

## 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

**Product name** 5030 WET-ON-WET SURFACER MS

**Product code** 27640574

**Intended use of the substance/preparation**

Coating for professional use

**Manufacturer, importer, supplier**

Producer/Supplier DuPont Australia Ltd ACN 000 716 469  
 Street/Box 7 Eden Park Drive  
 Nat.-Code/Postal code/City Macquarie Park NSW 2113

**Telephone**

Product information (02) 9923 6111  
 Transportation emergency (02) 9923 6275  
 Medical emergency 1800 674 415

**Manufacturer, importer, supplier**

Producer/Supplier DuPont (New Zealand) Ltd.  
 Street/Box 98 Kerrs Road  
 Nat.-Code/Postal code/City Wiri, Manukau City  
 Auckland, Zealand

**Telephone**

Product information (09) 268 5500  
 NZ Poisons Information Center 0800 764 766

**For further information, please also consult our Internet site:**

<http://www.spieshecker.com>

## 2. Hazards identification

Dangerous Goods. Non- Hazardous Substance.

**Human health hazards**

Classification : dangerous for the environment; flammable;  
 Flammable. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**Special hazard instructions for humans and environment**

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.  
 In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.  
 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Chemical characterization**

Mixture of synthetic resins, pigments, and solvents

**Hazardous components**

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	Concentration	Classification
123-86-4	n-butyl acetate	15.00 - < 20.00 %	R10 R66 R67
7779-90-0	trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	7.00 - < 10.00 %	N; R50/53
1330-20-7	xylene	3.00 - < 5.00 %	R10 Xn; R20/21 Xi; R38

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	Concentration	Classification
98516-30-4	ethoxypropyl acetate	2.50 - < 3.00 %	R10 R67
1314-13-2	zinc oxide	2.50 - < 3.00 %	N; R50/53
64742-95-6	solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)	1.00 - < 2.00 %	R10 Xi; R37 N; R51/53 Xn; R65 R66 R67 NotaH NotaP
100-41-4	ethylbenzene	1.00 - < 2.00 %	F; R11 Xn; R20
95-63-6	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	0.50 - < 1.00 %	R10 Xn; R20 Xi; R36/37/38 N; R51/53
108-67-8	mesitylene	0.20 - < 0.25 %	R10 Xi; R37 N; R51/53
103-65-1	n-propylbenzene	0.10 - < 0.20 %	R10 Xn; R65 Xi; R37 N; R51/53

**Additional advice**

To avoid misinterpretation in any case of risk assessment it is not allowed to accumulate the above mentioned percentages. See full text of R-phrases in chapter 16.

## 4. First aid measures

**General advice**

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**Inhalation**

Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of vapours. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

**Skin contact**

Do NOT use solvents or thinners. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. If skin irritation persists, call a physician.

**Eye contact**

Remove contact lenses. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. Seek medical advice.

**Ingestion**

If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Do not induce vomiting. Keep at rest.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

**Hazardous combustion products**

Fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous combustion products (see heading 10). Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health.

**Fire and Explosion Hazards**

Flammable liquid. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Remove all sources of ignition.

**Suitable extinguishing media**

Universal aqueous film-forming foam, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), dry chemical, water spray.

#### Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons

high volume water jet

#### Special Protective Equipment and Fire Fighting Procedures

Wear as appropriate: full protective flameproof clothing. Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

#### Additional advice

Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.

#### Additional information

Hazchem : 3[Y]

## 6. Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions

Keep in a well-ventilated place. Keep away from sources of ignition. Comply with safety directives (see chapters 7 and 8). Do not inhale vapours.

#### Environmental precautions

Do not let product enter drains. Notify the respective authorities in accordance with local law in the case of contamination of rivers, lakes or waste water systems.

#### Methods for cleaning up

Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Clean preferably with a detergent; avoid use of solvents.

## 7. Handling and storage

#### Safe handling advice

Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentration higher than the occupational exposure limits. The product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Preparation may charge electrostatically: always use grounded leads when transferring from one container to another. Operators should wear antistatic footwear and clothing. No sparking tools should be used. Avoid skin and eye contact. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. For personal protection see section 8. Comply with the health and safety at work laws. If material is a coating, do not sand, flame cut, braze or weld dry coating without an appropriate respirator or appropriate ventilation, and gloves.

#### Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Solvent vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Never use pressure to empty container: container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers of same material as the original one.

