

SAFETY DATA SHEET

MACLEOD PAINTS P/L

SWIFTEPOXY HB, PART A

Date of Issue: 17 09 2020
Version: 3.0

1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION


Product name: SWIFTEPOXY HB, PART A

Recommended use: part A of a 2-component coating for steel and concrete

COMPANY DETAILS: MACLEOD PAINTS P/L
ABN 29 245 326 496
ADDRESS: UNIT 7 / 21 MALVERN STREET BAYSWATER VIC 3153 AUSTRALIA
PHONE: +613 9729 7100 OR 1300 136 949

EMERGENCY AFTER HOURS: 0413 134 438

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance mixture	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
GHS label elements	
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	DANGER
Hazard statement	Flammable liquid and vapour. Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May cause cancer. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapour. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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Response	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
Storage	Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

Substance/mixture	Mixture
CAS number/other identifiers	
CAS number	Not applicable
EC number	Mixture

Ingredients name	CAS number	% (w/w)
BISPHENOL A EPOXY RESIN	25068-38-6	25-30
BISPHENOL F EPOXY RESIN	55492-52-9	6-9
C12 - C14 GLYCIDYL ETHER	68609-97-2	6-9
XYLENE	1330-20-7	<5
DIISOBUTYL KETONE	108-83-8	<0.7
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	111-76-2	<0.5
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	<0.4
ETHANOL	64-17-5	<0.2
METHANOL	67-56-1	<0.1

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment or have an OEL and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.

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Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners
Ingestion	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation
Inhalation	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin
Ingestion	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking
Ingestion	No specific data

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician	Treat symptomatically In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours
Specific treatments	No specific treatment
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves

See toxicological information (Section 11)

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , alcohol resistant foam, standard foam or dry agent
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides carbonyl halides metal oxide/oxides
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	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.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode
Hazchem code	3Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel"
Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air)

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor
Large spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with noncombustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Do not store above the following temperature: 50°C (122°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits Safe Work Australia 3/2020

Xylene	STEL: 655 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 350 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 80ppm 8 hours
2-Butoxyethanol	STEL: 50 ppm 242 mg/m ³ TWA: 20 ppm 96.9 mg/m ³
Ethylbenzene	STEL: 125 ppm 543 mg/m ³ TWA: 100 ppm 434 mg/m ³
Ethanol	TWA - 1000 ppm 1880 mg/m ³
Methanol	STEL: 250 ppm 328 mg/m ³ TWA: 200 ppm 262 mg/m ³
Appropriate engineering controls	Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment

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Environmental exposure controls	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
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Individual protection measures

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

Hygiene measures	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye/face protection	Chemical splash goggles

Skin protection

Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Gloves	For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves: Recommended: nitrile rubber
Body protection	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves
Other skin protection	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product
Respiratory protection	Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

References: Eye protectors should conform to AS/NZS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337. Chemical-resistant gloves should conform to AS/NZS 2161.1. Respiratory protection should conform to AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Occupational footwear should conform to AS/NZS 2210.

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Opaque thixotropic liquid
Colour	Various
Odour	Combination of hydrocarbon and ethereal, aromatic
Boiling point (Xylene)	136-143°C
Flash point (Xylene)	27°C
Relative density	1.2 – 1.4
Volatile volume	8%
Volatile mass	6%
Solubility	Insoluble in water

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	The product is stable
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur
Conditions to avoid	Elevated temperatures and sources of ignition. Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7)
Incompatible materials	Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids
Hazardous decomposition products	Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides Formaldehyde. carbonyl halides metal oxide/oxides
Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Component Information

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Xylene	LD50 = 1230 mg/kg (Rat)	2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	LC50 = 8.8mg/l (Rat) 4 h

There is no data available on the mixture itself

<u>Irritation /Corrosion</u>	Not available
Skin	There is no data available on the mixture itself
Eyes	There is no data available on the mixture itself
Respiratory	There is no data available on the mixture itself
<u>Sensitisation</u>	Not available
Skin	There is no data available on the mixture itself
Respiratory	There is no data available on the mixture itself
<u>Mutagenicity</u>	Not available
	There is no data available on the mixture itself
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	Not available
	There is no data available on the mixture itself
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	Not available
	There is no data available on the mixture itself

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Teratogenicity	Not available There is no data available on the mixture itself
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Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Component	Category	Route of exposure	Target organ
Xylene	Category 3	Inhalation	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available

Aspiration hazard

Component	Result
Xylene	Not conclusive data for classification

Potential acute health effect

Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation
Inhalation	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin
Ingestion	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: Irritation redness dryness cracking
Ingestion	No specific data

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Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Conclusion/Summary	There are no data available on the mixture itself. This product contains Xylene. Exposure to component solvent vapour concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. There is some evidence that repeated exposure to organic solvent vapors in combination with constant loud noise can cause greater hearing loss than expected from exposure to noise alone. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.
Short term exposure Potential immediate effects Potential delayed effects	There are no data available on the mixture itself There are no data available on the mixture itself
Long term exposure Potential immediate effects Potential delayed effects	There are no data available on the mixture itself There are no data available on the mixture itself
Potential chronic health effect General Carcinogenicity Mutagenicity Teratogenicity Developmental effects Fertility effects	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/ or dermatitis May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure No known significant effects or critical hazards No known significant effects or critical hazards No known significant effects or critical hazards No known significant effects or critical hazards

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Solvent Xylene	Acute LC50 10 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

Ecotoxicity	No information available
Persistence and degradability	No information available
Bioaccumulative potential	No information available
Mobility	No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and nonrecyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.


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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	ADG
UN Number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT
Transport hazard class	
Packaging group	III
Hazchem code	3Y
Environmental hazards	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable

Special precautions for user	Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage
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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons (SUSMP)	Not regulated
Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances	No listed substance
Australia inventory (AICS)	All components are listed or exempted
New Zealand (NZIoC)	All components are listed or exempted

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained in this data sheet is based on present scientific and technical knowledge. The purpose of this information is to draw attention to the health and safety aspects concerning the products supplied by Macleod Paints, and to recommend precautionary measures for the storage and handling of the products. No warranty or guarantee is given in respect of the properties of the products. No liability can be accepted for any failure to observe the precautionary measures described in this data sheet or for any misuse of the products