

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

## 1.1 Product identifier

Product name CRC METAL ARMOUR 1L

Synonyms

Uses

# 1754729

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

## COATING • PROTECTIVE COATING • RUST PREVENTATIVE

Liquid paint coating to be used after rust treatment to prevent the return or further onset of rust.

## **1.3** Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name	CRC INDUSTRIES (AUST) PTY LIMITED		
Address	9 Gladstone Road, Castle Hill, NSW, 2154, AUSTRALIA		
Telephone	(02) 9849 6700		
Fax	(02) 9680 4914		
Email	info.au@crcind.com		
Website	http://www.crcindustries.com.au		

## 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency

13 11 26 (PIC)

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

## **Physical Hazards**

Flammable Liquids: Category 3

## Health Hazards

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2 Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1

DANGER

## **Environmental Hazards**

Aquatic Toxicity (Acute): Category 1 Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 1

#### 2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word

Pictograms



#### Hazard statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### **Prevention statements**

Prevention statements	
P210 P233	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response statements	
P303 + P361 + P353 P305 + P351 + P338	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. 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 CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P391	Collect spillage.
Storage statements	
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
1 100 1 200	
Disposal statements	
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
2.3 Other hazards	

No information provided.

## 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content (w/w)
ZINC POWDER	7440-66-6	231-175-3	>60%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	215-535-7	10 to 30%
MINERAL TURPENTINE	-	-	1 to 10%
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	71-36-3	200-751-6	1 to 10%

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

## 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Еуе	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If swallowed or inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Do not give direct mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. To protect rescuer, use air-viva, oxy-viva or one-way mask. Resuscitate in a well-ventilated area.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities should be available.

## 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

## 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES



### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Flammable. May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, pilot lights, heaters, naked lights, mobile phones, etc when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

#### 5.4 Hazchem code

•3Y

- •3 Alcohol Resistant Foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.
- Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, preferably flammables store, removed from direct sunlight, incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation and fire protection systems.

## 7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Ingredient	Reference	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Mineral turpentine	SWA [AUS]		480		
Xylene	SWA [AUS]	80	350	150	655
n-Butanol	SWA [AUS]	50 (Peak)	152 (Peak)		
n-Butyl alcohol	SWA [Proposed]	20	61		



#### **Biological limits**

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
XYLENE	ACGIH BEI	Methylhippuric acids in urine	End of shift	1.5 g/g creatinine

## 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back.

#### PPE

Eye / Face	Wear splash-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear PVA or Viton® or nitrile gloves.
Body	Wear coveralls.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. If spraying, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator or an Air-line respirator. If sanding dry product, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	DARK GREY LIQUID
Odour	SOLVENT ODOUR
Flammability	FLAMMABLE
Flash point	23°C to 60.5°C
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
рН	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	NOT AVAILABLE
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Lower explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

## **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

## 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

## 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.



## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), heat and ignition sources.

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Acute exposure may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.

#### Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient		Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
XYLENE		> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (AICIS)	> 1700 mg/kg (rabbit)	20 mg/L/4h (rat) (AICIS)
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL		790 mg/kg (rat)	3200 mg/kg (mouse)	8000 ppm/4 hours (rat)
Skin	Causes skin irritation. Conta	ct may result in irritation, dr	ying and defatting of the ski	in, rash and dermatitis.
Eye	Causes serious eye damage. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and possible serious eye damage.			
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.			
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.			
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinogen. Xylene is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity (IARC Group 3).			
Reproductive	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.			
STOT - single exposure	Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea and headache. High level exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.			
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. However, repeated exposure to some solvents have been reported to cause adverse effects to the central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney.			
Aspiration	Aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.			

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## 12.1 Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

All living organisms have homeostasis mechanisms that actively regulate zinc uptake and absorption/excretion from the body; due to this regulation, zinc and zinc compounds do not bioaccumulate or biomagnify.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Insoluble in water.

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

## 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal	For small amounts, absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. If a relevant and available hardener exists, mix until cured prior to disposal. For large quantities, contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result.
Legislation	Dianage of in accordance with relevant local logiclation

**Legislation** Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1263	1263	1263
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
14.3 Transport hazard class	3	3	3
14.4 Packing Group	III		III

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine Pollutant.

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code	•3Y
GTEPG	3C1
EmS	F-E, S <u>-E</u>
Other information	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in packages of less than 5 kg/L (UN Model Regulations: Special Provision 375; IATA: Special Provision A197; IMDG: Special Provision 969) or less than 500 kg/L by Australian Road and Rail.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

**Poison schedule** A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

- **Classifications** Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).
- Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Additional information WELDING - SANDING - CUTTING DRIED OR CURED PRODUCT: If sanding, cutting or welding dried or cured product, adverse health effects may be avoided by the use of appropriate engineering controls and/or personal protective equipment. If welding, wear a Class P2 (Metal fume) respirator and depending on the nature of the surface being welded, additional protection (e.g. for organic vapours/acid gas) may also be required. A Class P1 (Particulate) respirator is recommended if dust is generated.

WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ): Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

#### HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations	ACGIH CAS # CNS EC No. EMS	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds Central Nervous System EC No - European Community Number Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous	
	GHS GTEPG IARC LC50 LD50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> OEL pH STEL	Goods) Globally Harmonized System Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide International Agency for Research on Cancer Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose Milligrams per Cubic Metre Occupational Exposure Limit relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline). Parts Per Million Short-Term Exposure Limit	
	STOT-RE STOT-SE SUSMP SWA TLV TWA	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons Safe Work Australia Threshold Limit Value Time Weighted Average	
Report status	This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier or product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS'). It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to repre- the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the pro- at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obta		
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