#### Storage

##### Requirements for storage areas and containers

Observe label precautions. Store between 5 and 25°C in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. No smoking. Prevent unauthorized access. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

#### Advice on common storage

Store separately from amines, oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials.

## 8. Exposure controls / personal protection

#### Additional technical information on the plant

Provide adequate ventilation. This should be achieved by a good general extraction and -if practically feasible- by the use of a local exhaust ventilation. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and solvent vapour below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

#### National occupational exposure limits

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	Values	Control Parameters	Basis
123-86-4	n-butyl acetate	STEL	950 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NOHSC:1003(2003)
			200 ppm	NOHSC:1003(2003)
		TWA	713 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NOHSC:1003(2003)
			150 ppm	NOHSC:1003(2003)

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	Values	Control Parameters	Basis
7779-90-0	trizinc bis(orthophosphate)			no exposure standard allocated
1330-20-7	xylene	STEL	655 mg/m3 150 ppm	NOHSC:1003(2003) NOHSC:1003(2003)
		TWA	350 mg/m3 80 ppm	NOHSC:1003(2003) NOHSC:1003(2003)
98516-30-4	ethoxypropyl acetate			no exposure standard allocated
1314-13-2	zinc oxide	STEL	10 mg/m3	NOHSC:1003(2003)
		TWA	2 mg/m3	NOHSC:1003(2003)
64742-95-6	solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)			no exposure standard allocated
100-41-4	ethylbenzene	STEL	543 mg/m3 125 ppm	NOHSC:1003(2003) NOHSC:1003(2003)
		TWA	434 mg/m3 100 ppm	NOHSC:1003(2003) NOHSC:1003(2003)
95-63-6	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	TWA	25 ppm	NOHSC:1003(2003)
108-67-8	mesitylene	TWA	25 ppm	NOHSC:1003(2003)
103-65-1	n-propylbenzene			no exposure standard allocated

#### Protective equipment

Personal protective equipment should be worn to prevent contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

#### Respiratory protection

When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.

#### Hand protection

Chemical Name	Glove material	Glove thickness	Break through time
n-butyl acetate	Viton <sup>®</sup>	0.7 mm	10 min
	nitrile rubber	0.33 mm	30 min
xylene	nitrile rubber	0.33 mm	30 min
	Viton <sup>®</sup>	0.7 mm	480 min
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)	Viton <sup>®</sup>	0.7 mm	30 min

The protective glove should be checked in each case for their work specific suitability (e.g. mechanical stability, product compatibility, and anti-static properties). When the intended use is for spray application a nitrile glove of the chemical resistance group 3 (e.g. Dermatril<sup>®</sup> glove) is to be used. After contamination, the glove has to be changed. If immersing the hands into the product is not avoidable (e.g. maintenance work) a butyl or fluorocarbon rubber glove should be used. When skin exposure may occur to materials specified in section 2 of this SDS, advice should be sought from the glove supplier as to appropriate type to use with this product and the permeation breakthrough times. Care should be taken when working with sharp edged articles as these can easily damage the gloves and make them ineffective. The instructions and information provided by the glove supplier on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed. Damaged gloves or those showing signs of wear should be replaced immediately.

#### Eye protection

Wear protective eyewear for protection against solvent spatter.

#### Skin protection

Wear suitable protective clothing. Personnel should wear antistatic clothings made of natural fiber or of high temperature resistant synthetic fiber.

#### Hygiene measures

Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do not use organic solvents!

**Environmental exposure controls**

Do not let product enter drains. For ecological information refer to section 12.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

**General information (appearance)**

Physical state: liquid Colour: yellow

**Important physical and chemical information**

	Value	Method
Flash point	24 °C	
Autoignition temperature	407 – 420 °C	DIN 51794
Boiling point/range	125 – 126 °C	
Lower explosion limit	1.4 %	
Upper explosion limit	7.6 %	
Vapour pressure	2.6 hPa	
Relative density	1.59 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	DIN 53217/ISO 2811
Water solubility	partly miscible	
Viscosity (23 °C)	Not applicable.	ISO 2431-1993
Solvent separation test	< 3%	ADR/RID
Content of volatile components (including water)	28.7%	Basis Vapour pressure >= 0.01 kPa
pH	Not applicable.	
Conductivity	Not applicable.	

## 10. Stability and reactivity

**Stability**

Stable

**Conditions to avoid**

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

**Materials to avoid**

Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions.

