

# Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours

Dy-Mark

Chemwatch: **4853-55** Version No: **6.1.1.1** 

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 16/12/2014 Print Date: 20/02/2015 Initial Date: Not Available S.Local.AUS.EN

#### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier			
Product name	Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours		
Synonyms	230732101 Flat Black, 230732111 Flat White, 230732301 Black, 230732302 Signal Red, 230732303 Deep Ocean, 230732304 Cottage Green, 230732305 Golden Yellow, 230732307 Indian Red, 230732309 Classic Cream, 230732310 Aluminium, 230732311 White, 230732313 Machine Grey, 230732314 Ultramarine Blue B21, 230732315 Jade G21, 230732316 Deep Indian Red R64, 230732317 Orange X15		
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS		
Other means of identification	Not Available		

# Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
Nelevani identined uses	38aer338user

#### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Dy-Mark	
Address	89 Formation Street Wacol 4076 QLD Australia	
Telephone	1 7 3271 2222	
Fax	+61 7 3271 2751	
Website	Not Available	
Email	info@dymark.com.au	

# Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 403 186 708
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## **SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

# Classification of the substance or mixture

# HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable		
	R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.	
	R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.	
Risk Phrases [1]	R52	Harmful to aquatic organisms.	
	R44	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.	
	R12	Extremely flammable.	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI		
GHS Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Aerosol Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3		
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI		

#### Label elements

GHS label elements





Chemwatch: **4853-55** Page **2** of **10** 

Version No: **6.1.1.1** 

# Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours

Issue Date: 16/12/2014 Print Date: 20/02/2015

SIGNAL WORD DANGER

# Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol	
H312	larmful in contact with skin	
H332	rmful if inhaled	
H315	auses skin irritation	
H319	Causes serious eye irritation	
H402	Harmful to aquatic life	
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement	

#### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

# CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.	
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.	
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.	
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	

# Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.	
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap	

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

# Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

**P501** Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

# Label elements





Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger	F+, Xn

#### SAFETY ADVICE

SAFETY ADVICE		
S02	Geep out of reach of children.	
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.	
<b>S</b> 13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.	
<b>S</b> 15	Keep away from heat.	
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.	
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.	
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.	
S29	Do not empty into drains.	
S33	ake precautionary measures against static discharges.	
S35	his material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.	
S36	Vear suitable protective clothing.	
S37	Wear suitable gloves.	
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.	
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.	
S39	Wear eye/face protection.	
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.	
S41	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.	
S43	In case of fire use	
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.	

Chemwatch: 4853-55 Page 3 of 10 Issue Date: 16/12/2014 Version No: 6.1.1.1 Print Date: 20/02/2015

# Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours

S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.	
S52	Not recommended for interior use on large surface areas.	
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.	
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).	
Other hazards		
	Ingestion may produce health damage*.	
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.	
	May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.	
	May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.	
	Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.	

# **SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.

Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### **Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7	10-30	xylene
67-64-1	1-10	<u>acetone</u>
Not Available	10-30	resin
Not Available	1-30	pigments
Not Available	1-10	filler
107-98-2	1-10	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer
115-10-6	30-60	dimethyl ether

# **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

#### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:  Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.  Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.  Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.  Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:  Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.  DO NOT use solvents.  Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:  ▶ Remove to fresh air.  ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.  ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.  ▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.  ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul> <li>► Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>► Avoid giving alcohol.</li> <li>Not considered a normal route of entry.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically for lower alkyl ethers: BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- lacktriangledown Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ A low-stimulus environment must be maintained.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

<sup>▶</sup> Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.

Chemwatch: 4853-55 Page 4 of 10

Version No: 6.1.1.1

#### Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours

Issue Date: 16/12/2014 Print Date: 20/02/2015

- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension without signs of hypovolaemia may require vasopressors.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

#### EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Ethers may produce anion gap acidosis. Hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy might be indicated.
- Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with impaired renal function.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and layage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI** 

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant Methylhippu-ric acids in urine

1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 ma/min

Sampling Time End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift

Comments

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES** 

#### Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

Water spray or fog.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

## Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course
- Fire/Explosion Hazard
- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air
- ▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

# **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Minor Spills** 

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

**Major Spills** 

- ▶ DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

# **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

## Precautions for safe handling

# Safe handling

- ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.

