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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT: HEADLIGHT CLEAR (NU-VISION) ISSUED: 01/06/2016

1. IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE(S) and COMPOSITION

Product Name: HEADLIGHT CLEAR (NU-VISION) ***Code:*** HLC
Product Use: UV Coating

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

The product is classified both as Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Substance in accordance to ASCC

Risk Phrases R

R10 Flammable.
R36 Irritating to eyes.
R37 Irritating to respiratory system.
R61 May cause harm to the unborn child.
R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Phrases S

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S2 Keep out of reach of children.
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN No. 1263 **DG Class** 3 **Subsidiary Risk(s)** None Allocated
Packing Group III **Hazchem Code** 3Y **EPG** 3C1

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATIONS ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS no.	Content
4-HYDROXY-4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (DIACETONE ALCOHOL)	C6-H12-O2	123-42-2	30-40%
2-METHOXY-1-PROPYL ACETATE	C6-H12-O3	70657-70-4	25-35%
ETHYL ACETATE	C4-H8-O2	141-78-6	20-30%
RESIN	Not Available	Not Available	10-15%
ADDITIVE(S)	Not Available	Not Available	<5%

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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If swallowed or inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Do not give direct mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. To protect rescuer, use air-viva, oxy-viva or one-way mask. Resuscitate in a well-ventilated area.

Ingestion: For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

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

Skin: If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability

Flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, pilot lights, heaters, naked lights, mobile phones etc. when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.

Fire and Explosion

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

Extinguishing

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

Hazchem Code

3Y

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills and Leaks: Contact emergency services where appropriate. Use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbant material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all ignition sources. Prevent spill entering drains or waterways.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

Handling: Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, preferably flammables store, removed from direct sunlight, heat or ignition sources, oxidising agents, acids and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection and ventilation systems.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards:

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	Mg/m3	ppm	Mg/m3
Diacentone alcohol	ASCC (AUS)	50	238	75	360
Ethly acetate	ASCC (AUS)	200	720	400	1440

Biological Limits: No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls: Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back.

PPE: Wear splash-proof goggles, viton (R) or PVA gloves and coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear: a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. If spraying, wear: an Air-line or a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator. If sanding dry product, wear: a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator.

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9. PHYSICAL – CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	VISCOUS YELLOW LIQUID	**Solubility (Water)**	INSOLUBLE
Odour	STRONG SOLVENT ODOUR	**Specific Gravity**	0.91
pH	NOT AVAILABLE	**% Volatiles**	80 % (Approximately)
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	**Flammability**	FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	> 1 (Air = 1)	**Flash Point**	58°C
Boiling Point	NOT AVAILABLE	**Upper Explosion Limit**	11.5 % (Ethyl acetate)
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	**Lower Explosion Limit**	2.2 % (Ethyl acetate)
Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE		

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

Conditions to Avoid Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Material to Avoid Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), heat and ignition sources.

Hazardous Decomposition Products May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary Moderate toxicity - irritant. This product has the potential to cause adverse health effects with over exposure. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Chronic exposure to some solvents may result in central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney damage.

Eye Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and conjunctivitis. May result in burns with prolonged contact.

Inhalation Moderately toxic. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea and dizziness. High level exposure may result in breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.

Skin Irritant. Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. May be absorbed through skin with harmful effects.

Ingestion Moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, fatigue, dizziness and unconsciousness. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

OTHER TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Data 4-HYDROXY-4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (DIACETONE ALCOHOL) (123-42-2)

LD50 (Ingestion): 3950 mg/kg (mouse)
LD50 (Skin): 13500 mg/kg (rabbit)
LDLo (Ingestion): 4653 mg/kg (rabbit)
TCLo (Inhalation): 100 ppm human (eye, headache).

ETHYL ACETATE (141-78-6)

LC50 (Inhalation): 1600 ppm/8hrs (rat)
LCLo (Inhalation): 77 mg/m3/1hr (guinea pig)
LD50 (Ingestion): 4100 mg/kg (mouse)
LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 709 mg/kg (mouse)
LD50 (Subcutaneous): 3000 mg/kg (guinea pig)
TCLo (Inhalation): 400 ppm (human)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment

Aliphatic hydrocarbons behave differently in the environment depending on their size.

WATER: Light aliphatics volatilise rapidly from water (half life - few hours). Bioconcentration should not be significant.

SOIL: Light aliphatics biodegrade quickly in soil and water, heavy aliphatics biodegrade very slowly.

ATMOSPHERE: Vapour-phase aliphatics will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Wearing the protective equipment outlined, ensure all ignition sources are extinguished. For small quantities, absorb on paper, sand or similar and evaporate under a fume cupboard or open area. For large volumes, atomise into incinerator (mixing with more flammable solvent if required) or recycle by gravimetric separation, distilling & reusing. Contact the manufacturer for additional information if required.

Legislation

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN number: 1263

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)

Class: 3

Subsidiary Risk: Not Required

Packing Group: III

Emergency Procedures: 3300

Initial Emergency Response Guide: 14

HAZCHEM 3[Y]E

IMDG Not Known

EPG 3C1

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule

Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS

All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information WELDING - SANDING - CUTTING DRIED OR CURED PRODUCT: If sanding, cutting or welding dried or cured product, adverse health effects may be avoided by the use of appropriate engineering controls and/or personal protective equipment. If welding, wear a Class P2 (Metal fume) respirator and depending on the nature of the surface being welded, additional protection (eg. for organic vapours/acid gas) may also be required. A Class P1 (Particulate) respirator is recommended if dust is generated.

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WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ): Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

ABBREVIATIONS:

ADB - Air-Dry Basis.
BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.
CNS - Central Nervous System.
EINECS - European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.
M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.
mg/m3 - Milligrams per cubic metre.
NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.
NTP - National Toxicology Program.
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm - Parts Per Million.
RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

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HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

COLOUR RATING SYSTEM: RMT has assigned all Chem Alert reports a colour rating of Green, Amber or Red for the sole purpose of providing users with a quick and easy means of determining the hazardous nature of a product. Safe handling recommendations are provided in all Chem Alert reports so as to clearly identify how users can control the hazards and thereby reduce the risk (or likelihood) of adverse effects. As a general guideline, a Green colour rating indicates a low hazard, an Amber colour rating indicates a moderate hazard and a Red colour rating indicates a high hazard.

Emergency Contact: Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26
Trimfix Supplies (03) 54283988

Disclaimer

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