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Emergency Telephone No. +612 9634-5560

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET  
BC385 CLEAR ACRYLIC LACQUER**Page 1 of 6  
Ref msds00031**Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia****COMPANY DETAILS**

**Company** : BC Coatings  
**Address** : 2 Hume Road, Smithfield, N.S.W., 2164  
**Telephone Number** : +612 9729-2000  
**Emergency Telephone Number** : +612 9634 5560

**IDENTIFICATION**

**Product Name** : **BC385 CLEAR ACRYLIC LACQUER**  
**Other Names** : BC385 Surfboard Clear  
**Product Code** : BC385  
**UN Number** : 1263  
**Dangerous Goods Class** : 3 (Flammable liquid)  
**Subsidiary Risk** : None allocated  
**Hazchem Code** : 3[Y]E  
**Poisons Schedule/ Number** : S5  
**Use:** : To provide a clear protective coating on synthetic, composites.

**For industrial use only in spray areas complying with relevant regulations.**

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / PROPERTIES**

**Appearance** : Clear, milky-white liquid.  
**Boiling Point** (°C) : 110 - 112  
**Vapour Pressure** : 2.93 (kPa @ 20°C) (Toluene)  
**Vapor Density** : 3.14 (@ 15°C) (Air = 1) (Toluene)  
**Specific Gravity** : 0.830 - 0.850  
**Flash Point** (°C) : 5.0 - 7.0 Tag Closed Cup (Toluene)  
**Flammability Limits (% volume)** : 1.0 LEL / 7.1 UEL (Toluene)  
**Solubility in Water (% weight)** : Negligible  
**Other properties** :  
**Autoignition Temperature (°C)** : 538.0 - 550.0 (Toluene)  
**Evaporation Rate** : 2.31 - 2.40 (Butyl Acetate =1) (Toluene)

**INGREDIENTS**

<b>CHEMICAL ENTITY</b>	<b>CAS No.</b>	<b>PROPORTION (% w/w)</b>
TOLUENE	108-88-3	10 - 30
XYLENE	1330-20-7	30 - 60
exact composition varies with source, but may contain mixed isomers,		
( ortho-xylene		approx. 10-20%)
(and meta-xylene		approx. 40-50%)
(and para-xylene		approx. 20-30%)
(and ethyl benzene	100-41-4	approx. 5-15%)

All components are registered in accordance with Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

**HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION****HEALTH EFFECTS - ACUTE EXPOSURE**

<b>Health Affects</b>	Moderate eye irritation. Slight skin irritation. Respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, loss of consciousness. Prolonged repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may de-fat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis.
<b>Swallowed</b>	Low to moderate level of toxicity.
<b>Eye</b>	May injure eye tissue if not removed promptly.
<b>Skin</b>	Contact with skin result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.
<b>Inhaled</b>	Vapour is irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Inhalation of high concentrations can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea and, if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. Low order of toxicity.

**FIRST AID**

<b>Swallowed</b>	Give plenty of water to drink to dilute the chemical. If more than 15 minutes from a hospital call ambulance or obtain prompt medical attention. Do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting
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**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN**

Material if aspirated into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary oedema.  
Gastric lavage should only be given after endotracheal intubation.  
Treat appropriately.

<b>Eye</b>	<b>IMMEDIATELY</b> and continuously irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held open. Seek <b>IMMEDIATE</b> medical attention.
<b>Skin</b>	Remove contaminated clothing and wash the affected areas thoroughly with water, then mild soap and water. If exposure has been prolonged or severe or if swelling, redness or irritation occur, seek medical advice. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
<b>Inhaled</b>	Remove affected person(s) to fresh air, taking care not to become affected yourself. Remove any contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. If breathing is normal, allow the patient to assume the most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing is difficult and patient is cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. If breathing has stopped, commence Expired Air Resuscitation (E.A.R.). In the event of cardiac arrest commence Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (C.P.R.) and seek <b>IMMEDIATE</b> medical attention.
<b>First aid facilities</b>	Shower facilities and eye wash stations should be provided.

**ADVICE TO DOCTOR** Treat symptomatically.

**PRECAUTIONS FOR USE****Exposure Limits**

No value has assigned for this specific material by the N.H.M.R.C.

However, the Threshold Limit Value (TLV), as published by WORKSAFE (1990), for some of the individual constituents is listed below.

<b>Xylene</b>	TLV-TWA	100 ppm (434 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	STEL	150 ppm (651 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Odour Threshold Value		20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

<b>Toluene</b>	TLV-TWA	100 ppm (377mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	STEL	150 ppm (565mg /m <sup>3</sup> )
Odour Threshold Value		2.7 (detection)

The above exposure limits are for air levels only.

When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

**TLV- TWA** is the time weighted average concentration of the workplace atmosphere for a normal 8 hour work day and a 40 hour work week, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effect.

