

CCS Anti Graffiti Coating Part A

Concrete Colour Systems

Chemwatch: 5156-00

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 06/10/2014

Print Date: 13/10/2014

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | CCS Anti Graffiti Coating Part A |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |
| CAS number | Not Applicable |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Protective coating. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|

Details of the manufacturer/importer

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Concrete Colour Systems |
| Address | 683 Beenleigh-Redland Bay Road Carbrook 4130 QLD Australia |
| Telephone | +61 7 3412 8111 |
| Fax | +61 7 3287 6445 |
| Website | www.riversands.com.au |
| Email | info@riversands.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Poisons Information Centre |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 13 11 26 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 13 11 26 |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

| | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 2 | |
| Toxicity | 2 | |
| Body Contact | 2 | |
| Reactivity | 1 | |
| Chronic | 2 | |

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme


| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | S5 |
| GHS Classification [1] | Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard |

Continued...

CCS Anti Graffiti Coating Part A

| | |
|----------------|--|
| | 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 |  |
|---------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | WARNING |
|--------------------|----------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|---|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour |
| H312 | Harmful in contact with skin |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation |
| H361 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure |
| H402 | Harmful to aquatic life |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects |

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |

Precautionary statement(s): Response

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P370+P378_1 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction. |
| 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. |

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

| | |
|------------------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| Not avail. | 30-50 | acrylic polymer |
| 1330-20-7 | <30 | xylene |
| 64742-95-6. | <20 | naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent |
| 111-76-2 | <5 | ethylene glycol monobutyl ether |

Continued...

CCS Anti Graffiti Coating Part A

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Wash out immediately 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.▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ 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.▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.▶ Observe the patient carefully.▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- ▶ Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- ▶ Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- ▶ Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- ▶ Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O]
- ▶ Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- ▶ Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.
- ▶ Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- ▶ Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.
- ▶ Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.

Laitinen J., et al: Occupational & Environmental Medicine 1996; 53, 595-600

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 lavage 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 | Index | Sampling Time | Comments |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Methylhippu-ric acids in urine | 1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min | End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift | |

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

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 flammable.
- ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Continued...

CCS Anti Graffiti Coating Part A

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. |
| | Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS. |

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. |

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 | ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 2-Butoxyethanol | 96.9 mg/m3 / 20 ppm | 242 mg/m3 / 50 ppm | Not Available | Sk |

EMERGENCY LIMITS


| Ingredient | TEEL-0 | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| CCS Anti Graffiti Coating Part A | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| acrylic polymer | Not Available | Not Available |
| xylene | 1,000 ppm | 900 ppm |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 700 ppm | 700 [Unch] ppm |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> |
|---|---|

Continued...

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | 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 |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ 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:

CCS Anti Graffiti Coating Part A

| Material | CPI |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| BUTYL | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| HYPALON | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON | C |
| ##ethylene glycol monobutyl | ether |

* 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. -

* 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

Respiratory protection

Type A 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 | A-AUS / Class 1 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 25 x ES | Air-line* | A-2 | A-PAPR-2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-3 | - |
| 50+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

^ - Full-face

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)

dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Clear mobile liquid; does not mix with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.09 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | 6-8 | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | 163.50 |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | >150 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | 28 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | 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(1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| 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

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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. |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| 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 Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. |

Continued...

CCS Anti Graffiti Coating Part A

| | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. | |
| | The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated. | |
| Chronic | Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. | |
| | This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. | |
| CCS Anti Graffiti Coating Part A | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| acrylic polymer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| xylene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h | Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant |
| | Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg | Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg | Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild |
| | Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg | Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg | |
| | Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg | |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h * | Nil reported |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg * | |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (Guinea pig) LD50: 210 mg/kg ** | * [Union Carbide] |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 220 mg/kg | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2210 mg/m3 ** | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 450 ppm * | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 300 mg/kg ** | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 470 mg/kg | |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| ACRYLIC POLYMER | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| 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, scaling and thickening of the skin. |
| | The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: |

Continued...

CCS Anti Graffiti Coating Part A

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Reproductive effector in rats</p> |
| NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT | <p>For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Occupationally, inhalation and dermal exposures are the most important routes of absorption although systemic intoxication from dermal absorption is not likely to occur due to the dermal irritation caused by the chemical prompting quick removal. Following oral administration of the chemical to rats, 62.6% of the dose was recovered as urinary metabolites indicating substantial absorption. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is lipophilic and may accumulate in fat and fatty tissues. Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe]</p> |
| ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER | <p>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, scaling and thickening of the skin. For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates. NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✓ | Carcinogenicity | ⊘ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✓ | Reproductivity | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ⊘ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✓ |
| Mutagenicity | ⊘ | Aspiration Hazard | ⊘ |

Legend: ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----|
| SKIN | ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | Australia Exposure Standards - Skin | Sk |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----|

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| xylene | high (Half-life = 360 days) | low (Half-life = 1.83 days) |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | low (Half-life = 56 days) | low (Half-life = 1.37 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | low (BCF = 3.162) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | high (KOC = 1) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging | ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. |
|----------------------------|--|

Continued...

CCS Anti Graffiti Coating Part A

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. |
|-----------------|---|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | •3Y |

Land transport (ADG)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1263 | | | | |
| Packing group | III | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Class</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table> | Class | 3 | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Class | 3 | | | | |
| Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Special provisions</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">163 223 *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">5 L</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 163 223 * | Limited quantity | 5 L |
| Special provisions | 163 223 * | | | | |
| Limited quantity | 5 L | | | | |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|-------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------|--|-----|--|------|---|------|--|------|
| UN number | 1263 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Packing group | III | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">3L</td> </tr> </table> | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | ERG Code | 3L | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO/IATA Class | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ERG Code | 3L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Special provisions</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">A3A72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">366</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">220 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">355</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">60 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">Y344</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">10 L</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | A3A72 | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L |
| Special provisions | A3A72 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|---|--------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1263 | | | | |
| Packing group | III | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">IMDG Class</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 5px;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table> | IMDG Class | 3 | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| IMDG Class | 3 | | | | |
| IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E , S-E |
| | Special provisions | 163 223 955 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

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

| Source | Ingredient | Pollution Category |
|---|---|--------------------|
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | xylene | Y |
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Y |

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

| | |
|---|--|
| acrylic polymer(Not avail.) is found on the following regulatory lists | |
| xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists" |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent(64742-95-6.) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists" |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether(111-76-2) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists" |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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.