LACNAM PAINTS AUSTRALIA
ABN 48 125 092 482
78-80 MANDOON, ROAD, GIRRAWEEN, SYDNEY
NSW 2145 AUSTRALIA
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SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. INDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & COMPANY DETAILS

Product Name: **605 ZINC RICH EPOXY PRIMER: PART B HARDENER**

Product description: 2K Epoxy Primer Part B Hardener
Recommended Use: Use according to manufactures Technical Data Sheet
CAS Number: Not Applicable

Company Name: Lacnam Paints Australia
Address: 78-80 Mandoon Road, Girraween, NSW 2145
Email: sales@lacnam.com.au
Telephone Number: (02) 9688-1999
Facsimile: (02) 9896 1606

Emergency Number: (02) 9636-5505 (after hours)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE-DANGEROUS GOODS:
Classified as hazardous according to criteria of Work Safe Australia
Classified as dangerous according to Dangerous Good Code

Signal Word: DANGER

GHS Classification:
Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Chronic Aquatic Hazard: Category 2
Aspiration Hazard: Category 1
Serious Eye Damage: Category 1
Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Category 4
Acute Toxicity (Oral): Category 4
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Category 2
Flammable Liquid: Category 3
Metal Corrosion: Category 1
Reproductive Toxicity: Category 2
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B
STOT-SE (Narcosis): Category 3
STOT – RE: Category 2

Hazard Statements:
H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour
H290 - May be corrosive to metals
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312 - Fatal if inhaled
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H330 - Fatal if inhaled
H336 - May cause drowsiness and dizziness
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401 - Toxic to aquatic life
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Non GHS Hazard Statement:
AUH066 – Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

General Precautionary Statements:
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P102 - Keep out of reach of children
P103 - Read label before use

Prevention Precautionary Statements:
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking
P233+234 - Keep container tightly closed. Keep only in original container
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light/…/equipment
P242+243 - Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing
P264 - Wash all exposed skin area thoroughly after handling
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P273 - Avoid release to the environment
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P285 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection

Response Precautionary Statements:
P301+310+331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P301+330+331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P301+P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell
P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water
P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing
P308+313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P320 - Specific treatment is urgent (see advice on this label).
P321 - Specific treatment: Immediate First Aid Measures Refer Section 4 of Safety Data Sheet
P362+364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
P370+378 - In case of fire: Use Foam, Dry Chemical Powder, Carbon Dioxide, Fine Water Spray or Fog (for large fires only) for extinction
P390 - Absorb spillage to prevent material damage
P391 - Collect spillage

Storage Precautionary Statements:
P403+233+235: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool

Disposal precautionary statements:
P501: Dispose of contents/container to aurthorised landfill. Refer to State/Local land Management Authority.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Component Name:	CAS Number:	Proportion % Weight:
Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6	30.00 - 40.00%
Methyl benzol	108-88-3	10.00 - 20.00%
2, 4, 6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	90-72-2	1.00 - 10.00%
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	1.00 - 10.00%
Formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated	135108-88-2	1.00 - 10.00%
N-aminoethylpiperazine	140-31-8	1.00 - 10.00%
4, 4-methylenebis(cyclohexylamine)	1761-71-3	1.00 - 10.00%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

- If inhalation of mists, fumes or vapour causes irritation to the nose, throat or lungs, causing coughing, wheezing or impaired motor skills, remove patient to fresh air.
- 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.
- If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

Skin:

- Remove all contaminated clothing and footwear.
- Wash contaminated area thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Eyes:

- Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.
- Method of irrigation; keep eyelids apart and away from eyes, routinely lift upper and lower eyelid away from eye while flushing with water.
- Removal of contact lenses should only be performed by skilled personnel.
- Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Swallowed:

- Do not induce vomiting, place person’s face downwards, head lower than hips to prevent vomit entering lungs.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
- Rinse mouth with water. Give water to drink.
- Avoid giving patient milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol
- Observe patient carefully; withhold water if patient display signs of drowsiness or reduced awareness and possible unconsciousness.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

First Aid Facilities:

- Ensure that eye wash bath and safety showers are readily accessible.

Advice to Doctor:

Treat the patient symptomatically. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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 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 (pO2 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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire & Explosion Hazard:

- Liquid and vapours are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. May emit clouds of acrid smoke.
- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result. Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H2) gas.

