



PAINT INDUSTRIES PTY LTD

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TOPDEK RED OXIDE ZINC PHOSPHATE PRIMER

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DATE OF ISSUE : 24/02/2017

Classified as Hazardous according to Criteria of Worksafe Australia

Section 1 – Identification of the Material and Supplier

PRODUCT NAME	Topdek Red Oxide Zinc Phosphate primer (ROZP Primer)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME	Paint
PRODUCT USE	An anti-corrosive primer for ferrous metals, for industrial applications. Available in red & grey.
MANUFACTURERS PRODUCT CODE	2001
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

: Highly Flammable. Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin. Irritating to respiratory system and skin. Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY PHRASES

: Keep away from sources of ignition - No Smoking. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not empty into drains. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions safety datasheets.

POISONS SCHEDULE

: None allocated

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name:	CAS Number:	Proportion:
Alkyd resin	Proprietary	(Med 10-60%)
Red Oxide Pigment	1309-37-1	(Med 10-60%)
Hydrocarbon Solvent	64741-68-1	(Med 10-60%)
Extender Pigments	1317-65-3	(Med 10-60%)
Zinc Phosphate	7779-90-0	(Low <10%)

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

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 discoloration 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

: If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. A component of this material can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects. Seek immediate medical assistance.

EYE

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

INGESTION

: Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance. Medical attention and special treatment:

TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

HAZARDS FROM COMBUSTION PRODUCTS

: Highly flammable liquid. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon .

PRECAUTIONS FOR FIRE FIGHTERS AND SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

: Keep containers cool with water spray. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. 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

: 3YE

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP

: 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 contact and 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

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

: Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. All potential sources of

ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke. Flameproof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

: Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits:

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

Toluene: 8hr TWA = 191 mg/m³ (50 ppm), 15 min STEL = 574 mg/m³ (150 ppm), Sk

Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers): 8hr TWA = 350 mg/m³ (80 ppm), 15 min STEL = 655 mg/m³ (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.

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

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

: Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Exposure Standards.

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 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

: 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

Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. 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

Appearance:	Red Oxide coloured Liquid
Boiling Point/Melting Point:	100° C
Vapour Pressure:	8.3mm Hg @25°C
Specific Gravity:	1.30 kg/L
Flashpoint (° C)	-4°C.
Flammability Limits:	Not available
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Percentage Volatiles	Not available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	>1
Odour:	Solvent

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

CHEMICAL STABILITY

: Stable under normal conditions of use.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

: Avoid contact with foodstuffs. Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Incompatible with oxidising agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

: Oxides of carbon.

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

: Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 – Toxicology 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:

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. Breathing in vomit may lead to aspiration pneumonia (inflammation of the lung).

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. Component/s of this material can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects.

INHALATION

: Material is 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.

LONG TERM EFFECTS

: No information available for the product.

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

: No LD50 data available for the product

Section 12 – Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY

: Avoid contaminating waterways

AQUATIC TOXICITY

: May be harmful to aquatic organisms.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

DISPOSAL METHODS

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Advise flammable nature. Normally suitable for incineration by an approved agent.

Avoid spontaneous combustion of contaminated rags and other easily ignitable accumulations (such as spray booth residues) by immediate immersion in water. Emptied containers may retain residues of product. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near the container

Section 14 – Transport Information



Product Name :	TOPDEK RED OXIDE ZINC PHOSPHATE PRIMER
Other Names :	ROZP PRIMER
Manufacturer's Product Code :	2001
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, anti-corrosive primer system

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Good Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road, Rail, Marine and Air: DANGEROUS GOODS

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

POISONS SCHEDULE (SUSMP)

: None allocated

CLASSIFICATION

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

Section 16 – Other Information

Revised Issue