

Material Safety Data Sheet

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Infosafe No. LPV53 Issue Date : February 2006 ISSUED by SPECOTHO

Product Name : VHT FLAMEPROOF COATINGS

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name VHT FLAMEPROOF COATINGS
Product Code SP101 TO SP118
Company Name SPECO THOMAS PTY. LTD. (ABN 58 005 669 269)
Address 1B LEVANSWELL ROAD MOORABBIN
VIC 3189 Australia
Telephone/Fax Number Tel: 03 95557244 Fax: 03 95532841
Recommended Use Aerosol coating
Other Names Name Product Code
VHT 'NU-CAST' FLAMEPROOF COATING SP998

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
DANGEROUS GOODS.
Hazard classification according to the criteria of NOHSC.
Dangerous goods classification according to the Australia Dangerous Goods Code.

Risk Phrase(s) R12 Extremely Flammable.
R20 Harmful by inhalation.
R36 Irritating to eyes.
R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Safety Phrase(s) S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S35 This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S36 Wear suitable protective clothing.
S9 Keep container in a well ventilated place.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Acetone	67-64-1	30-60 %
	Petroleum gases, liquefied	68476-85-7	30-60 %
	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous.		10-30 %
	Toluene	108-88-3	10-30 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion Unlikely to occur due to physical state of the product. However, if ingested, rinse mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.

Skin Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye If contact with the eye(s) occur, wash with copious amounts of water, holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

First Aid Facilities Eye wash and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

Other Information For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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Suitable Extinguishing Media	Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.
Hazards from Combustion Products	Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Specific Hazards	This product is extremely flammable. Vapours are heavier than air and will 'travel' to low-level areas e.g. sumps, drains, etc. and flashback. Keep storage tanks, pipelines, fire-exposed surfaces etc cool with water spray. Remove sources of re-ignition. Aerosol containers may explode and may become a projectile in a fire.
Precautions in connection with Fire	Fire-fighters should wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures	Increase ventilation. For liquid spill: Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to minimize exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert non-combustible absorbent material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into a suitable labelled containers. Dispose of waste according to federal, Environmental Protection Authority and state regulations. If this material enter the waterways contact the Environmental Protection Authority, or your local Waste Management Authority.
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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling	Use only in a well ventilated area. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Do not enter areas where product vapours or mists may exist without respiratory protection or until the atmosphere has been checked. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Vapours may spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid inhalation of vapour and mists. Do not use near welding or other ignition sources and avoid sparks. Do not smoke. Do not puncture cans. Do not incinerate empty cans. Exposure without protection should be prevented in order to lessen the possibility of disorders. It is essential that all who come into contact with this material maintain high standards of personal hygiene ie. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.
Conditions for Safe Storage	Store in a cool (<49°C), dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Protect container against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards	<u>Name</u>	STEL		TWA		<u>Footnote</u>
		<u>mg/m3</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>mg/m3</u>	<u>ppm</u>	
	Acetone	2375	1000	1185	500	
	Petroleum gases, liquefied			1800	1000	
	Toluene	574	150	191	50	Sk
Biological Limit Values	No biological limit allocated.					
Other Exposure Information	No exposure standards have been established for this material by the National Occupational Health And Safety Commission (NOHSC). However, exposure standards for ingredients are stated above: As published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC): 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.					

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According to current knowledge these concentrations should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.
'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. 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.

Engineering Controls	Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limit. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof exhaust ventilation system is required.
Respiratory Protection	If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/mist filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.
Eye Protection	Safety glasses with side shields or goggles as appropriate recommended. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.
Hand Protection	Wear gloves of impervious material such as neoprene gloves. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.
Body Protection	Suitable protective clothing should be worn e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist. When large quantities are handled the use of chemical resistant apron and safety boots is recommended. It is advisable that a local supplier of personal protective clothing is consulted regarding the choice of material.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Aerosol paint with solvent odour
Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	-25 to 199°C
Solubility in Water	Not available
Specific Gravity	Not available
pH Value	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	52+/-5 PSIG@21°C
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Heavier than air.
Evaporation Rate	Faster than ether
Flash Point	Propellant below -18°C
Flammability	Extremely flammable.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	0.9%
Flammable Limits - Upper	9.5%

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, direct sunlight, open flames or other sources of ignition.

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Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidising agents, strong acids and bases, selected amines.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition and combustion produce noxious fumes containing carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unidentified organic compounds.
Hazardous Reactions	Reacts with incompatibles.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information	No toxicity data is available for this product.
Inhalation	Harmful by inhalation. Inhalation of product vapours will cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.
Ingestion	Unlikely to occur due to physical state of the product. However, if ingested, may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.
Skin	May cause redness, itching and irritation.
Eye	Irritating to eyes. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.
Chronic Effects	Prolonged contact with skin may cause blistering, and repeated contact may have a defatting effect causing dryness and cracking. Repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvent with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. There effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Pre-existing eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	No data available for this specific product.
Persistence / Degradability	No data available for this specific product.
Mobility	No data available for this specific product.
Environ. Protection	Avoid contaminating waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations	Dispose of waste according to federal, EPA and state regulations. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and then re-used or disposed of by landfill or incineration as appropriate. Do not incinerate closed containers. Advise flammable nature.
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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information	This material is classified as a Class 2.1 (Flammable Gas) Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail. Dangerous goods of Class 2.1 (Flammable Gas) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Class 1, Explosive- Class 3, Flammable Liquid, if both the Class 2.1 and Class 3 dangerous goods are in bulk- Class 4.1, Flammable Solid- Class 4.2, Spontaneously Combustible Substance- Class 4.3, Dangerous When Wet Substance- Class 5.1, Oxidising Agent- Class 5.2, Organic Peroxide- Class 7, Radioactive Substance
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U.N. Number 1950