Fire Fighting:

- Evacuate immediate area of non-emergency personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Wear full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover and safe fire escape exit.
- Use foam, dry chemical carbon dioxide extinguishers or BCF (where regulations permit). Fine water spray may be used to cool containers to prevent vapour pressure build up.
- Prevent water runoff from entering storm water drains or waterways.

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Eliminate all sources of ignition
- Wear full protective clothing (refer section 8)
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Contain and absorb using earth, sand, vermiculite or other absorbent material. DO NOT USE sawdust, this is flammable.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container and dispose of according to local waste management regulations.
- Do not allow product to enter storm water drains or waterways.
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing after containment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Major Spills:

- Evacuate personnel from immediate area and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade of location and nature of hazard
- Eliminate all sources of ignition
- Wear full protective clothing (refer section 8)
- If safe to do so eliminate source of spillage.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering storm water drains or water ways.
- If possible contain and absorb using earth, sand, vermiculite or other absorbent material. DO NOT USE sawdust, this is flammable.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Use only anti-spark/ anti-static equipment to contain and remove spillage.
- Recoverable product should be collected into labeled flammable containers for recycling.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container and dispose of according to local waste management regulations.
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing after containment.

7. HANDLING AND STOREAGE

Safe Storage:

- Store product in accordance with Local State, or Territory Dangerous Goods Regulations.
- Keep containers closed when not in use.
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Store away from sources of heat or ignition in a cool dry well ventilated area.
- Do store in areas where vapours may be concentrated i.e. pits, basements, or unventilated storage area.
- Do not store or load on the same vehicle as Class 1, Class 2.1, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5.1, Class 5.2 or Class 7 materials.

Precautions for safe handling:

- Do not smoke in storage/work area.
- Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- All material handling equipment in work area must be flameproof.
- All nearby equipment should be earthed
- All potential sources of ignition must be eliminated from storage/work area.
- 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.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
Toluene:

- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorine, hydrochloric acid/ sulfuric acid mixture, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione, dinitrogen tetraoxide, fluorine, concentrated nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, silver chloride, sulfur dichloride, uranium fluoride, vinyl acetate
- forms explosive mixtures with strong acids, strong oxidisers, silver perchlorate, tetranitromethane
- is incompatible with bis-toluenediazo oxide
- attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings.
- Polymers based on cashew nutshell liquid admixed with formaldehyde or furaldehyde and other ingredients are used to produce so-called "friction dusts".
- Several fires have been experienced during bulk storage of the dust, attributed to auto-oxidation of the still partially unsaturated resin compound.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits: No value assigned for this specific product by Safe Work Australia: Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS). OEL for individual components reported.

Concentration Cut-off Levels:
A concentration cut-off level for a substance is the level (expressed as a percentage on a weight/weight basis for solids and liquids and a volume/volume basis for gases) at and above which that substance is classified as a hazardous substance. A mixture is classified as a hazardous substance if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to, or above, the lowest concentration cut-off level given for that ingredient.
Concentration cut-off levels refer to health hazards only, and are not associated with the physicochemical or environmental hazards of a substance. The health effects of certain types of hazardous substances are regarded as additive. Due to additive effects, a mixture may be classified as hazardous even if all of the individual substances in the mixture are present at levels below their respective cut offs.

- Reportable exposure limits for individual components that exceed **Concentration Cut Off levels:**

Chemical Name	CAS. No	TWA (8hr)		STEL		Source	Notices	%weight
		ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3			
• Methyl benzol	108-88-3	50	191	150	574	N/Eu, A	Sk	<20.00%
• Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic.	64742-95-6	55	270			Eu		<40.00%
							Emergency Limits	
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino methyl)phenol	90-72-2					Eu	TEEL-0 5ppm TEEL-1 15ppm TEEL-2 100ppm TEEL-3 500ppm	<10.00%
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6						TEEL-0 10ppm TEEL-1 60ppm TEEL-2 150ppm TEEL-3 150ppm	<10.00%
• N-aminoethylpiperazine	140-31-8						TEEL-0 2.5ppm TEEL-1 7.5ppm TEEL-2 50ppm TEEL-3 500ppm	<10.00%

Source:

A	Listed in the National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC: 1003(1995).
Eu	Listed in the European Union's Annex I of the EEC Council Directive 67/548/EEC (as updated by EEC Council Directive 2001/59/EC).
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
AU OEL	Australian Occupational Exposure Limits.
NZWES	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 7th edition
Sk	Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.
(a)	The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1.0% free silica.
Sen	Sensitiser
N	National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS).
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

IRAC GROUP CLASSIFICATION:

Group 1 Carcinogenic to humans:

Group 2A Probably carcinogenic to humans:

Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans:

Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans: CAS No: 108-88-3

Group 4 Probably not carcinogenic to humans:

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposed individuals may be desensitised to product and are not reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that exposure standard is being exceeded.

