

Safety Data Sheet



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: 841-62007 ROADMASTER A2 BLACK

Recommended Use: Road marking paint. Applied by spray.

Supplier: Dulux Australia, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd
ABN: 67 000 049 427
Street Address: 1956 Dandenong Road,
Clayton, Victoria
Australia
Telephone Number: +61 3 9263 5678
Facsimile: +61 3 9263 5777
Emergency Telephone: 1 800 033 111 (ALL HOURS)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Risk Phrases: Highly Flammable. Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and skin. Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Phrases: Keep away from sources of ignition - No Smoking. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not empty into drains. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Poisons Schedule: None allocated.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Risk Phrases
Solvent naphtha (petroleum)heavy arom.	64742-94-5	1-<10%	R65
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	1-<10%	R65
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	1-<10%	R10 R22 R37/38 R41 R67
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	1-<5%	R21 R40 R41 R43
White spirit (Stoddard solvent)	8052-41-3	1-<10%	R65
Pigments	-	10-<30%	-
Additives	-	to 100%	-
Toluene	108-88-3	10-<30%	R11 R38 R48/20 R63 R65 R67
Synthetic polymer(s)	-	10-<30%	-
Xylene	1330-20-7	10-<20%	R10 R20/21 R38

Product Name: 841-62007 ROADMASTER A2 BLACK
Substance No: 000014398305

Issued: 10/12/2009
Version: 4

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of 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. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin Contact:

If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. A component of this material can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Eye Contact:

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Medical attention and special treatment:

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazards from combustion products:

Highly flammable liquid. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon .

Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment:

Keep containers cool with water spray. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal protein foam can be used.

Hazchem Code: · 3YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures:

If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up:

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 contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Conditions for safe storage:

Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. 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. Flameproof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits: No value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission. However, Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

n-Butyl alcohol: Peak Limitation = 152 mg/m³ (50 ppm), Sk

Toluene: 8hr TWA = 191 mg/m³ (50 ppm), 15 min STEL = 574 mg/m³ (150 ppm), Sk

White spirits: 8hr TWA = 790 mg/m³

Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers): 8hr TWA = 350 mg/m³ (80 ppm), 15 min STEL = 655 mg/m³ (150 ppm)

As published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

Peak Limitation - a ceiling concentration which should not be exceeded over a measurement period which should be as short as possible but not exceeding 15 minutes.

'Sk' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Engineering controls:

Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Exposure Standards. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Safety Data Sheet



Personal Protective Equipment:

The selection of PPE is dependant on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

Personal Protection: H - OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.



Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator or air supplied mask meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Viscous liquid
Colour:	Black
Odour:	Solvent
Solubility:	Soluble in organic solvents. Insoluble in water.
Specific Gravity:	1.03 @20°C
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	>1
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	4 (Toluene)
Flammability Limits (%):	Not available
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	Not available
% Volatile by Weight:	56
Solubility in water (g/L):	Negligible
Melting Point/Range (°C):	Not applicable
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Decomposition Point (°C):	Not available
pH:	Not applicable
Viscosity:	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible with oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Oxides of carbon.
Hazardous reactions:	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Product Name: 841-62007 ROADMASTER A2 BLACK
Substance No: 000014398305

Issued: 10/12/2009
Version: 4

Safety Data Sheet



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:

- Ingestion:** Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkenness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs. Breathing in vomit may lead to aspiration pneumonia (inflammation of the lung).
- Eye contact:** An eye irritant.
- Skin contact:** Contact with skin will result in irritation. A skin sensitizer. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to allergic contact dermatitis. Component/s of this material can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects.
- Inhalation:** Material may be irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways). Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

Long Term Effects:

No information available for the product. For Toluene (1) : Evidence indicates that repeated or prolonged exposure to this chemical could result in central nervous system disorders.

Toxicological Data: No LD50 data available for the product. For the constituent Toluene (1):

Oral LD50 (rat): 636 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50 (rat): 49 gm/m³/4 hr

SKIN: Moderate irritant (rabbit).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Advise flammable nature. Normally suitable for incineration by an approved agent.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Safety Data Sheet



UN No: 1263
Class-primary: 3 Flammable Liquid
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
Hazchem Code: · 3YE

Marine Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN No: 1263
Class-primary: 3 Flammable Liquid
Packing Group: II
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; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN No: 1263
Class-primary: 3 Flammable Liquid
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification: This material is hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Hazard Category: Xn: Harmful
Xi: Irritant

Risk Phrase(s): R11: Highly Flammable.
R20/21/22: Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.
R40: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R43: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R48/20: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Repr. Cat 3. R63: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Data Sheet



Safety Phrase(s):

- S16: Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
- S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- S29: Do not empty into drains.
- S33: Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
- S38: In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Poisons Schedule: None allocated.

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

(1) Material Safety Data Sheet; 06/ 2009.

Reason(s) for Issue:
Revised Primary MSDS
Change in Hazardous Substance Classification
Change in labelling requirements

This safety data sheet has been prepared by SH&E Shared Services.
This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since DuluxGroup Limited cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their DuluxGroup representative or DuluxGroup Limited at the contact details on page 1.

DuluxGroup Limited's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.