**Hazardous decomposition products**

When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products such as carbon monoxide and dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen.

## 11. Toxicological information

**General observations**

There are no data available on the product itself. See sections 2 and 15 for details.

**Practical experience**

Exposure to component solvents vapours concentration in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effect such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effect on kidney, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Components of the product may be absorbed into the body through the skin. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. The liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage.

Toxicity Test Type	Value	Time	Species
n-butyl acetate			
Oral LD50	9.3 ml/kg		rat
Dermal LD50	10 ml/kg		Guinea Pig
Inhalation LC50	> 6,335 ppm	4 h	rat
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)			
Oral LD50	> 5,000 mg/kg		rat
xylene			
Oral LD50	4,300 mg/kg		rat
Dermal LD50	12,180 mg/kg		rabbit
Inhalation LC50	5,000 ppm	4 h	rat

ethoxypropyl acetate					
Oral LD50	4,755 mg/kg				rat
zinc oxide					
Oral LD50	> 15,000 mg/kg				rat
Inhalation LC50	> 5,700 mg/m3				rat
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)					
Oral LD50	< 5 g/kg				rat
Dermal LD50	> 4 ml/kg				rat
Inhalation LD50	> 3,670 mg/kg	8 h			rat
ethylbenzene					
Oral LD50	3,500 mg/kg				rat
Dermal LD50	17,800 mg/kg				rabbit
Inhalation LC50	4,000 ppm	4 h			rat
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene					
Oral LD50	5,000 mg/kg				rat
Inhalation LC50	18,000 mg/m3	4 h			rat
mesitylene					
Inhalation LC50	24,000 mg/m3	4 h			rat

## 12. Ecological information

There are no data available on the product itself. The product should not be allowed to enter drains or watercourses.

### Acute toxicity aquatic invertebrates

Chemical Name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	Daphnia	EC50	48 h	1 mg/l	
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)	Daphnia	EC50	24 h	170 mg/l	

### Acute and extended toxicity of fishes

Chemical Name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	LC50	96 h	1 mg/l	
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)	zebra fish	LC50	96 h	10 mg/l	

### Toxicity with aquatic plants

Chemical Name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	Algae	EC50	72 h	0.3 mg/l	
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0,1% benzene)	Algae	EC50	72 h	10 mg/l	

### Mobility

No information available.

### Persistence and degradability

No information available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

No information available.

### 13. Disposal considerations

Incinerate or otherwise dispose of waste material in accordance with local regulations. The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. Do not incinerate in closed containers.

### 14. Transport information

Transport in accordance with the requirements of the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classifications, Packaging and Labeling), ADG for road, IMDG for sea and ICAO/IATA for air transport.

**ADG (Land transport)**

Proper shipping name: PAINT

UN-No: 1263  
Hazard Class: 3  
Subsidiary Hazard Class: Not applicable.  
Packing group: III  
Hazchem: 3[Y]

**IMDG (Sea transport)**

Proper shipping name: PAINT

UN-No: 1263  
Hazard Class: 3  
Subsidiary Hazard Class: Not applicable.  
Packing group: III  
Marine Pollutant: N  
EmS: F-E,S-E

**ICAO/IATA (Air transport)**

Proper shipping name: PAINT

UN-No: 1263  
Hazard Class: 3  
Subsidiary Hazard Class: Not applicable.  
Packing group: III

### 15. Regulatory information

**Symbol and indicating of hazard**

N | Dangerous for the environment

**R-phrases**

R10 | Flammable.  
R51/53 | Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
R67 | Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**S-phrases**

S23 | Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.  
S38 | In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.  
S61 | Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

**SUSDP Poison Schedule:** No poison schedule number allocated

**New Zealand Poison Schedule:** No poison schedule number allocated

## 16. Other information

Full text of R phrases with no. appearing in section 2

R10	Flammable.
R11	Highly flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R37	Irritating to respiratory system.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Sources of key data used to compile the datasheet:

1. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition (NOHSC:2011(2003))
2. Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances (NOHSC:1008(1999))
3. List of Designated Hazardous Substances (NOHSC:10005(1999))
4. Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment (NOHSC:1003(1995))
5. Australian Dangerous Goods Code, No. 6 (National Road Transport Commission)
6. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP)
7. National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances ((NOHSC:2012 (1994))

### Further information

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

### Report version

Version	Changes
1.0	

Revision Date: 28-May-2007