



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name CRC 2089 BLACK ZINC AEROSOL

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name CRC INDUSTRIES (AUST) PTY LIMITED
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Web Site http://www.crcind.com.au/
Synonym(s) 2089 - MANUFACTURER'S CODE • BLACK ZINC AEROSOL
Use(s) ANTICORROSIVE PAINT • PAINT - AEROSOL DISPENSED
SDS Date 01 Apr 2010

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO ASCC CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R12 Extremely Flammable.
R20/21/22 Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.
R44 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R52 Harmful to aquatic organisms.
R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY PHRASES

S13 Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S27 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
S40 To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use ...
S46 If swallowed, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately and show container or label.
S53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S7 Keep container tightly closed.
S9 Keep container in a well ventilated place.

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

UN No.	1950	DG Class	2.1	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated	Hazchem Code	2Y	EPG	2D1

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)	C3H8/C3H6/C4H10	68476-85-7	25-35%

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
ACETONE	C3-H6-O	67-64-1	10-25%
TOLUENE	C7-H8	108-88-3	10-25%
XYLENE	C8-H10	1330-20-7	10-25%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.
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. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash facilities should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Highly flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Eliminate all ignition sources, including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling. Aerosol cans may explode above 50°C.
Fire and Explosion	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.
Extinguishing	Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.
Hazchem Code	2Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage	If cans/containers are punctured (bulk), use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Collect and allow to discharge outdoors. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbant material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
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7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage	Store in a cool (< 50°C), dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure aerosol containers/ cans are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for damaged/ leaking containers. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection systems.
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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds	Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
			ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
	Acetone	ASCC (AUS)	500	1185	1000	2375
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)	ASCC (AUS)	1000	1800	1000	1800
	Toluene	ASCC (AUS)	50	191	150	574
	Xylene	ASCC (AUS)	80	--	150	--

Biological Limits

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
ACETONE	ACGIH BEI	Acetone in urine	End of shift	50 mg/L
TOLUENE	ACGIH BEI	o-Cresol in urine	End of shift	0.5 mg/L
	ACGIH BEI	Hippuric acid in urine	End of shift	1.6 g/g creatinine
	ACGIH BEI	Toluene in blood	Prior to last shift of workweek	0.05 mg/L
XYLENE	ACGIH BEI	Methylhippuric acids in urine	End of shift	1.5 g/g creatinine

Engineering Controls

Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated or confined areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Wear splash-proof goggles and neoprene or nitrile gloves. At high vapour levels, wear: a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance	BLACK LIQUID (AEROSOL DISPENSED)	Solubility (Water)	INSOLUBLE
Odour	SLIGHT ODOUR	Specific Gravity	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE	% Volatiles	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	NOT AVAILABLE	Flash Point	-81°C (propellant)
Boiling Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Upper Explosion Limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Lower Explosion Limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Material to Avoid	Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), alkalis (eg. hydroxides), heat and ignition sources.
Decomposition	May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions	Polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	Moderate toxicity - irritant. This product has the potential to cause adverse health effects with over exposure. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Over exposure may result in central nervous system (CNS) effects.
Eye	Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
Inhalation	Irritant. Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing, dizziness and headache. High level exposure may result in nausea, loss of appetite, weakness, and drowsiness.
Skin	Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, redness, rash and dermatitis.
Ingestion	Moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and drowsiness with large quantities. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.
Toxicity Data	ACETONE (67-64-1)

LC50 (Inhalation): 44000 mg/m³/4 hours (mouse)
LCLo (Inhalation): 1600 ppm/4 hours (rat)
LD50 (Ingestion): 3000 mg/kg (mouse)
LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 1297 mg/kg (mouse)
LD50 (Intravenous): 5500 mg/kg (rat)
LD50 (Skin): > 9400 uL/kg (guinea pig)
LDLo (Ingestion): 8000 mg/kg (dog)
LDLo (Intraperitoneal): 500 mg/kg (rat)
LDLo (Intravenous): 1576 mg/kg (rabbit)
LDLo (Skin): 20 mL/kg (rabbit)
LDLo (Subcutaneous): 5000 mg/kg (guinea pig/dog)
TCLo (Inhalation): 500 ppm (human)
TDLo (Ingestion): 2857 mg/kg (man)
TOLUENE (108-88-3)
LC50 (Inhalation): 400 ppm/24 hours (mouse)
LCLo (Inhalation): 1600 ppm (guinea pig)
LD50 (Ingestion): 636 mg/kg (rat)
LD50 (Skin): 14100 uL/kg (rabbit)
LDLo (Ingestion): 50 mg/kg (human)
TCLo (Inhalation): 50 ppm (man)
TDLo (Ingestion): 400 mg/kg (rat)
XYLENE (1330-20-7)
Carcinogenicity: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity (IARC Group 3)
LC50 (Inhalation): 5000 ppm/4 hours (rat)
LCLo (Inhalation): 10000 ppm/6 hours (man)
LD50 (Ingestion): 4300 mg/kg (rat)
LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 1548 mg/kg (mouse)
LD50 (Skin): > 1700 mg/kg (rabbit)
LD50 (Subcutaneous): 1700 mg/kg (rat)
LDLo (Ingestion): 50 mg/kg (human)
LDLo (Intravenous): 129 mg/kg (rabbit)
TCLo (Inhalation): 200 ppm (human - eye, respiratory)
TDLo (Ingestion): 20600 ug/kg (6-15 days pregnant mouse - teratogenic)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

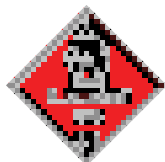
Environment If aromatic hydrocarbons are released to soil, they will evaporate from near-surface soil & leach to groundwater. Biodegradation occurs in soil & groundwater but may be slow, especially at high concentrations, which can be toxic to microorganisms. Will exist largely as vapour in air. Half life in atmosphere depends on particular hydrocarbon (eg 1-2 days (xylene); 3 hrs-1 day (toluene)).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal For small amounts absorb contents with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Do not puncture or incinerate aerosol cans. Contact the manufacturer for additional information.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION



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

Shipping Name	AEROSOLS			Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
UN No.	1950	DG Class	2.1		
Packing Group	None Allocated	Hazchem Code	2Y	EPG	2D1

IATA

Shipping Name	AEROSOLS				
UN No.	1950	DG Class	2.1	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated				

IMDG

Shipping Name	AEROSOLS				
UN No.	1950	DG Class	2.1	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated				

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information AEROSOL CANS may explode at temperatures approaching 50°C.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ADB - Air-Dry Basis.

BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

CNS - Central Nervous System.

EINECS - European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.

mg/m3 - Milligrams per cubic metre.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

NTP - National Toxicology Program.

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppm - Parts Per Million.

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: 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 Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as 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.

Report Status This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer of the product and serves as the manufacturer's Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer 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.

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

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consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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End of Report