SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name **B18G**

Synonyms

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses COATING

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name **DUBOIS CHEMICALS AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED**

Address 305 Frankston Dandenong Rd, Dandenong South, VIC, 3175, AUSTRALIA

Telephone (03) 9768 3860

Email sales@duboischemicals.com.au

Website http://duboischemicals.com.au/

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

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
Skin Sensitisation: Category 1
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1
Carcinogenicity: Category 1B
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2

Environmental Hazards

Aquatic Toxicity (Acute): Category 3
Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 3

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word **DANGER**

Pictograms

Hazard statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H350	May cause cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention 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, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	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.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
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.

Response statements

P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): 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.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

Storage statements

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

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
NON-DISCLOSED INGREDIENT(S)	-	-	Remainder
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	108-65-6	203-603-9	30 to <60%
CYCLOHEXANONE	108-94-1	203-631-1	1 to <10%
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	71-36-3	200-751-6	1 to <10%
REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL-A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN) EPOXY RESIN (NUMBER AVERAGE MOLECULAR WEIGHT ≤ 700)	25068-38-6	500-033-5	1 to <10%
STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3	232-489-3	1 to <10%
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	202-436-9	<1%
BISPHENOL A	80-05-7	201-245-8	<1%
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	202-049-5	<1%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye 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. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so.

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 and safety shower 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

Water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways. Do NOT use water jet.

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	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (as Trimethyl benzene)	SWA [AUS]	25	123	--	--
1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate	SWA [AUS]	50	274	100	548
Bisphenol-A (inhalable)	SWA [Proposed]	--	2	--	--
Cyclohexanone	SWA [AUS]	25	100	--	--
Cyclohexanone	SWA [Proposed]	10	40	20	80
Mineral spirits	SWA [Proposed]	50	295	100	593
Naphthalene	SWA [AUS]	10	52	15	79
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	SWA [Proposed]	20	100	--	--
White spirits	SWA [AUS]	--	790	--	--
n-Butanol	SWA [AUS]	50 (Peak)	152 (Peak)	--	--
n-Butyl alcohol	SWA [Proposed]	20	61	--	--

Biological limits

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
CYCLOHEXANONE	ACGIH BEI	1,2-Cyclohexanediol in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift at end of workweek	80 mg/L
	ACGIH BEI	Cyclohexanol in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift	8 mg/L
NAPHTHALENE	ACGIH BEI	1-Napthol (with hydrolysis) + 2 Napthol (with hydrolysis)	End of shift	-
	ACGIH BEI	Methemoglobin in blood	During or end of shift	1.5% of hemoglobin
	ACGIH BEI	1-Hydroxypyrene in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift at end of workweek	2.5 µg/L (adjusted for the pyrene to benzo(a)pyrene ratio of the PAH mixture to which workers are exposed)
	ACGIH BEI	3-Hydroxybenzo(a)pyrene in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift at end of workweek	-

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) / Organic vapour respirator. If spraying, wear a Type A-Class P1 (organic vapour and particulate) / Organic vapour P100 respirator or an Air-line / Full Facepiece Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR). If sanding dry product, wear a Class P1 (particulate) / N95 respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	GREEN LIQUID
Odour	CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR
Flammability	FLAMMABLE
Flash point	42°C
Boiling point	117.7°C
Melting point	-89.8°C (Approximately)
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	1.08
Solubility (water)	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour pressure	3.94 hPa (Approximately)
Upper explosion limit	16.3 %
Lower explosion limit	1.5 %
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	376°C (Approximately)
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT EXPLOSIVE
Oxidising properties	NON OXIDISING
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

9.2 Other information

VOC	659 g/L

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
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	8532 mg/kg (rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (rabbit)	16000 mg/m³/6 hours (Rat)
CYCLOHEXANONE	--	--	> 6.2 mg/L/4 hours (rat)
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	790 mg/kg (rat)	3200 mg/kg (mouse)	8000 ppm/4 hours (rat)
REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL-A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN) EPOXY RESIN (NUMBER AVERAGE MOLECULAR WEIGHT ≤ 700)	> 15 g/kg (rat)	> 23 g/kg (rabbit)	--
STODDARD SOLVENT	> 5000 mg/kg (rat)	> 3000 mg/kg (rabbit)	> 5.5 mg/L/4hr (rat)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	6000 mg/kg (rat)	--	18 g/m³/4hrs (rat)
BISPHENOL A	> 2000 - 5000 mg/kg (rat)	3000 mg/kg (rabbit) (ECHA)	170 mg/m3/6hrs (rat)
NAPHTHALENE	490 mg/kg (rat)	> 2500 mg/kg (rat)	> 340 mg/m³/1hr (rat)

Skin Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis.

Eye Causes serious eye damage. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and possible burns with prolonged contact.

Sensitisation May cause an allergic skin reaction. This product is not classified as a respiratory sensitiser.

Mutagenicity Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity May cause cancer. Naphthalene is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

Reproductive Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

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 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

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Solvent-based paints/coatings are persistent in the environment due to their resistance to degradation, but curing stabilises the product, minimising release.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

While bioaccumulation is generally minimal for most solvent-based paints, some additives can accumulate in the food chain, with curing reducing the likelihood of release.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Solvents and other components in paints/coatings are generally mobile in the environment, particularly in water or acidic conditions, though cured paints form a stable barrier that limits environmental mobility.

12.5 Other adverse effects

Avoid contamination of drains and waterways.

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 the product is part of a multi-component system, mix with the corresponding component if available and safe to do so, to allow curing before disposal. For large quantities, contact the manufacturer or supplier for further guidance. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways, as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental harm may result.

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	III

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code ●3Y

GTEPG 3C1

EmS F-E, S-E

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) 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	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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