

ASTRA UNICOLOR ROSSO BASE

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY

CODE: 0019731
PRODUCT NAME UNICOLOR ROSSO BASE

1.2 USE OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION

1.3 COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Name ASTRA PAINTS (AUST) PTY LTD
Full address 280 Wolsley Place, Thomastown 3074
District and Country Victoria, Australia
Tel. 03 9469 5711 Fax 03 9469 5722

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE

For urgent inquiries refer to 280 Wolsley Place, Thomastown 3074.
Ph: 03 9469 5711 Fax: 03 9469 5722

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CONTAINS:

NAME	CONCENTRATION C	CLASSIFICATION
C.I. 139 ACID ORANGE Cas No 72275-69-5	5 ≤ C < 6	Xi R36/37/38
2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL Cas No 112-34-5 CE No 203-961-6 Index No 603-096-00-8	2 ≤ C < 2,5	Xi R36
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL Cas No 107-98-2 CE No 203-539-1 Index No 603-064-00-3	90 ≤ C < 94	R10

The complete text of -R- phrases is specified in section 16.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

3.1 SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION CLASSIFICATION

This preparate is dangerous under 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC regulations and subsequent amendments. Therefore, this preparate requires a safety data sheet according to the 91/155/EC regulation and subsequent amendments. Further information on health and/or environmental hazards can be found in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Phrases R:

10

3.2 DANGER IDENTIFICATION

Because of its chemical-physical features, this product is graded as flammable (flash-point 21 °C or higher and 55 °C or lower).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES

Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.

SKIN

Wash immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using them again.

INHALATION

Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular, seek medical advice.

INGESTION

Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Closed containers exposed to the heat of a fire may lead to pressure rise and explode. For information on environmental and health risks, protection of the respiratory airways, ventilation and individual protective measures, refer to the other sections of this sheet.

Extinguishing measures: CO₂, foam, chemical powder for flammable liquids. Water may not be effective to extinguish the fire, nevertheless it should be used to cool the containers exposed to flames and prevent fires and explosions. For leakage and spillage that have not caught fire, nebulized water may be used to disperse the flammable vapours and protect the people involved in stopping the leakage.

Equipment: wear equipment complete with helmet and face shield and protection of the neck, selfbreathing apparatus at pressure or demand, insulative jacket and trousers, with bands around the arms, legs and waist.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Extinguish the sources of ignition or heat; cover the spillage with absorbent material. Collect the spilt material and discard the remainder spraying water, if not contraindicated (see section 10). For information on environmental and health risks, protection of the respiratory airways, ventilation and individual protective measures, refer to the other sections of this sheet.

Spillage in waters: remove the liquid from the surface with flameproof pumps or manual pumps or suitable absorbent material. Resort to sinking and/or dispersion of the product with suitable substances in open waters, if permitted by the law.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store in a well ventilated place, keeping the containers closed when not used. Do not smoke while handling. Keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL				
TLV TWA	165	mg/m ³	ACGIH	
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL				
TLV TWA	369	mg/m ³	ACGIH	
TLV STEL	553	mg/m ³	ACGIH	
OEL	375	mg/m ³	EU (8h)	skin

In order to minimize exposure as far as possible, it is strongly recommended to use adequate individual protective measures, such as: masks suitable for the product, goggles, gloves and overall. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling it. Accurately wash the hands with soap and water before meals and at the end of the work shift.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Colour:	Red
Odour:	Of the various solvents
Physical Appearance	Liquid
Solubility:	Soluble
Viscosity	N.A.
Vapour density:	N.A.
Evaporation speed:	N.A.
Comburent properties:	No
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	N.A.
Specific Weight (KGs./dm ³):	0,95
Solid Content % (±1):	7
VOC % (Volatile Organic Compounds) (±1):	93
pH	N.A.
Boiling point	N.A.
Flash point	>21°C
Explosive properties	N.A.
Vapour pressure	N.A.
Specific gravity	0,950Kg/l

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage. When heated or in the event of a fire, carbonoxides may be released and vapours which are dangerous to health. The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

Dibutyl glycol may react with oxidizing agents. When heated to decomposition, it emits acrid and irritant fumes. It is hygroscopic.

1-methoxy 2-propanol (propylenmethylglycol) absorbs and dissolves in water and in organic solvents; it dissolves different plastic material; it is stable but in the presence of air it can gradually form explosive peroxides when heated and may react with strong oxidizing agents and acids. It should be biodegradable. Stainless steel is suitable while copper and aluminium are not.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Dibutyl glycol: can be absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and skin contact; it is irritant to the skin and especially to the eyes; spleen damage may occur. Inhalation is unlikely to occur at room temperature due to the low vapour tension of the substance.

1-methoxy-2-propanol and corresponding acetate: the main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important owing to the low vapour tension of the product. Concentrations above 100 ppm cause irritation of the eyes, nose and oropharynx.

The recommended limit of exposure is 100 ppm for 8 hours. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe irritation of the eyes is observed. (For further details refer to INRS, Fiche toxicologique, nr. 221).

Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and ocular irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects have been reported in man. In vitro genotoxicity tests on animals resulted to be negative.

No significant effects were observed in studies on animal reproduction.

The following experimental data confirm that the substance is not even harmful: oral LD50 in the rat = 7900 mg/kg, inhalation CL50 in the rat 4 hours = 55.2 mg/l (Fiche toxicologique nr. 221).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid litter. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Consider the possibility of burning the product in a suitable incinerator. Acid or basic products must always be neutralized before undergoing any treatment, including biological treatment whenever feasible. If the waste is solid, it can be disposed of in a landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations.

These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT:

ADR:	3
UN:	1263
Packing Group:	III
Label:	3
Nr. Kemler:	30
Proper Shipping Name:	Pitture o materie simili alle pitture
Special Provision:	640E

CARRIAGE BY SEA (SHIPPING):

IMO class:	3
UN:	1263
Packing Group:	III
Label:	3
EMS:	F-E, S-E
Proper Shipping Name:	Paint or paint related material

TRANSPORT BY AIR:

IATA:	3
UN:	1263
Packing Group:	III
Label:	3
Cargo:	
Packaging instructions:	310
Maximum quantity:	220 L
Pass.:	
Packaging instructions:	309
Maximum quantity:	60 L

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

R10 FLAMMABLE.

Caution recommendations (S): None

Danger labelling under regulations 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and following amendments and adjustments.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text of -R- phrases quoted in section 2 of the sheet.

R10 FLAMMABLE.

R36 IRRITATING TO EYES.

R36/37/38 IRRITATING TO EYES, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND SKIN.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation 1999/45/CE and following amendments;
2. Regulation 67/548/CEE and following amendments and adjustments (technical adjustment XXIX);
3. Regulation 91/155/CEE and following amendments;
4. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition;
5. Handling Chemical Safety;
6. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances;
7. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet);
8. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology;
9. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition;

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product .

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Changes to previous review

The following sections were modified:

09

Attenzione: la miscelazione con "SBIANCANTE per LEGNO parte A" o "SBIANCANTE per LEGNO parte A/1" o con altre sostanze riducenti provoca violenta reazione esotermica con sviluppo di ossigeno.