


Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name	Sidewalk Paving Paint – Tint bases and Colours
Other Names	PAINT. Product Codes: 186_
Recommended Use	Sidewalk Paving Paint is based on tough flexible polyurethane resins to give maximum abrasion resistance in a one-pack finish. Can be used on concrete, decking, steps and timber.
Company Name	Resene Paints (Australia) Limited.
Address	7 Production Avenue Molendinar, Queensland 4214.
Emergency Tel	1800 738 383 Available Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Phone	07 3287 0222
Fax	07 3287 0226

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Statement	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the criteria of the Safe Work Australia and the ADG code.	
Classification	Flammable Liquid Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 3 Category 2
Label Elements	 <p>WARNING</p>	
Hazard Statements	Flammable liquid and vapour Causes skin irritation	
Precautionary statements	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces Keep container tightly closed Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/...../equipment Use only non-sparking tools Take precautionary measures against static discharge Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection and other personal protection as required Wash thoroughly after handling Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product Avoid breathing vapour	

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion (v/v) %
	Urethane resin	Proprietary	30 - 60
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	10 - < 30
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	< 10
	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	< 1
	Ingredients not contributing to classification	Proprietary	balance

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed	Rinse mouth with plenty of water then provide liquid slowly and as much as the person can comfortably drink. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, place person on their left side, tilt head back to maintain open airway and to prevent aspiration. Observe patient and seek medical advice.
Eyes	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice or attention.
Skin (or hair)	Remove all contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Wash skin with plenty of soap and water/ shower. If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice or attention.
Inhaled	If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a comfortable position for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
First Aid Facilities	Safety shower and eye wash facilities.
Aggravated medical conditions caused by exposure.	The normal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material and/or inhalation of the vapour. Contact with skin or eyes may cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with the liquid may cause sensitisation which may manifest as Allergic Contact Dermatitis and/or asthma. Persons with a history of eczema are known to be sensitised to methyl ethyl ketoxime should consider not using this product. Inhalation of vapour or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory tract. Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to sensitisation. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in the workplace atmosphere, should be avoided. Ingestion in any form can be avoided by observing correct occupational hygiene.
Advice to Doctor	Basic life support. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguisher	Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. For large fires - water spray or fog.
Hazards from combustion products	On combustion, this product may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit clouds of acrid smoke.
Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters	Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. DO NOT approach containers suspected of being hot. May be violently or explosively reactive. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Hazchem code	3[Y]

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures	Remove all sources of ignition. Avoid breathing vapours and avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Environmental Precautions	May pose a long term hazard on the aquatic environment. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Methods and materials for containment and clean up.	<p>Minor spills Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculate or other non-flammable absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</p> <p>Major spills Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</p>

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling	Use in a well ventilated area. Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. When handling, DO NOT eat drink or smoke. Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Use spark free tools when handling Always wash hands with soap and water. Observe proper occupational work practices.
Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities	Store in a metal can or drum in an approved flammable liquids storage area. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Keep containers securely sealed Store in a cool dry, well-ventilated area, away from sources of ignition. Avoid storage with oxidisers.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National exposure standards for mixture	No exposure standard has been established for this product. Exposed individuals are not reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the exposure standard is being exceeded. If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components is exceeded then the individual is deemed to be over exposed.
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Component	TWA		STEL	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Solvent naphtha	-	790	-	-

Peak limitations	No peak limitations set.
Personal Protection	<p>Eyes. Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.</p> <p>Hands/Feet Wear chemical protective gloves. Wear safety footwear.</p> <p>Other Overalls</p>

Eyewash unit.

Respirator Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend on the level of confinement of the contamination. The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Coloured, viscous liquid.
Odour	Mild solvent odour.
Vapour pressure	Not established
Vapour density	> 1
Boiling point	Not established
Solubility	Insoluble in water. Soluble in Mineral Turps.
Density	1.1 – 1.2 Kg/L
Flash Point	38°C (Abel)
UEL	Not established
LEL	Not established
Percent volatile	50

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	Product is considered stable.
Conditions to avoid	Ignition sources Presence of incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Flammable liquids should not be stored with:- Class 1 – Explosives Class 2 – Flammable gases Class 2.3 – Poisonous gases Class 4.2 – Spontaneously combustible substances Class 5.1 – Oxidising agents Class 5.2 – Organic peroxides Class 7 – Radioactive substances.
Hazardous decomposition products	Oxides of carbon and nitrogen on combustion.
Hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information for this product is not available. Reference is made, where possible, to the individual constituents.

Acute Health Effects:

Swallowed:	Expected to be of low toxicity, however, aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs is more dangerous than ingestion. Digestive symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Ingestion of large amounts may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
Eye:	Irritating to the eyes causing pronounced inflammation.
Skin:	Can cause moderate inflammation or the skin following direct contact. Systemic effects may result following skin absorption.

Inhaled: Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness and nausea. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness, coma and even death.

Solvent naphtha toxicity data:

Oral LD₅₀ (rat): >2,000mg/Kg,
Dermal LD₅₀ (rat): >2,000 mg/Kg

Chronic Health Effects:

This material contains methyl ethyl ketoxime which can potentially cause sensitisation by skin contact in some individuals. Exposure to a sensitizer, once sensitization has occurred, may manifest itself as a skin rash or inflammation or as an asthmatic condition, and in some individuals this reaction can be extremely severe.

Repeat exposure to high solvent vapour doses can affect the nervous system, or may cause liver or kidney damage. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Expected to be harmful to the environment with lasting effects.
Contain spillages. Prevent from entering drains, waterways, or sewers.
Dispose of as hazardous waste.

Solvent naphtha

Fish	:Toxic 1 <LC/EC/IC ₅₀ ≤ 10 mg/L
Aquatic Invertebrates	:Toxic 1 <LC/EC/IC ₅₀ ≤ 10 mg/L
Algae	:Toxic 1 <LC/EC/IC ₅₀ > 10 mg/L

Persistence/Degradability and Mobility

Product is mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
The volatile component of this product is rapidly degraded in the atmosphere.
Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods and containers	Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Special precautions for landfill or incineration	Incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an approved landfill.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	1263
UN Proper shipping name	PAINT
Class	3 Flammable Liquid
Subsidiary risk	None
Poison Schedule	5
Packing Group	III
Marine Pollutant	No
Hazchem Code	3[Y]

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

FIRST AID

A	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre, Australia 13 1126, New Zealand 0800 764 766, or a doctor (at once).
G3	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

- 1 Avoid contact with eyes.
- 4 Avoid contact with skin\.
- 8 Avoid breathing dust, vapour or spray mist.

The principle components of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation: 22nd January 2014

Replaces: 18th May 2010

Literature references.

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals. *Code of Practice 2011*.

Australian Dangerous Goods Code – 7th Edition.

SDS's for individual raw materials.

National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment.
<http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/ExposureStandards>

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. No. 2

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Third Revised Edition.
United Nations. New York and Geneva, 200

Abbreviations:

NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
ADG	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail
LD ₅₀	Median lethal dose
LC ₅₀	Median lethal concentration.
TWA	Time weighted average.
STEL	Short term exposure limit.
CAS Number	Chemical Abstract Service registry number

Safety data sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

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END OF SDS