

THE WHOLESALE CHEMICAL COMPANY

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification of Material and Supplier

Product Name Yellow Zinc

Other Names *UN 1950 Class 2.1 Aerosol.*

Recommended Use Zinc rich primer to protect steel

Supplier Name:  WHOLESALE CHEMICAL COMPANY PTY LTD ABN: 63 127 274 597

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2. Hazards Identification

Hazard Classification This product is hazardous according to the criteria of the NOHSC. Listed as a Schedule 5 Poison according to the SUSDP. Listed on the AICS. Classed as UN 1950 Aerosol Class 2.1 according to the ADG Code.

Risk Phrases Xn R 20 Harmful by inhalation, R 21 Harmful in contact with skin, R 22 Harmful if swallowed, R 36/37/38 Irritating to the eyes, respiratory system and the skin, R 51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment, R 65 Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed R 66 Repeated exposures may cause skin dryness and cracking, R 67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Phrases S14 Keep away from oxidisers and strong alkalis, S 23 Do not breathe vapours, S 24/25 Avoid contact with the skin or eyes, S 26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice, S 28 After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap-suds, S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges, S 35 This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. S 61 Avoid release to the environment.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Identity	Proportion	CAS No
Acetone	30 - 60 %	67-64-1
Hydrocarbon Gas	10 - 30 %	68476-86-8
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	10 - 30 %	Blend
Aluminium Paste	< 10 %	64747-95-6
Other ingredients, including zinc dust, alkyd resin solids and driers, determined to be non-hazardous or below cut-off values	to 100 %	n.a.

4. First Aid Measures

4.1 Symptoms of Exposure by Route

SWALLOWED

May cause irritation of mouth and throat. May cause headaches, abdominal pain, weakness, dizziness, nausea and diarrhoea. May irritate digestive tract. Ingestion of large amounts may lead to lung damage, unconsciousness and death. (All considered unlikely with aerosol)

EYE

Will cause moderate to severe eye irritation and may cause corneal damage.

SKIN

Will irritate skin. May be absorbed into body through intact skin Has a defatting action on the skin which may lead to drying and cracking.

INHALED

May cause nausea, diarrhoea and headaches. May irritate respiratory tract. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of concentrated vapour/aerosols may lead to a seriously adverse effect on health.

4.2 First Aid Instructions

SWALLOWED

Do not induce vomiting . Give water to rinse mouth. Give two 300 ml glasses of water to drink. If patient starts to vomit involuntarily encourage to sit up and lean forward from the hips. Seek urgent medical assistance if more than 100 ml was swallowed or if symptoms persist.

EYE

Immediately: Hold eyelids open and flush eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes. While flushing gently lift upper and lower eyelids away from eyes and ensure both are thoroughly flushed. If symptoms persist seek prompt medical assistance

SKIN

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear after wetting with water if available. Wash affected areas thoroughly with water, and soap if available. Rinse well and pat dry. Seek medical assistance promptly if symptoms persist.

INHALED

Remove to fresh air, lay down, rest. If not breathing, apply resuscitation. Keep patient warm. Seek urgent medical advice unless recovery is almost immediate.

FIRST AID FACILITIES

Provide normal industrial first aid facilities including eye-wash stations and safety showers as appropriate.

Notes to Physician (for symptoms of over-exposure to this product see above)

Possible symptoms of Chronic Health Effects

Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may lead to dermatitis through drying and cracking of the skin. Lung function should be evaluated after incidents of ingestion (considered an unlikely event). Deliberate inhalation of concentrated vapour ("chroming") may have fatal effect from heart failure or other effects on the CNS and blood.

Possible aggravated pre-existing conditions

None reported, however, persons with a pulmonary disorders should take particular care to avoid breathing aerosols or droplets

Suggested treatment for acute symptoms, known antidotes

Provide supportive care and treatment based on the patient's reaction to the exposure. For further information contact the :

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 13 11 26 in all States

5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Flammability and Explosion Hazards

Liquid and vapour flammable. Vapour may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flash back to the point of origin. Fire will produce irritating or poisonous gases. Heat may cause violent rupture of containers which may propel cans several metres while burning, potentially spreading a fire.

5.2 Hazardous Combustion Products

When thermally decomposing emits CO_x, NO_x and complex hydrocarbons.

5.3 Suitable Extinguishing Media

Hazchem Code: 3 WE Foam, dry chemical, water delivered as fine spray or fog. NB: water may be ineffective due to low flash point of material.

5.4 Precautions for Fire Fighters and Special Equipment

Wear SCBA and full turn out clothing. Avoid bodily contact with substance or run-off. Be aware of potential "mini-bleves" if aerosol cans are affected by fire.

