Safety Data Sheet

Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Eucocrete Zinc Rich Primer

Recommended use: Coating for corrosion prevention

Supplier: Tremco CPG Australia Pty Ltd
ABN: 25 000 024 064
Street Address: 12/4 Southridge Street
Eastern Creek NSW 2766
Telephone: 02 9638 2755
Facsimile: 02 9638 2955

Emergency Telephone number: 02 9037 2994 (Aus) +1 703-741-5500 (Worldwide)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia GHS 7.

Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Classifications

Flammable Liquids - Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 Respiratory Tract Irritation
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 Narcotic Effects
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 2
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Acute Hazard to the Aquatic Environment - Category 1
Chronic Hazard to the Aquatic Environment - Category 1

Hazard Statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer .
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child .
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention Precautionary Statements

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all other equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260	Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray.
P264	Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing including eye/face protection.

Response Precautionary Statements

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use (insert appropriate media) to extinguish.
P391	Collect spillage.

Storage Precautionary Statements

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

Disposal Precautionary Statement

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Poison Schedule: Not Applicable

DANGEROUS GOOD CLASSIFICATION

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

Dangerous Goods Class: 3

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO	PROPORTION
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic	64742-95-6	10-30 % (w/w)
Zinc	7440-66-6	>60 % (w/w)
Alkanes, C14-17, chloro-	85535-85-9	1-10 % (w/w)
Ingredients determined to be Non-Hazardous		Balance
		100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800

764 766).

Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin Contact: If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for 15 minutes and transport to Doctor or Hospital. For gross contamination, immediately drench with water and remove clothing. Continue to flush skin and hair with plenty of water (and soap if material is insoluble). For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

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

Ingestion: Immediately rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs give further water. Immediately call Poisons Centre or Doctor.

PPE for First Aiders: Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, safety glasses, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: •3Y

Suitable extinguishing media: If material is involved in a fire use alcohol resistant foam or dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Specific hazards: Flammable liquid and vapour. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Avoid all ignition sources. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke.

Fire fighting further advice: Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. On burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILLS

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours or dust. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

LARGE SPILLS

If safe to do so, shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Use a spark-free shovel. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide No: 14

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.Use in a well-ventilated area.Avoid contact with moisture.Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.Avoid contact with incompatible materials.When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.Avoid physical damage to containers.Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.Work clothes should be laundered separately and before re-useUse good occupational work practice.Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Storage: KEEP DRY! Packages must be protected from water ingress.FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction andprovide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area.FOR PACKAGE STORAGE:Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.Keep containers securely sealed.Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.Protect containers from exposure to weather and from direct sunlight unless: (a) the packages are of metal or plastic construction; (b) thepackages are securely closed are not opened for any purpose while in the area where they are stored; (c) adequate precautions are taken toensure that rain water, which might become contaminated by the dangerous goods, is collected and disposed of safely.Ensure proper stock-control measures are maintained to prevent prolonged storage of dangerous goods.Automatic fire-sprinklers MUST NOT be installed in room or space.The room or space must be located at least five metres from the boundaries of the premises and from other buildings unless separated by awall with a fire resistance of at least four hours.Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.For alkyl aromatics:The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack byoxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primaryoxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stabledependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst atertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygenMonoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalenecarboxylic acids.Oxidation in the presence of transition metal salts not only accelerates but also selectively decomposes the hydroperoxides.Hock-rearrangement by the influence of strong acids converts the hydroperoxides to hemiacetals. Peresters formed from the hydroperoxidesundergo Criegee rearrangement easily.Alkali metals accelerate the oxidation while CO2 as co-oxidant enhances the selectivity.Microwave conditions give improved yields of the oxidation products.Photo-oxidation products may occur following reaction with hydroxyl radicals and NOx - these may be components of photochemical smogs.Oxidation of Alkylaromatics: T.S.S Rao and Shubhra Awasthi: E-Journal of Chemistry Vol 4, No. 1, pp 1-13 January 2007Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All transition metal peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. Forexample transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively.The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-orpoly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive.Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydridesMany metals may incandesce, react violently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid.Reacts slowly with water.CAUTION contamination with moisture will liberate explosive hydrogen gas, causing pressure build up in sealed containers.Reacts violently with caustic soda, other alkalies - generating heat, highly flammable hydrogen gas.If alkali is dry, heat generated may ignite hydrogen - if alkali is in solution may cause violent foamingSegregate from alcohol, water.Metals exhibit varying degrees of activity. Reaction is reduced in the massive form (sheet, rod, or drop), compared with finely divided forms. Theless active metals will not burn in air but:can react exothermically with oxidising acids to form noxious gases.catalyse polymerisation and other reactions, particularly when finely dividedreact with halogenated hydrocarbons (for example, copper dissolves when heated in carbon tetrachloride), sometimes forming explosivecompounds.Finely divided metal powders develop pyrophoricity when a critical specific surface area is exceeded; this is ascribed to high heat of oxideformation on exposure to air.Safe handling is possible in relatively low concentrations of oxygen in an inert gas.Several pyrophoric metals, stored in glass bottles have ignited when the container is broken on impact. Storage of these materials moist andin metal containers is recommended.The reaction residues from various metal syntheses (involving vacuum evaporation and co-deposition with a ligand) are often pyrophoric.Factors influencing the pyrophoricity of metals are particle size, presence of moisture, nature of the surface of the particle, heat of formation ofthe oxide, or nitride, mass, hydrogen content, stress, purity and presence of oxide, among others.Many metals in elemental form react exothermically with compounds having active hydrogen atoms (such as acids and water) to formflammable hydrogen gas and caustic products.Elemental metals may react with azo/diazo compounds to form explosive products.Some elemental metals form explosive products with halogenated hydrocarbons.

