

PASCOL SUNSCREEN GLOSS

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 23-Oct-2010

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 50228

Version No:6

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

PASCOL SUNSCREEN GLOSS

SYNONYMS

"I 01/02/1998", "Product Code: GP1092 - GP1491", "water borne plastic paint", "exterior gloss acrylic finish"

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.

Water based coating for use on interior or exterior surfaces.

SUPPLIER

Company: Pascol Paints Pty Ltd

Address:

4 Steel Street

Blacktown

NSW, 2148

Australia

Telephone: 132101

Telephone: +61 2 9621 62

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)

Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112

Fax: +61 2 9831 2651

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

RISK

Risk Codes

R52

Risk Phrases

• Harmful to aquatic organisms.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S24

S39

S51

S09

S07

S26

Safety Phrases

• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

• Avoid contact with skin.

• Wear eye/face protection.

• Use only in well ventilated areas.

• Keep container in a well ventilated place.

• Keep container tightly closed.

• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
synthetic polymer latex		10-30
pigment as		
C.I. Pigment White 6	13463-67-7	10-30
propylene glycol	57-55-6	1-10
ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	< 1
additives (surfactant, coalescent, antifoam,		
preservative, thickener)		1-10
water	7732-18-5	30-60

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, 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 signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- 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 an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- 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.

INHALED

- 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 a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
- For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:
- Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema.
 - Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation.
 - Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam)
 - Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.
- Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.
- In such an event consider:
- foam.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
 - However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
 - Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	C.I. Pigment White 6 (Titanium dioxide (a))		10			(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol (Propane- 1, 2- diol: particulates only)		10			

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol (Propane- 1, 2- diol total: (vapour & particulates))	150	474			
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium hydroxide (Ammonia)	25	17	35	24	

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White or coloured viscous non-combustible liquid with faint odour; disperses in water. Lead free. Colours tinted to manufacturers colour range.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State

Liquid

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100 (water)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	8- 10
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.1- 1.3
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	> 1.0
Volatile Component (%vol)	20- 60	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
propylene glycol			
log Kow (Prager 1995):		- 0.92	
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		- 0.92	

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Generally not applicable.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Generally not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

WATER:

PASCOL SUNSCREEN GLOSS:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

C.I. PIGMENT WHITE 6:

Skin (rabbit)

Draize 0.3mg/3hrlnt Mild

- For titanium dioxide:

Humans can be exposed to titanium dioxide via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. In human lungs, the clearance kinetics of titanium dioxide is poorly characterized relative to that in experimental animals.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Substance has been investigated as a mutagen, tumorigen and primary irritant.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20800 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin(human):500 mg/7days Mild

Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg

Oral (human) LDLo: 43 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 5000 ppm/5m

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 20 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h

Unreported (man) LDLo: 132 mg/kg

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
C.I. Pigment White 6	HIGH		LOW	HIGH
propylene glycol	LOW		LOW	HIGH
ammonium hydroxide	LOW		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

C.I. Pigment White 6 (CAS: 13463-67-7,1309-63-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards"; "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)"; "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"; "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines"; "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

products","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs",
"International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

propylene glycol (CAS: 57-55-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)",
"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

ammonium hydroxide (CAS: 1336-21-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply",
"International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Pascol Sunscreen Gloss (CW: 50228)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
C.I. Pigment White 6	13463- 67- 7, 1309- 63- 3

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.