If the TWA concentration of ANY of the components is exceeded the individual is deemed to be over exposed.

Engineering Controls: Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to maintain worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. Keep containers closed when not in use. Ensure exhaust air does not contaminate other work spaces.
Vapour heavier than air - Prevent vapours concentrating in work pits, tanks or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.
Ensure electrical equipment is in accordance with applicable regulations.
Equipment used to transfer product should be adequately earthed.
Ventilation equipment should be explosion/flame resistant.
Do not use near ignition sources.

Personal Protection: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable clothing such as impervious overalls, PVC, or Neoprene gloves, and safety goggles. Where workplace ventilation is assessed as inadequate and vapours/mists are generated, the use of an approved Half or Full Face Respirator with Type A-P Filter complying with Australian Standards AS1715/1716 is recommended. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours rated for; [boiling point > 65'C]. If working in confined spaces with inadequate ventilation, wear an air-fed full face mask.

Confined Space Application:

Flammability: Highly flammable. Avoid heat and sources of ignition. Container should be earthed when pouring.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance: Coloured viscous liquid.
Initial Boiling Point (°C): 135
Volatile Component (%vol): 56
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 1.9
Vapour Density (Air=1): 3.7
Specific Gravity: 0.93
Flashpoint (°C): 28
Evaporation rate: 1.3
Auto-ignition temperature (°C): 487
Explosion/Flammability Limits (% by Volume): 0.8 - 7.0
Solubility in Water: Immiscible

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.

Do not store: In areas of extreme heat generated by naked flame or heating element.
In the presence of incompatible materials. Refer Section 7.

Incompatible materials: Do not stow with Reactive or oxidizing agents.

Hazardous combustion: Carbon Dioxide, Caron Monoxide, Soot and Toxic smoke.

Hazardous reactions: Under normal ambient conditions hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for 605 Zinc Rich Epoxy Primer Part B.Toxicity limits are recorded for individual components that may be present.

Acute - Swallowed: May cause irritation to mouth, throat and digestive tract. Large dose may cause drowsiness and may lead to unconsciousness.

Acute - Eye: Irritating to the eyes.

Acute - Skin: Irritating to the skin. Has a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to contact dermatitis and toxic effects.

Acute - Inhaled: Vapour may be an irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract.
Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and, if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. Harmful if inhaled.

Chronic: Repeated or prolonged exposure to this chemical could result in central nervous system disorders.

Acute Toxicity: Refer Table 1 Section 16:

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Species	Toxicity	Irritation
2,4,6-tris(dimethylamino-methyl)phenol	90-72-2	Dermal (Rabbit) Inhalation (Rat) Oral (Rat)	LD50: 1280 mg/kg LC50: >0.5 mg/l/1 hr LD50: 1200 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h - severe Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - severe
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	Dermal (Rabbit) Inhalation (Rat) Inhalation (Rat) Oral (Rat)	LD50: 2000 mg/kg LC50: >4178 mg/m3/4h LC50: 1000 ppm/8h LD50: 1230 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open severe Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open-mild
Formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated	135108-88-2	Dermal (Rabbit)	LD50 .1000mg/l	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic.	64742-95-6	Oral (Rat) Dermal (Rat) Inhalation (Rat)	LD50: >2000 mg/kg LD50: >2000 mg/kg LC50: >20mg/l/4h	
Methyl benzol	108-88-3	Dermal (Rabbit) Inhalation (Rat) Oral (Rat)	LD50: 12124 mg/kg LC50: >26700 ppm/1h LD50: 636 mg/kg	Eye (Rabbit): 2mg/24h - severe Eye (Rabbit):0.87 mg - mild Eye (Rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild Skin (Rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate Skin (Rabbit):500 mg - moderate
N-aminoethylpiperazine	140-31-8	Dermal (Rabbit) Intraperitoneal (Mouse) Oral (Rat)	LD50: 880 mg/kg LD50: 250 mg/kg LD50: 2410 mg/kg	Eye (Rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate Skin (Rabbit): 0.1 mg/24h-mild Skin (Rabbit): 5 mg/24h-severe
4, 4-methylenebis(cyclohexyl amine)	1761-71-3	Dermal (Rabbit) Inhalation (Mouse) Oral (Rat)	LD50: 2110 mg/kg LD50: 400 mg/m3/4h LD50: 670 mg/kg	Eye (Rabbit): 20 uL/24h-servere Skin (Rabbit): Corrosive-severe

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for 605 Zinc Rich Epoxy Primer Part B. Aquatic Eco-toxicity Results are recorded for individual components that may be present.

