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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

PRODUCT NAME AND REFERENCE NUMBER

450EP Intepoxy HS

450EP- Plus four figure suffix depicting colour

APPLICATION: 450EP Intepoxy is a two-component epoxy topcoat. 450EP Intepoxy exhibits excellent durability and chemical resistance and is well suited for use in environments which would be too aggressive for conventional single component finishes.

UN No: 1263 **D.G:** 3

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E **P.G:** II

PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance:	Coloured liquid
Odour:	Odour of Hydrocarbons
Specific Gravity:	0.950 – 1.20 depending on colour
Percent volatile by volume:	Approximately 35%
Solubility in water g/l:	None

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Highly Flammable

Flash point (°C): Below 0 Degrees C

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam or CO₂.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Vapour is heavier than air, will accumulate in depressions and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Vapours are very dangerous in enclosed spaces, which are poorly ventilated. Highly flammable, keep away from naked flame, spark or heat source.

Store cans away from oxidizing agents.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes and acrid smoke.

REACTIVITY DATA

STABLE	X
UNSTABLE	

Materials to avoid:

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon dioxide and monoxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERISATION:

Will not occur

INGREDIENTS

Composition by weight %	1-10	10-30	30-60	>60	CAS RN	TLV PPM
Resin			X		Non Hazardous	
Xylol	X				1330-20-7	100
n-butyl acetate	X				123-86-4	150

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

R20/21/22 Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE

EYES:	Severe irritation, which may lead to, pronounced inflammation and conjunctivitis. Damage to the cornea may result in permanent vision impairment if not treated promptly.
SKIN:	May cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, which may lead to contact dermatitis.
INHALATION:	Mild irritation to upper respiratory tract may become more pronounced at elevated temperatures. More severe effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour include; pulmonary irritation, coughing, headache, nausea and central nervous system depression which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. Pre-existing respiratory illness such as asthma, bronchitis or emphysema etc may be aggravated if inhaled.
INGESTION:	Gastrointestinal irritation may cause nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

FIRST AID

EYES:	Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Ensure irrigation under both eyelids is achieved. Transport patient to hospital or doctor immediately. Do not attempt to remove contact lenses, this should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
SKIN:	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Do not wash with solvent. If irritation occurs seek medical attention.
INHALATION:	Move patient to fresh air away from contamination source and remove contaminated clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.
INGESTION:	If swallowed do not induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water. Give water to drink to dilute stomach contents. If vomiting occurs, place victim's head downward, head lower than hips to prevent vomit entering lungs. Seek immediate medical attention.

SAFETY PROTECTION INFORMATION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use in a well-ventilated area, under normal conditions general exhaust is adequate. Spraying should be done in accordance to local state regulations. All electrical fittings and appliances including power outlets, lighting and exhaust extraction must be intrinsically safe and in accordance to class 1 zone 1 Australian Standards, this is also required where painted surfaces are drying as evaporating flammable solvents are given off for some time and may accumulate in enclosed areas.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

INHALATION: Wear an Australian Standard Approved respirator. The selection of class and type will be dependent on level of air-borne contaminant and chemical type. For general use with adequate ventilation, an organic vapour respirator is sufficient. In conditions where high levels of exposure to spray mist and vapour are present with poor ventilation, wear full-faced air supplied breathing apparatus.

EYES: Chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shields. Do not wear contact lenses as they absorb and concentrate irritants.

HANDS: Use barrier cream and wear chemical resistant gloves such as rubber, PVC, nitrile or neoprene. Do not wash hands with solvent; use industrial hand cleansing cream or soap and water.
Note: Some barrier creams may be a source of contamination on surfaces to be painted.

CLOTHING: Wear protective clothing that minimises the risk of skin contamination.
Wear safety footwear.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

Transport in accordance with Dangerous Goods Classification 3.

Store cans in a well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition such as, open flames, heat sources, electrical arc, etc. Store cans away from oxidising agents, foodstuffs and clothing. Keep containers closed securely when not in use. No smoking.

SPILL AND CLEAN UP PROCEDURES

Remove possible sources of ignition. Avoid breathing vapour and contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate safety equipment.

- Absorb all spills with a dangerous goods approved absorbent material such as sand, vermiculite etc. Place in an **Australian Standard Approved** flammable goods waste bin and add equal volume of water. Dispose of through an approved dangerous good waste management contractor.
Do not permit spilled material to flow into sewer or natural waterway.
- Place 'all spray booth' dry waste including dirty rags, overspray dust, sweepings, paint film etc in an **Australian Standard Approved** flammable goods waste bin and add equal volume of water.
- Recycle all liquid waste including paint sludge and dirty thinners when possible, otherwise place in a suitable dangerous goods approved container and dispose of through an approved dangerous goods liquid waste contractor.

DISPOSAL

Dispose of in accordance with local waste management regulations in an authorised landfill or consult local land waste Management Authority for disposal.

Recycle where possible; dispose of empty vented containers through a metal recycler or at an authorised landfill.

CONTACT

Australian Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26

Police, Fire brigade or Ambulance: 000

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