This material is classified as a Class 3 Flammable Liquid as per the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and/or the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land" and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits: No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia.

Biological Limit Values: As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering Measures: Natural ventilation should be adequate under normal use conditions.

Personal Protection Equipment: SAFETY SHOES, OVERALLS, GLOVES, SAFETY GLASSES, RESPIRATOR.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be suitable for the nature of the work and any hazard associated with the work as identified by the risk assessment conducted.

Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, safety glasses, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSUMER USE:
Overalls.Eyewash unit.Barrier cream.Skin cleansing cream.Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce staticelectricity.For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from aconductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipatestatic electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Hygiene measures: Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Avoid contact with clothing. Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Base Units:	Litres
Form:	Liquid
Colour:	Grey
Odour:	Characteristic paint thinners

Solubility:	Immiscible
Specific Gravity:	2.56
Density:	2.75
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	4
Vapour Pressure:	1.3
Flash Point (°C):	41
Flammability Limits (%):	No Data Available
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	465
Melting Point/Range (°C):	No Data Available
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	148
pH:	No Data Available
Viscosity:	469.091
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl acetate=1):	0.7 BuAC = 1
Total VOC (g/Litre):	523
% Volatile by Volume:	19

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)
N Av = Not available, N App = Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: Unstable in the presence of incompatible materialsMay heat spontaneouslyIdentify and remove sources of ignition and heating.Incompatible material, especially oxidisers, and/or other sources of oxygen may produce unstable product(s).Avoid sources of water contamination (e.g. rain water, moisture, high humidity).Avoid contact with oxygenated solvents/ reagents such as alcohols.

Conditions to avoid: Elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials: Oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

Hazardous reactions: No known hazardous reactions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Acute Effects

Inhalation: 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 ofco-ordination, and vertigo.Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of productOn exposure to mixed trimethylbenzenes, some people may become nervous, tensed, anxious and have difficult breathing. There may be areduction red blood cells and bleeding abnormalities. There may also be drowsiness.Inhalation of naphthalene vapour is linked with headache, loss of appetite, nausea, damage to the eyes and kidneys. According to animal testing,long term exposure may cause excessive weakness and increased salivation, weight loss,difficulty breathing, collapse, and evidence of damageto the skin, liver and lungs.The inhalation of small particles of metal oxide results in sudden thirst, a sweet, metallic foul taste, throat irritation, cough, dry mucousmembranes, tiredness and general unwellness. Headache, nausea and vomiting, fever or chills, restlessness, sweating, diarrhoea, excessiveurination and prostration may also occur.Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaestheticeffects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression andmay be fatal.The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as generalanaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion,dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors,convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse. A slow heart rateand low blood pressure may also occur.Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic except at high levels of exposure. Their breakdown products have low toxicity and are easily eliminated from the body. Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

