MMP INDUSTRIAL PTY LTD

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Hazardous Substance, Dangerous Goods

1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: **Lincoln Sentry Touch Up Paint**

Synonyms:	**Product Code**
Colours, 150gm	LS7*
Colours, 150gm	LS8*
Colours, 150gm	LS9*

Recommended use: Topcoat for touching up colourbond and powder coated surfaces.

Supplier:	MMP Industrial Pty Ltd	MMP Industrial New Zealand Ltd
ABN:	38 406 606 021	
Street Address:	3-5 Hannabus Place Mulgrave, NSW, 2756	21 Highbrook Drive, East Tamaki PO Box 204189, Highbrook Manukau, 2061, Auckland, New Zealand
Email:	sales@momate.com.au	sales@mmpindus.co.nz
Telephone:	+612 4577-6977	+649 250-4635
Facsimile:	+612 4577-6969	+649 250-4636

Emergency telephone number: **Australia – (02) 4577 6977, a.h. 0411 686 593**
New Zealand – (09) 250-4635

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

AUSTRALIA CLASSIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to health criteria of Safe Work Australia.

Hazard Category:
T Toxic
Xi Irritant

Risk Phrase(s):
R36: Irritating to eyes.
R48/20: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Repr. Cat. 2. R61: May cause harm to the unborn child.
R65: Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Phrase(s):
S9: Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
S16: Keep away from sources of ignition.
S23: Do not breathe vapour.
S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S29: Do not empty into drains.
S33: Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S38: In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S45: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible).

Poisons Schedule (Aust): S5

This material is a Scheduled Poison S5 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

NEW ZEALAND CLASSIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to health criteria of ERMA New Zealand

ERMA Group Standard: Aerosol (Flammable) Group Standard 2006; HSR002515

HSNO Hazard Classification

2.1.2A	Flammable aerosols
6.1E	Substances that are acutely toxic.
6.4A	Substances that are irritating to the eye
6.8A	Substances that are known or presumed human reproductive or developmental toxicants
6.9A	Substances that are toxic to human target organs or systems (repeated exposure)

Hazard Statement:

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H305	May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Prevention Statement:

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from all sources of ignition. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other Ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260	Do not breathe vapours.
P264	Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye/face protection and suitable respirator.

DANGEROUS GOODS CLASSIFICATION

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the “Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail” and the “New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land”.

Class: 2.1 Flammable Gas

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO.	PROPORTION
Acetone	67-64-1	30-60%
Toluene	108-88-3	10-30%
Propane	74-98-6	10-30%
Butane	106-97-8	10-30%
Benzyl butyl phthalate	85-68-7	<5%
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	-	Balance
		100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a facemask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin contact: For gross contamination, immediately drench with water and remove clothing. Continue to flush skin and hair with plenty of water (and soap if material is insoluble). For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

Eye contact: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for at least 15 minutes and transport to Doctor or Hospital.

Ingestion: Immediately rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs give further water. Get to a doctor or hospital quickly.

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific hazards: Flammable liquid. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Avoid all ignition sources. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke.

Fire fighting further advice: If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. On burning may emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

Hazchem Code: 2YE

Suitable extinguishing media: If material is involved in a fire use water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILLS
Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

LARGE SPILLS
Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Use a spark-free shovel. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Dangerous Goods – Initial Emergency Response Guide No: 49

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

This material is classified as a Dangerous Good Class 2.1 Flammable Gas as per the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

This material is a Scheduled Poison S5 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits:
No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia or Department of Labour New Zealand.

However for:

	TWA		STEL		CARCINOGEN	NOTICES
	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	CATEGORY	
Acetone	500	1,185	1,000	2,275	-	-
Toluene	50	191	150	574	-	Sk
Toluene (NZ)	50	188	-	-	-	Sk
Propane	-	-	-	-	-	Asphyxiant
Butane	800	1900	-	-	-	-

As published by the Safe Work Australia or Department of Labour New Zealand.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

WES-TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard – Time-weighted Average). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker for the effects of long-term exposure.

WES-STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short-Term Exposure Limit). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15-minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue changes, or nacosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply.

`Sk' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

Asphyxiant - gases which can lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. The minimum oxygen content in air should be 18% by volume under normal atmospheric pressure.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept too as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

Biological Limit Values: As per the “National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)” the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering measures: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal protection equipment: OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.

Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form / Colour / Odour: Various colours, liquid with aromatic odour

Solubility:	Insoluble in water
Specific Gravity (20 °C):	0.85-1.1
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	>1
Vapour Pressure (25 °C):	N Av
Flash Point (°C):	<0
Flammability Limits (%):	LEL – 1.0; UEL – 12.8
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	N Av
Melting Point/Range (°C):	N Av
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	-18 to 172
Decomposition Point (°C):	N App
pH:	N Av
Viscosity:	N Av
Total VOC (g/Litre):	N Av

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)
N Av = Not available N App = Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: This material is thermally stable when stored and used as directed.

Conditions to avoid: Elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

Hazardous reactions: No known hazardous reactions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Material may be irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. 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. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin contact: Contact with skin may result in irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Some component/s of this material can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects.

Eye contact: An eye irritant.

Ingestion: May cause lung damage if swallowed. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema.

Long Term Effects: No information available for product.

Acute toxicity / Chronic toxicity:
No LD50 data available for the product. However, for the constituent:

Acetone

Oral LD50 (rat):	5,800-8,393 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 (rabbit):	>15,688 (no deaths recorded)
Inhalation LC50 (rat):	50.1 mg/l/8 hr
Inhalation LC50 (rat):	76.0 mg/l/4 hr
EYES (rabbit):	Redness of conjunctiva - 2.3

100uL of acetone was applied to six New Zealand white albino rabbits according to a modified draize test. Overall the results show that acetone is a mild eye irritant.

Subjects exposed to vapour concentrations of 500-1000 ppm experienced irritation to the eyes.

Vapour concentrations above 500 ppm are irritating to the nose and throat. Higher concentrations above 1000 ppm have resulted in narcotic effects.

Toluene

Oral LD50 (rat):	636 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 (rabbit):	14,100 uL/kg
SKIN: (Draize):	Mild to moderate irritant
EYES: (Draize):	Mild to moderate irritant

The major effects in humans following acute exposure to high concentrations (such as in deliberate sniffing or industrial accidents) are central nervous system dysfunction and narcosis.

Under controlled conditions, inhalation of 50, 75 or 100 ppm of toluene for 4 to 6 hours was associated with headache and irritation. There are also numerous reports of altered central nervous system performance among humans inhaling 40 ppm to more than 100 ppm.

Both bioassay tests and other available data (including two human studies) indicate that toluene is not carcinogenic.

Based on available in-vivo data, studies of humans are inconclusive with regard to genotoxicity, while most in-vitro studies indicate negative results for toluene.

While there have been some reported developmental effects in experimental animal testing involving toluene, studies do not provide evidence that toluene is teratogenic following inhalation.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways. No data available for the product. However, for the constituent:

Acetone

Avoid contaminating waterways.

LC50 (bluegill sunfish):	8300 mg/L
24 hr LC50 (rainbow trout):	6,100 mg/L (flow through)
96 hr LC50 (Daphnia magna):	>10,000 mg/L
24 Hr LC50 (fingerling trout):	6,100 mg/L (flow through)
14 d LC50 guppy (Poecilia reticular):	7,032 ppm
24 hr EC50 (Daphnia Magna):	>10,000 mg/L
48 hr EC50 (Daphnia magna):	13,500 mg/L
IC0 (Psudomonas putida):	1,700 mg/L
7-8 Day Toxicity Threshold (Blue-green algae):	530 mg/L
7-8 Day Toxicity Threshold (Green algae):	7,500 mg/L

Persistence & Biodegradability
Acetone has negligible potential to bioaccumulate.
Octanol/ water Partition Coefficient Log Kow: -0.24

Toluene

Toxic to aquatic organisms. Avoid contaminating waterways.
Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in most sensitive species).
LC50 (Daphnia magna): 60-313 mg/L

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Refer to State/Territory Land Waste Management Authority.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

UN No:	1950
Dangerous Goods Class:	2.1
Packing Group:	Not allocated
Hazchem Code:	2YE
Emergency Response Guide No:	49

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Segregation Dangerous Goods: Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), flammable liquids (Class 3), if both are in bulk, flammable solids (Class 4.1), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), dangerous when wet substances (Class 4.3), oxidising agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2) or radioactive substances (Class 7), however exemptions may apply.

MARINE TRANSPORT
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

UN No:	1950
Dangerous Goods Class:	2.1
Packing Group:	Not allocated

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

AIR TRANSPORT
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN No:	1950
Dangerous Goods Class:	2.1
Packing Group:	Not allocated

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust): S5

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Literary reference

This Material Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Chemical Data Services Pty Ltd (chemdata.com.au) on behalf of its client.

Reason(s) For Issue: First Issue

Material Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

This MSDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Since MMP Industrial Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace.

If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

Our responsibility for product as sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available upon request.