- Prevent release into the environment.
- Do not discharge into sewer or waterways.
- May cause adverse effects to marine organisms.
- May cause adverse effects to marine environment

This product if spilled into waterways is expected to have similar characteristic to oil, creating a surface film, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the water surface depending on prevailing conditions.

Aquatic Ecotoxicity:

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Species	Toxicity	Method	Exposure
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)-phenol	90-72-2	Fish (Cyprinus carpio) Algae (Desmodesmus subspicatus)	LC50 - 175mg/l EC50 - 84mg/l		96 hours 72 hours
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	Fish (Bluegill) Fish (Fathead minnow) Water Flea (Daphnia Magna) Water Flea (Daphnia Magna)	LC50 - 10mg/l LC50 - 460mg/l EC50 - 55mg/l EC50 - 230mg/l		96 hours 96 hours 24 hours 48 hours
Methyl benzol	108-88-3	Fish Aquatic Invertebrates Algae	1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L 1<LC/EC/IC50<=100mg/L 1<LC/EC/IC50>100mg/L		
4, 4-methylenebis(cyclohexylamine)	1761-71-3	Fish (Golden orfe) Water Flea (Daphnia Magna) Algae (Green Algae) Microorganisms	LC50 - 67.8mg/l EC50 - 9.24mg/l EC50 - 140-200mg/l EC50 156mg/l		96 hours 48 hours 72 hours 0.5 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic.	64742-95-6	Fish Aquatic Invertebrates Algae Microorganisms	1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L 1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L 1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L LC/EC/IC50>10mg/L		
N-aminoethylpiperazine	140-31-8	Fish (Fathead minnow Water Flea (Daphnia Magna) Algae Microorganisms	LC50 - 2190mg/l EC50 - 58mg/l EC50 - 495mg/l EC50 - 511mg/l		96 hours 48 hours 72 hours 2 hours

Persistence and Biodegradability: Not Available

Bioaccumulative Potential: Not Available

Mobility in Soil: Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION:

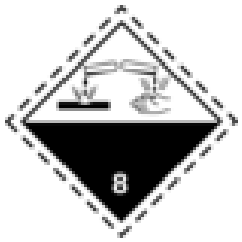
Waste generation should be minimized where possible.
Vapours from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive mixture inside sealed container.
Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless thoroughly cleaned inside.
Refer to Local/ State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal regulations. Advice flammable nature of product.
Normally suitable for incineration by approved agent if recycling is not feasible.
Liquid waste recycling, refer to Local Waste Authority. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

Classified as Dangerous Goods by criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by road or rail.

Product Name: 605 Zinc Rich Epoxy Primer Part B
Other Names: Paint Hardener
Manufacturer's Product Code: 605 PTB
UN Number: 3469
Packaging Group: III
Dangerous Goods Class: 3. Subsidiary Risk: 8
Hazchem Code: •3WE; •3W
Special precautions for user:
Limited Quantity: 5 Litres
Special Provisions: 163; 223; 367
Declaration for land shipment: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Air Transport IATA:
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.



Product Name: 605 Zinc Rich Epoxy Primer Part B
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
Subsidiary risk: 8
ERG Code: 3C
UN No: 3469
Packaging Group: III
Special precautions for user:

Special Provisions:	A3A72
Cargo Only Packing Instructions:	365
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack:	60L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions:	354
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack:	5L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions:	Y342
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack:	1 L

Shipping name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Marine Transport:
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Product Name: 605 Zinc Rich Epoxy Primer Part B
UN No: 3469
IMDG Class: 3
IMDG Sub-risk: 8
Special Provisions: 163,223
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
Packing Group: III
Limited Quantity: 5 Litres
IMDG Marine Pollutant: Yes
Shipping name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Do not load on the same vehicle as:

Class 1:	Explosives
Class 2.1:	Flammable Gases
Class 2.3:	Toxic Gasses
Class 4.2:	Spontaneously Combustible Substances
Class 5.1:	Oxidising Agents
Class 5.2:	Organic Peroxides
Class 7:	Radioactive Substances