Chemwatch: **4853-55** Page **5** of **10** 

Version No: **6.1.1.1** 

#### Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours

Issue Date: **16/12/2014**Print Date: **20/02/2015** 

Other information

- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- ▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can
- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Storage incompatibility

▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents













Must not be stored together

May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

#### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

#### **SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### **Control parameters**

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	350 mg/m3 / 80 ppm	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone	Acetone	1185 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	369 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	553 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethyl ether	Dimethyl ether	760 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	950 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

#### **EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	Acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether; (Ucar Triol HG-170)	150 ppm	150 ppm	470 ppm
dimethyl ether	Methyl ether; (Dimethyl ether)	1,000 ppm	1000 ppm	7200 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
acetone	20,000 ppm	2,500 [LEL] ppm
resin	Not Available	Not Available
pigments	Not Available	Not Available
filler	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available

## **Exposure controls**

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Personal protection











Version No: **6.1.1.1** 

#### Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours

Issue Date: **16/12/2014**Print Date: **20/02/2015** 

Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>OTHERWISE:</li> <li>For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.  OTHERWISE:  Overalls.  Skin cleansing cream.  Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

#### Recommended material(s)

#### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the  $\ computer-$  generated selection:

Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours

Material	СРІ
BUTYL	В
NEOPRENE	В
##propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha	isomer

<sup>\*</sup> CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE**: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

#### Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

<sup>\* -</sup> Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

# **SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	28pge Coloured liquid with a characteristic odour; not miscible with water	г.	
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-41	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity See section 7

<sup>\*</sup> Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

<sup>^ -</sup> Full-face

Chemwatch: 4853-55 Page **7** of **10** 

Issue Date: 16/12/2014 Version No: 6.1.1.1 Print Date: 20/02/2015 Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours

Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>Presence of open flame.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

# **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Information on toxicological effects	Information	on	toxico	logical	effects
--------------------------------------	-------------	----	--------	---------	---------

Inhaled	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.  Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.  There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.  Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.  Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments  Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)  Ingestion of alkyl ethers may produce stupor, blurred vision, headache, dizziness and irritation of the nose and throat.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.  The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition  Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.  Spray mist may produce discomfort  Alkyl ethers may defat and dehydrate the skin producing dermatoses. Absorption may produce headache, dizziness, and central nervous system depression.
Еуе	Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapour or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and tear There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
Chronic	There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.  Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.  There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.  Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
xylene	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kgt <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	тохісіту	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
acetone	Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kgE <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
	тохісіту	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild
propylene glycol nonomethyl ether - alpha	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/5 h.d <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h mild
isomer	Oral (rat) LD50: 5207.2 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dimethyl ether	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 309 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
Legend:	Nalue obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds Unless otherwise specified data	

XYLENE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles,

Chemwatch: 4853-55 Issue Date: 16/12/2014 Page 8 of 10 Version No: 6.1.1.1

# Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours

Print Date: 20/02/2015

	scaling and thickening of the skin. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:  NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Reproductive effector in rats		
ACETONE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.  for acetone:  The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant.		
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER	NOTE: For PGE - mixed isomers: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Foetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.		
Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours, PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER	for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on reproductive organs, the developing embryo and fetus, blood (haemolytic effects), or thymus, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces an alkoxyacetic acid.		
Acute Toxicity	~	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	<u> </u>	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	<b>*</b>	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0
			- Data required to make classification available - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification - Data Not Available to make classification

#### **CMR STATUS**

REPROTOXIN ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction

# **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

For Propylene Glycol Ethers: log Kow's range from 0.309 for TPM to 1.523 for DPnB. Calculated BCFs range from 1.47 for DPnB to 3.16 for DPMA and TPM, indicating low bioaccumulation. Henry's Law Constants are low for all category members, ranging from 5.7 x 10-9 atm-m3/mole for TPM to 2.7 x10-9 atm-m3/mole for PnB.

# Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)
dimethyl ether	LOW	LOW

# Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
acetone	LOW (BCF = 69)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (BCF = 2)
dimethyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1)
dimethyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1.292)

#### **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Waste treatment methods

Version No: 6.1.1.1

# Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours

Issue Date: 16/12/2014 Print Date: 20/02/2015

Product / Packaging disposal Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- RecyclingDisposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

#### **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

#### **Labels Required**



Marine Pollutant HAZCHEM 2YE

# Land transport (ADG)

. , ,	
UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 2.1 Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344  Limited quantity See SP 277

# Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950		
Packing group	Not Applicable		
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable		
Environmental hazard	No relevant data		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code 10L		
	Special provisions  Cargo Only Packing Instructions	A145A167A802	
		:	
Special precautions for user	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G	

# Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 2.1  IMDG Subrisk See SP63
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-D , S-U Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 959 Limited Quantities See SP277

# Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
Oddice	ingredicit	i oliulion oalegory

Chemwatch: 4853-55 Page 10 of 10 Issue Date: 16/12/2014 Version No: 6.1.1.1 Print Date: 20/02/2015

#### Dy-Mark 230732101 Zinc Guard Epoxy Enamel All Colours

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	xylene	Υ
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Z

#### **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
acetone(67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer(107-98-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
dimethyl ether(115-10-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

#### **SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
dimethyl ether	115-10-6, 157621-61-9

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.