**STEL** is the concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for a short period of time without suffering from:

- irritation
- chronic or irreversible tissue damage, or
- narcosis of a sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency, provided that the daily TLV-TWA is not exceeded.

These TLV's are issued as guidelines only and should not be interpreted as the fine line between safe and dangerous conditions.

All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is practically possible.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

- Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentration below Exposure Standard.
- Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps.
- Do **NOT** enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.
- Keep containers closed when not in use.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, GOGGLES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.**

Avoid skin and eye contact.

Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves.

Use with adequate ventilation.

If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS 1715 and AS 1716.

Always wash hands before smoking, eating drinking or using the toilet.

Nitrile NBR or Neoprene gloves should be suitable for intermittent contact.

**PRECAUTIONS FOR USE - continued****FLAMMABILITY**

- Highly flammable liquid.
- May form explosive mixtures with air.
- Avoid ignition sources.
- Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used.
- Nearby equipment must be earthed.
- Vapours travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

**SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION****STORAGE AND TRANSPORT**

**UN No.** : 1263                      **Packaging Group** : II                      **Class** : 3 (Flammable Liquid)

Class 3 flammable liquids shall NOT be loaded in the same vehicle with :-

- Class 1 Explosives
- Class 2.1 Flammable gases (when both in bulk)
- Class 2.3 Poisonous gases
- Class 4.2 Spontaneously combustible substances
- Class 5.1 Oxidizing agents
- Class 5.2 Organic peroxides
- Class 7 Radioactive substances
- Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties.

Refer to Australian Code for the Transport of dangerous goods by Road and Rail (6<sup>th</sup> Edition) for transport regulations and state Dangerous Goods regulations for storage requirements .

Materials are stable on storage, but should be stored in a cool, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidizing agents and odour sensitive materials.

Keep containers tightly closed when not in use and check regularly for leaks.

Use non-sparking tools and equipment.

**SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION - continued****SPILLS AND DISPOSAL**

Shut off all possible sources of ignition.

Instruct others to keep at a safe distance.

Advise authorities product has entered or may enter sewers, watercourses or extensive land areas.

SMALL SPILL may be absorbed onto any absorbent material such as sand, soil or vermiculite.

WITH LARGE SPILLS wear breathing apparatus, gloves and full protective clothing.

Stop liquid at the source.

Dike the area to prevent spreading and to prevent it entering sewers, drains or natural waterways.

Pump the liquid to a salvage tank.

Absorb remaining material with suitable absorbent (sand, soil & etc.).

Shovel into sealed containers for later disposal.

Ventilate area well to evaporate liquid and to dispel vapour.

**DISPOSAL**

Refer to State Waste Management Authority.

Normally suitable for incineration by an approved agent.

**FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD**

Highly flammable liquid.

Heating can cause rupturing of containers with explosive force.

If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of the fire and keep cool with water spray.

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece and operated in positive pressure mode.

**FIREFIGHTING**

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

Water spray may be ineffective.



## OTHER INFORMATION

### TOXICITY

No LD<sub>50</sub> data available for this specific product.

However for some of the ingredients :-

### XYLENE

Oral	LD <sub>50</sub>	(rat)	: 5,000 mg/kg
Inhalation	LD <sub>50</sub>	(rat)	: 5,320 ppm/8 hours
Inhalation Lowest Toxic Concentration		(human)	: 200 ppm (CNS recording changes, Hallucinations)
Skin			: Mild irritant
Eyes			: Moderate irritant

### TOLUENE

Oral	LD <sub>50</sub>	(rat)	: 5,000 mg/kg
Dermal	LD <sub>50</sub>	(rabbit)	: > 2,000 mg/kg
Inhalation	LC <sub>50</sub>	(mouse)	: 5,320 ppm/8 hours
Inhalation	LC <sub>50</sub>	(rat)	: 8,000 ppm / 4 hours. Practically non- toxic.
Inhalation	TCLO	(human)	: 100 ppm Irritant (CNS recording changes, hallucinations)
Skin Irritation		(rabbit)	: Moderate Irritant
Eye Irritation		(rabbit)	: May cause moderate irritation.

Evidence from animal tests is available to indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to aromatic hydrocarbons could result in liver, kidney and central nervous system disorders.

### REACTIVITY/COMPATIBILITY

Stability (thermal , light , etc.) : Stable.

Conditions to Avoid : Heat, sparks, flame and building up of a static electricity.

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid ) : Strong oxidisers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products : Carbon Monoxide.

Hazardous Polymerization : Will not occur.

### CONTACT POINT

BC COATINGS +612 9729-2000  
TECHNICAL DIRECTOR Mr. David Decorte

The information contained herein is based on data available to BC Coatings from both our own technical sources and from recognised published references and is believed to be both accurate and reliable. Since we cannot anticipate or control the many different conditions under which this information and our products may be used, each user should review these recommendations in the specific context of the intended application and confirm whether they are applicable.