



PAINT INDUSTRIES PTY LTD

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## TOPDEK FLUORESCENT FLOAT PAINT

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

DATE OF ISSUE: 11/10/2016

Classified as Hazardous according to Criteria of Worksafe Australia

### Section 1 – Identification of the Material and Supplier

PRODUCT NAME	Topdek Fluorescent Float paint
PROPER SHIPPING NAME	Paint
PRODUCT USE	A solvent based, long lasting fluoro paint for various applications
MANUFACTURERS PRODUCT CODE	2017 – Austral Pink 2016 – Blaze Orange 3025 – Lunar Yellow 1997 – Laser Red 3
SUPPLIER	Paint Industries Pty Ltd 61 Lionel St Naval Base 6165 Perth WA Ph; 08 9437 1488 Fax; 08 9410 2395

### Section 2 – Hazards Identification

This material is hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.  
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

#### RISK PHRASES

: Flammable. Irritating to skin.

#### SAFETY PHRASES

: Keep away from sources of ignition - No Smoking. Avoid contact with skin. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water (or soap and water if product is water insoluble).

#### POISONS SCHEDULE

: None allocated

### Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

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<b>Chemical Name:</b>	<b>CAS Number:</b>	<b>Proportion:</b>
Alkyd resins	Proprietary	(Med 10-60%)
Fluorescent pigment	Proprietary	(Med 10-60%)
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	(Med 10-60%)
Hydrocarbon solvents	8052-41-3	(Low <10%)
Additives		(Low <10%)

### Section 4 – First Aid Measures

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#### **INHALATION**

:Remove victim from area of 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 patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

#### **SKIN CONTACT**

:If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

#### **EYE CONTACT**

:If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

#### **INGESTION**

:If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Get to a doctor or hospital quickly.

#### **MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT**

:Treat symptomatically.

### Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

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#### **HAZARDS FROM COMBUSTION PRODUCTS**

:Flammable liquid. On burning will emit toxic fumes.

#### **PRECAUTIONS FOR FIRE FIGHTERS AND SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

:Keep containers cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

#### **SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

:Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal protein foam can be used.

#### **HAZCHEM CODE**

: · 3Y

## Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

: If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

### METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP

: **SMALL SPILLS:** Collect in a container for disposal via special chemical waste collection.

: **LARGE SPILLS:** Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact. Avoid breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal

## Section 7 – Handling and Storage

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### PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

: Keep out of reach of children. Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. 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. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

### CONDITIONS OF SAFE STORAGE

: Store in a well ventilated area away from foodstuffs, oxidising agents and sources of heat or ignition. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

## Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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### CONTROL PARAMETERS

: No value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission. However exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Mineral turpentine: 8hr TWA = 480 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

White spirits: 8hr TWA = 790 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers): 8hr TWA = 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (80 ppm), 15 min STEL = 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup>(150 ppm)

As published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

No Exposure Standards assigned to other constituents.

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 work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to 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.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

: Provide adequate ventilation. If using indoors, keep windows and doors open during use. Keep containers closed when not in use.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

: The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work

situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

Personal Protection: G - OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTION

:Overalls

;;Safety shoes

:Safety glasses

:Gloves

:Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet, Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

### Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

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<b>Appearance:</b>	Bright coloured liquid
<b>Boiling Point/Melting Point:</b>	145 deg C
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	3.2 mm Hg @ 25 deg C.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	.945 gm/L
<b>Flashpoint:</b>	36 deg C.
<b>Flammability Limits:</b>	Not available
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Insoluble
<b>Percentage Volatiles</b>	Not available

### Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

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#### CHEMICAL STABILITY

:Stable under normal conditions of use

#### HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

:None known

#### CONDITIONS TO AVOID

:Avoid contact with foodstuffs.

#### INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

:Incompatible with oxidising agents.

#### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

:Oxides of carbon.

### Section 11 – Toxicology Information

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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:

#### INGESTION

:Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkenness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs

#### EYE

:May be an eye irritant.

#### SKIN

:Contact with skin will result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

#### INHALATION

: Material may be irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways).

Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

## Section 12 – Ecological Information

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### ECOTOXICITY

:Avoid contaminating waterways

### AQUATIC TOXICITY

:May be harmful to aquatic organisms.

## Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

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### DISPOSAL METHODS

:For small quantities: Do not pour leftover paint down drains. Unwanted paint should be brushed out onto newspaper and allowed to dry before disposing of via local waste collections. Empty paint containers should left out and open in well ventilated areas to dry out.

:For large quantities: Refer to Waste Management Authorities

## Section 14 – Transport Information

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### LABELS REQUIRED - FLAMMABLE LIQUID

Product Name :	TOPDEK FLUORESCENT FLOAT PAINT
Other Names :	Float paint
Manufacturer's Product Code :	2017, 2016, 3025
UN Number :	1263
Dangerous Goods Class & Subsidiary Risk:	3.2
Hazchem Code :	3(Y)E
Poisons Schedule Number :	S5
UN packing group	III
Use :	A high performance, solvent borne, fluorescent coating

## Section 15 – Regulatory Information

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### CLASSIFICATION

: This material is hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

## Section 16 – Other Information

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Revised Issue