from foodstuffs.  
**Hazchem code** 3[Y]

---

## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

**SUSMP:** Poison Schedule 5  
**AICS:** The hazardous components listed in Section 3 of this SDS appear in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) database.

**NPI listed Chemicals:** Xylene

**HVICL listed chemicals:** Xylene, n-butanol, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic

**IPCS** Xylenes; EHC 190, 1997. Butanols; EHC 65, 1987. Triethylenetetramine; SIDS July, 04.

---

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

---

**Date of Preparation:** 11<sup>th</sup> March 2015

**Literature references:**

AICS Search page – NOHSC <http://www.nicnas.gov.au/industry/aics/search.asp>

SDS's for individual raw materials.

Safe Work Australia: Hazardous Substances Information System:

Exposure Standards:

<http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/ExposureStandards>

GHS Hazardous Substances list:

[http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/GHSInformation/GHS\\_Hazardous\\_Chemical\\_Information\\_List](http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/GHSInformation/GHS_Hazardous_Chemical_Information_List)

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Third Revised Edition. United Nations. New York and Geneva, 2009.

#### Abbreviations:

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| ADG              | Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail                             |
| AICS             | Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances   |
| GHS              | Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals                         |
| HVICL            | High Volume Industrial Chemicals List   |
| IARC             | International Agency for Research on Cancer   |
| IPCS - CICAD     | International Programme on Chemical Safety - Concise International Chemical Assessment Document |
| IPCS – EHC       | International Programme on Chemical Safety – Environmental Health Criteria                      |
| IPCS – SIDS      | International Programme on Chemical Safety – Screening Information DataSet                      |
| NOHSC            | National Occupational Health and Safety Commission  |
| NPI              | National Pollutions Inventory   |
| SUSMP            | Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons                                    |
| CAS Number       | Chemical Abstract Service registry number   |
| LD <sub>50</sub> | Median lethal dose  |
| LC <sub>50</sub> | Median lethal concentration.  |
| TWA              | Time weighted average   |
| STEL             | Short term exposure limit   |

*Safety data sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.*

*The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief as of the date compiled. However no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use hereof. Resene Paints (Australia) Limited assumes no responsibility for personal injury or property damage to vendors, users or third parties caused by the material, Such users or vendors assume all risks associated with the use of the material. It is the users' responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the suitability and completeness of the information for their own particular use. The user must determine whether the use of the information and data is in accordance with local laws and regulations.*

**END OF SDS**