

# Safety Data Sheet



## Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

### 1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product name:** ARMALAC

**Recommended use:** Solvent based direct to metal protective clear lacquer

**Supplier:** FORTIS ADHESIVES & COATINGS PTY LTD

**ABN:** 65133915732

**Street Address:** 14 Commercial Drive,  
Dandenong South 3175  
Victoria, Australia

**Telephone:** +61 3 9706 5448

**Facsimile:** +61 3 9706 5876

**Email:** enquires@fortisadhesives.com.au

**Emergency Telephone number:** 13 11 26

### 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 3

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1A

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 2

Acute Hazard to the Aquatic Environment - Category 2

#### Hazard Statements

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour.                                       |
| H360 | May damage fertility or the unborn child.                          |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H401 | Toxic to aquatic life.   |

#### Prevention Precautionary Statements

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children.   |
| P103 | Read carefully and follow all instructions.                                    |
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use.  |
| 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.                        |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment.  |

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P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

## Response Precautionary Statements

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].  
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use (insert appropriate media) to extinguish.

## Storage Precautionary Statements

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:

## 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
Xylene	1330-20-7	40-60 %
Toluene	108-88-3	10-20 %
Methanol	67-56-1	1-10 %
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	1-10 %
Proprietary Ingredients		5-20 %
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:** If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area • Lay patient down, keep warm and rested • Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures • Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained • Perform CPR if necessary • Transport to hospital, or doctor

**Skin Contact:**  Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear  Flush skin and hair with running water and soap if available  Seek medical attention in event of irritation

**Eye contact:** Wash out immediately with fresh running water • Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids • Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention • Removal of contact lenses after

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an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel

**Ingestion:** • If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting • If vomiting occur, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. • Observe the patient carefully • Never give liquid to a person showing sign of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious • Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. • Seek medical advice • Avoid giving milk, oils and alcohols • If spontaneous vomiting appear imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus

**PPE for First Aiders:** 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.

**Notes to physician:** Treat symptomatically. Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene: • Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2ml(xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal. • Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest • Primary treat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure • Patient should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance • A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax • Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX (BEI)** These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV) Methylhippuric acids in urine Index : 1.5gm/gm creatinine Sampling Time: End of shift Index : 2mg/min Sampling Time: Last 4 hours of shift

## 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.

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## 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:** Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols.

**Storage:** Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Store away from sources of heat and/or ignition. Store locked up. Keep container standing upright. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

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:

	TWA		STEL		NOTICES
	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Isopropyl alcohol	400	983	500	1230	-
Methyl alcohol	200	262	250	328	Sk
Toluene	50	191	150	574	Sk
Xylene	80	350	150	655	

As published by Safe Work Australia.

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 workday.

'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.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

**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.

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**Engineering Measures:** Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use only in well ventilated areas. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator.

**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

<b>Form:</b>	Clear Liquid
<b>Colour:</b>	clear
<b>Odour:</b>	aromatic
<b>Solubility:</b>	immiscible in water
<b>Density:</b>	0.893 g/ml
<b>Relative Vapour Density (air=1):</b>	n/a
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	n/a
<b>Flash Point (°C):</b>	27
<b>Flammability Limits (%):</b>	n/a
<b>Autoignition Temperature (°C):</b>	n/a
<b>Melting Point/Range (°C):</b>	n/a
<b>Pour Point/Range (°C):</b>	n/a
<b>Boiling Point/Range (°C):</b>	n/a
<b>pH:</b>	n/a
<b>Viscosity:</b>	n/a

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

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Chemical stability:** This material is thermally stable when stored and used as directed.

**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:** Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression. As a rule, these compounds may also act as general

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anaesthetics.

**Skin contact:** Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

**Ingestion:** Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful or toxic if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomiting entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

**Eye contact:** Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

## 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 not corrosive or irritating 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 not an aspiration hazard.

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):** This material has been classified as not a specific hazard to target organs by a single exposure.

## Chronic Toxicity

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

**Carcinogenicity:** This material has been classified as not a carcinogen.

**Reproductive toxicity (including via lactation):** This material has been classified as a Category 1A 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 2 Hazard. Acute toxicity estimate

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(based on ingredients):  $> 1 \leq 10$  mg/L

**Long-term aquatic hazard:** This material has been classified as not hazardous for chronic aquatic exposure. 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):  $>100$  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

Persons conducting disposal, recycling or reclamation activities should ensure that appropriate personal protection equipment is used, see "Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection" of this SDS.

If possible material and its container should be recycled. If material or container cannot be recycled, dispose in accordance with local, regional, national and international Regulations.

## 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".



<b>UN No:</b>	1263
<b>Dangerous Goods Class:</b>	3
<b>Packing Group:</b>	III
<b>Hazchem Code:</b>	•3Y
<b>Emergency Response Guide No:</b>	14
<b>Limited Quantities</b>	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.

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**UN No:** 1263  
**Dangerous Goods Class:** 3  
**Packing Group:** III  
  
**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  
  
**Proper Shipping Name:** PAINT

## 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)  
Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)  
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

### **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): .

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason for issue: Format change

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.