6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Emergency Procedures – Spills and Leaks (See Section 13 for disposal considerations)

Switch off or remove all potential sources of ignition. Prevent cans entering drains or waterways. Wear full protective clothing and respirator during clean-up. If pool of contents forms cover with sand, soil or other inert absorbents. Shovel saturated absorbent into plastic pails or drums. Seal lids, label and place in a safe area, away from Class 5 goods and ignition sources, to await disposal. Collect serviceable can and return to store. Place damaged cans in a recovery drum for disposal or return to supplier. Thoroughly ventilate work area before re-entry.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1 Handling Advice

Wear suitable protective clothing and equipment. Keep away from oxidisers, alkalis and sources of ignition.

7.2 Storage Advice

Store in accordance with AS 3833-98 and local regulations. Keep away from oxidisers and strong alkalis. In the home store in a cool, well-ventilated room out of direct sunlight. Keep away from pool chlorine or other goods displaying the yellow dangerous goods diamonds. Keep away from sources of ignition and strong alkalis.

8. Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure Standards

The NOHSC has established exposure standards for two of the components but not for the finished product, aluminium and zinc are "locked in" the product and are not available unless dried product is sanded, sawn or ground to produce dusts.

<i>Substance</i>	<i>TWA</i>	<i>STEL</i>
Acetone	1185 mg/m ³	2375 mg/m ³
Hydrocarbon Gas	800 mg/m ³	n.all.

8.2 Engineering Control Methods

Provide adequate, intrinsically safe, ventilation/mechanical ventilation to ensure workplace air quality meets the exposure standards recommended. For use in the home: open all windows in the room where product is used. Care should be exercised if electric fans are used because of the flammable nature of the product. No smoking while product is in use.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection

Not usually required if working in an open, well-ventilated area. If working in an enclosed spaces where exposure standards may be exceeded use organic vapour filter respirator to AS 1715 & 1716. Use SCBA in confined spaces.

Eye Protection

Use safety glasses with side shields or goggles to AS 1337 unless wearing a full face respirator.

Gloves

When applying wear neoprene, nitrile or butyl rubber gloves to AS2161.

Clothing

Wear Tyvek or cotton coveralls fastened at the neck and wrists. Supplement with PVA apron if required.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Aerosol	Odour:	Sweetish hydrocarbon solvent
Freezing/Melting Point:	— 188°C (Hydrocarbon Gas)	Boiling Point:	— 20 °C (Hydrocarbon Gas)
Density:	1.1 — 1.2	Vapour Pressure:	607.96 kPa (Hydrocarbon Gas)
Solubility in water :	Insoluble	Volatiles Percent	> 60 %
Flash Point:	—80°C (Hydrocarbon Gas)	Flammability Limits:	1.5 to 10.0 % vol/air (Hydrocarbon Gas)
Auto Ignition Point:	431°C (Hydrocarbon Gas)		
Other Properties:	Incompatible with oxidising substances and strong alkalis.		

10. Stability and Reactivity

Under normal circumstances of use this product is stable. Keep away from oxidisers and strong alkalis.

11. Toxicological Information

Hydrocarbon Gas Inhalation Rat 658 gm³ Acetone TDLo Oral Man 2857 mg/kg, LCLo Inhalation Man 10 mg/m³/6 hrs

12. Ecological Consideration

Toxic to aquatic organism and may have long term adverse results in the aquatic environment.

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal must be in accordance with local regulations for hazardous industrial wastes (Aerosols or paint related waste)

14. Transport Information

Transport as UN No 1950 Aerosol Class 2.1 in accordance with the ADG Code & Regulations the IMDG Code or the IATA DG Regulations as appropriate to mode of transport.

Appropriate EPG 2 D 1 or Guide 49 SAA/SNZ HB

15. Regulatory Information

Label as a Schedule 5 Poison in accordance with the SUSDP: the word "Warning" on the first line of the label in bold sans serif capital letters not less than 5mm tall. On the second line immediately below the word "warning" the phrase "KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN" in bold sans serif capitals not less than 2.5 mm tall. Under the trade name the phrase "Contains Liquid Hydrocarbons > 60 %" must appear. Label in accordance with the "National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances" [NOHSC: 2012(1994)] with the Risk and Safety Phrases displayed on page 1 of this MSDS. Label as a Dangerous Goods substance in accordance with the ADG Code with Class 2.1 Diamond, UN 1950 and the shipping name: Aerosols. Label with Consumer Advice in accordance with AS 2278.

16. Other Information

Date Prepared/Amended: 22/09/2005 New version 1.0 to comply with National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition NOHSC: 2011 (2003)

Data Sources used: in the preparation of this MSDS include: "Chempendium" and "Cheminfo" published in CD format by CCOHS Canada 2003 - 4." TOMES" a CD database published by Micromedex, USA, "Hazardous Properties of Industrial Materials" Van Nostrand Rheinhold NY, USA. "List of Designated Hazardous Substances" NOHSC 10005:1999, "National Exposure Standards" NOHSC 1003:1995. **Abbreviations used:** n.d = not determined, n.a = not applicable, n.all =not allocated, n.est = not established, SUSDP = Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons, ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods (Code), IATA = International Air Transport Association, (Dangerous Goods Regulations), IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods (Code)

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