


**BWBC**

**BOOTH COATING 25L**

**SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER**

<b>Product (material) name</b>	<b>AQUASOL BOOTH COATING</b>	<b>Recommended use</b>	Spray booth coating.
<b>Other names</b>	Spray-on booth coating.		
<b>Supplier</b>	Australian Chemicals & Coatings Pty Ltd 69 Quantum Close Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia Ph: (03) 9799 9833	<b>Importer / Distributor</b>	GPI Automotive Products Pty Ltd 275 Wellington Road Mulgrave VIC 3170 Australia Ph: (03) 8541 7500
<b>Manufacturer</b>	Australian Chemicals & Coatings	<b>Emergency</b>	Victorian Poisons Information Centre Ph: 13 11 26 (Australia wide)

**SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

 <b>DANGEROUS GOODS</b>	<b>NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE</b>												
<b>Hazard Classification</b>	Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the ADG Code. Hazard classification according to the criteria of NOHSC.												
<b>Risk phrase(s)</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>R10</b></td> <td>Flammable.</td> <td><b>S23</b></td> <td>Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>R33</b></td> <td>Danger of cumulative effects.</td> <td><b>S24</b></td> <td>Avoid contact with skin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>R37</b></td> <td>Irritating to the respiratory system.</td> <td><b>S60</b></td> <td>This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>R10</b>	Flammable.	<b>S23</b>	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.	<b>R33</b>	Danger of cumulative effects.	<b>S24</b>	Avoid contact with skin.	<b>R37</b>	Irritating to the respiratory system.	<b>S60</b>	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
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**SECTION 3: COMPOSITION**

Chemical identity	CAS Number	Proportion
ETHANOL	64-17-5	10-<30%
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including WATER	-	>60%

**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	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.	<b>Skin Contact</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.	<b>Ingestion</b>	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. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

## SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Water spray or fog, foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, BCF (where regulations permit).	<b>Hazards from combustion products</b>	Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
<b>Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment</b>	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.	<b>HAZCHEM code</b>	2Y

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Emergency procedures</b>	Material may be slippery when spilt. Walk cautiously. Ventilate area. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact, as outlined under personal protection in this MSDS.	<b>Methods and materials for containment and clean up procedures</b>	<b>Minor Spills:</b> Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container. <b>Major spills:</b> Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
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## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid generation of static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth all lines and equipment. Use spark-free tools when handling. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

### Conditions for safe storage

Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate):

Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials.

For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ice build-up.


Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### National Exposure Standards

Chemical Name	Synonym	CAS #	TWA (ppm)	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Carcinogen Category	Notices
ETHYL ALCOHOL	Ethanol	64-17-5	1000	1880	-	-	-	-

<p><b>Biological limit values</b></p> <p>Ethanol</p> <p>Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition).</p> <p>Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects. Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness. Subjects exposed to 5000 ppm to 10000 ppm experienced smarting of the eyes and nose and coughing. Symptoms disappeared within minutes. Inhalation also causes local irritating effects to the eyes and upper respiratory tract, headaches, sensation of heat intraocular tension, stupor, fatigue and a need to sleep. At 15000 ppm there was continuous lachrymation and coughing.</p>	<p><b>Engineering Controls</b></p> <p>For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.</p> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>
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<p><b>Personal protective equipment</b></p> 	<p><b>Eye/face protection</b> Chemical goggles or faceshield to protect eyes.</p> <p><b>Skin protection</b> PVC or natural rubber gloves. Rubber safety footwear or gumboots. Overalls, PVC apron or protective suit.</p> <p><b>Respiratory protection</b> Avoid breathing of vapours/gases. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. The use of a P1 dust mask (disposable) or with replaceable filters is recommended. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels and type of contaminant. If entering spaces where the airborne concentration of a contaminant is unknown then the use of a Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with positive pressure air supply complying with AS/NZS 1715 / 1716, or any other acceptable International Standard is recommended.</p>
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## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear viscous liquid.	<b>Odour</b>	Alcohol.
<b>pH</b>	N/A	<b>Vapour pressure</b>	N/A
<b>Vapour density</b>	N/A	<b>Boiling point / range</b>	N/A
<b>Melting point</b>	N/A	<b>Solubility</b>	Miscible.
<b>Specific Gravity or density</b>	N/A	<b>Flammable limits</b>	N/A
<b>Ignition temperature</b>	N/A		

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable.	<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Presence of incompatible materials.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Oxidising agents.	<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	N/A
<b>Hazardous reactions</b>	Will not occur.		

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Acute health effects from likely routes of exposure

<b>Eye contact</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.	<b>Skin contact</b>	Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the bloodstream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.	<b>Ingestion</b>	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

### Chronic health effects from likely routes of exposure

Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. Large amounts of ethanol taken in pregnancy may result in "foetal alcohol syndrome", characterised by delay in mental and physical development, learning difficulties, behavioural problems and small head size. A small number of people develop allergic reactions to ethanol, which include eye infections, skin swelling, shortness of breath, and itchy rashes with blisters. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	N/A
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Ethanol: low persistence in water/soil, medium persistence in air.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	Low.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

<b>Disposal methods</b>	The user should investigate: Reduction. Re-use. Recycling. Disposal (if all else fails).	<b>Special precautions for landfill or incineration</b>	Dispose of by burial in a landfill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
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## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<b>UN Number</b>	1170	<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	ETHANOL or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL or ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
<b>DG Class</b>	3	<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	N/A	<b>HAZCHEM code</b>	2Y

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>SUSDP Number</b>	S5	<b>AICS (Australia)</b>	Yes.
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## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Date of preparation or last revision of the MSDS</b>	Last revision: 20/09/2012 By: GPI Assistant Stock Controller
<b>Key/Legend</b>	<b>ADG Code</b> Australian Dangerous Goods Code <b>AICS</b> Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances <b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b> milligrams per cubic metre <b>NOHSC</b> National Occupational Health and Safety Commission <b>ppm</b> parts per million <b>SUSDP</b> Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons <b>UN</b> United Nations
<b>Literature references</b>	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, <i>National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition</i> [NOHSC:2011(2003)], AusInfo, Canberra, 2003. National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, <i>Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances</i> [NOHSC:1008(1999)], AusInfo, Canberra, 1999. National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, 'Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995)]', in <i>Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment: Guidance Note and National Exposure Standards</i> , AusInfo, Canberra 1995. National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, <i>Guidelines for Health Surveillance</i> [NOHSC:7039(1995)], AusInfo, Canberra, 1995.
<b>Sources for data</b>	GPI Group website <a href="http://www.gpi.com.au">www.gpi.com.au</a>