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule: Not Assigned

Individual components of 605 Zinc Rich Epoxy Primer Part B on regulatory listings:

2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol: **CAS No 90-72-2:** ACIS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, NZIoC, PICCS

Formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated: **CAS No 135108-88-2:** ACIS, NZIoC

Benzyl alcohol: **CAS No 100-51-6:** ACIS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, NZIoC, PICCS

N-aminoethylpiperazine: **CAS No 140-31-8:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, NZIoC, PICCS

4, 4'-methylenebis(cyclohexylamine: **CAS No 1761-71-3:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, NZIoC, PICCS

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic: **CAS No: 64742-95-6:** HVICL, AICS, NZIoC, ICCA, (OECD), HPV, KECI, INV (CN).

Methyl benzol: **CAS No: 108-88-3:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, TSCA, EINECS, KECI, PICCS, IVN (CN), IRAC.

REGULATORY LISTINGS:

SUSDP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons
HSIS: Safe work Australia Hazardous Substances Information System
NPI: The National Pollutant Inventory
OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
TSCA: US Toxic Substances Control Act
DSL: Canadian Domestic Substances List.
IRAC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
PICCS: Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
KECL: Korea Existing Chemicals List
ENCS: Japan Exiting and New Chemical Substances

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
DSL/NDSL: Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substance List
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
IECSC: Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
HSNO: New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act
ISHL: Japan Industrial Safety and Health Law
NICNAS: National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme
MITI: Japanese Handbook of Existing and New Chemical Substances
IVN (CN):
NECSI: National Existing Chemical Substance Inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION:

CAS No: CAS Registry Number is a unique numeric identifier that designates only one substance. It has no chemical significance.

TWA: Exposure standard-time weighted average; the average airborne concentration of a particle substance when calculated over a normal eight hour working day, for a five day week.

STEL: Short-term exposure limit (STEL) is the acceptable exposure limit to a toxic or an irritant substance over a short period of time (time-weighted average), usually 15 minutes. STEL is the maximum concentration of a chemical to which workers may be exposed continuously for a short period of time without any danger to health, safety or work efficiency.

ppm: Parts of vapour or gas per million parts of contaminated air by volume.

mg/m3: Milligrams of substance per cubic metre of air at 25'C and one atmosphere pressure. When entry is in this column only the value is exact; when listed with a ppm value, it is approximate.

LD50: Lethal Dosage represents the individual dose required to kill 50 percent of a population of test animals.

LC50: Lethal Concentrations of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals during the observation period of time (traditional 4 hours). It can also mean the concentration of a chemical in water.

LL50: Loading rate of test substance resulting in 50% mortality.

EC50: The Median Effective Concentration is the statistically derived concentration of a substance in an environmental medium expected to produce a certain effect in 50% of test organisms in a given population under a defined set of conditions.

IC50: Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration is a measure of the effectiveness of a substance in inhibiting a specific biological or biochemical function. This quantitative measure indicates how much of a particular drug or other substance is needed to inhibit a given biological process (or component of a process, i.e. an enzyme, cell, cell receptor or microorganism) by half.

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits.

Toxicity classification: Table 1

Toxicity Classes: Hodge and Sterner Scale					
		Route of Administration			
		Oral LD50	Inhalation LC50	Dermal LD_{50}	
Toxicity Rating	**Common Term**	**(single dose to rats) mg/kg**	**(exposure of rats for 4 hours) ppm**	**(single application to skin of rabbits) mg/kg**	**Probable Lethal Dose for Man**
1	Extremely Toxic	1 or less	10 or less	5 or less	1 grain (a taste, a drop)
2	Highly Toxic	1 to 50	10 to 100	5 to 43	4 ml (1 tsp)
3	Moderately Toxic	50 to 500	100 to 1000	44 to 340	30 ml (1 fl. oz.)
4	Slightly Toxic	500 to 5000	1000 to 10000	350 to 2810	600 ml (1 pint)
5	Practically Non Toxic	5000 to 15000	10000 to 100000	2820 to 22590	1 litre (or 1 quart)
6	Relatively Harmless	15000 or more	100000 or more	22600 or more	1 litre (or 1 quart)

16. OTHER INFORMATION:

Toxicity classification: Table 2

LC/EC/IC50	< 1 mg/l	very high toxicity
LC/EC/IC50	1-10 mg/l	high toxicity
LC/EC/IC50	10-100 mg/l	moderate toxicity
LC/EC/IC50	>100 mg/l	low toxicity

CONTACT POINT

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