Skin contact: Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.Workers sensitised to naphthalene and related compounds show an inflammation of the skin with scaling and reddening. Some individuals showan allergic reaction.Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this materialEntry 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 liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contactdermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis conditionSkin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Ingestion: The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack ofcorroborating animal or human evidence.Ingestion of naphthalene and related compounds may produce abdominal cramps with nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, profuse sweating, listlessness, confusion, and in severe poisonings, coma with or without convulsions. Irritation of the bladder may also occur, producing urgency, painful urination, and the passage of brown or black urine with or without albumin or casts. May cause lung damage if swallowed. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema.

Eye contact: There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.Long term exposure to naphthalene has produced clouding of the lens (cataracts) in workers.

Acute toxicity

Inhalation: This material has been classified as not hazardous for acute inhalation exposure. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): LC_{50} > 20.0 mg/L for vapours or LC_{50} > 5.0 mg/L for dust and mist.

Skin contact: This material has been classified as not hazardous for acute dermal exposure. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): LD_{50} > 2,000 mg/Kg bw

Ingestion: This material has been classified as not hazardous for acute ingestion exposure. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): LD_{50} > 2,000 mg/Kg bw

Corrosion/Irritancy: Eye: this material has been classified as not corrosive or irritating to eyes. Skin: this material has been classified as a Category 2 Hazard (reversible effects to skin).

Sensitisation: Inhalation: this material has been classified as not a respiratory sensitiser. Skin: this material has been classified as not a skin sensitiser.

Aspiration hazard: This material has been classified as Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): This material has been classified as a Category 3 Hazard. Exposure via inhalation may result in respiratory irritation. This material has been classified as a Category 3 Hazard. Exposure via inhalation may result in depression of the central nervous system.

Chronic Toxicity

Mutagenicity: This material has been classified as not a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity: This material has been classified as a Category 2 Hazard.

Reproductive toxicity (including via lactation): This material has been classified as a Category 2 Hazard.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeat exposure): This material has been classified as a Category 2 Hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Acute aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as a Category Acute 1 Hazard. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): ≤ 1 mg/L

Long-term aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as a Category Chronic 1 Hazard. Non-rapidly or rapidly degradable substance for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available OR in the absence of chronic toxicity data, Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): <1 mg/L, where the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or BCF ≥ 500 and/or log K_{ow} ≥ 4.

Ecotoxicity: No information available.

Persistence and degradability: No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential: No information available.

Mobility: No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.Otherwise: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 sameproduct, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in theirarea. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:ReductionReuseRecyclingDisposal (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. If it has beencontaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also beapplied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the “Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

UN No:	1263
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Hazchem Code:	•3Y
Emergency Response Guide No:	14
Limited Quantities	5 L
Proper Shipping Name:	PAINT

Segregation Dangerous Goods: Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases (Class 2.1), if both are in bulk, toxic gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidising agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), toxic substances (Class 6.1), infectious substances (Class 6.2) or radioactive substances (Class 7). Exemptions may apply.

MARINE TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea. This material is classified as a Marine Pollutant (P) according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

UN No:	1263
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Limited Quantities:	5 L
Proper Shipping Name:	PAINT

AIR TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN No:	1263
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Limited Quantities:	10 L
Proper Shipping Name:	PAINT (1993)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:
Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances)
The Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)
The Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)

This material is subject to the following international agreements:
Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)

- Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

- Annex III - Harmful Substances carried in Packaged Form

This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:

The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) established under the Therapeutic Goods Act (Commonwealth): Not Applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason for issue: Revised

This information was prepared in good faith from the best information available at the time of issue. It is based on the present level of research and to this extent we believe it is accurate. However, no guarantee of accuracy is made or implied and since conditions of use are beyond our control, all information relevant to usage is offered without warranty. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for any unauthorised use of this information or for any modified or altered versions.

If you are an employer it is your duty to tell your employees, and any others that may be affected, of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.

Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure you have a current copy.