
1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name MCU-ZINC HH
Synonyms FWET-R4EC-C006-2XEH - UFI

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses COATING • COATING APPLICATIONS

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name MCU-COATINGS OCEANIA PTY LTD
Address 112 Siganto Drive, Helensvale, QLD, 4212, AUSTRALIA
Telephone 1800 343 155
Email info@mcuoceania.com
Website <https://mcu-coatingsoceania.com/>

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 13 11 26 (PIC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Flammable Liquids: Category 3

Health Hazards

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Environmental Hazards

Aquatic Toxicity (Acute): Category 1
Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 1

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word WARNING

Pictograms



Hazard statements

AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRODUCT NAME **MCU-ZINC HH****Prevention statements**

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response statements

P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P391	Collect spillage.

Storage statements

P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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Disposal statements

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
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2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
ZINC POWDER - ZINC DUST (STABILISED)	7440-66-6	231-175-3	70 to 80%
DIISOPROPANOLAMINE	110-97-4	203-820-9	2.5 to 5%
SILICON(IV) ETHOXIDE	78-10-4	201-083-8	2.5 to 5%
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	64742-49-0	265-151-9	2.5 to 5%
ZINC OXIDE	1314-13-2	606-554-5	2.5 to 5%
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROMATIC (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	64742-95-6	265-199-0	1 to 2.5%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	215-535-7	1 to 2.5%
ETHANOL	64-17-5	200-578-6	0.1 to 1%
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	685-206-4	0.1 to 1%
HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLICS	-	920-750-0	2.5 to 5%
HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS	-	918-668-5	1 to 2.5%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water provided person is conscious.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled. Causes skin irritation.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways. Do NOT use water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Flammable. May evolve carbon oxides, zinc oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, pilot lights, heaters, naked lights, etc when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

- 3Y
- 3 Alcohol Resistant Foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.
- Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, preferably flammables store, removed from direct sunlight, incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation and fire protection systems.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Ethanol	SWA [AUS]	1000	1880	--	--
Ethyl alcohol	SWA [Proposed]	200	380	800	1500
Ethyl benzene	SWA [AUS]	100	434	125	543
Ethyl benzene	SWA [Proposed]	20	87	--	--
Ethyl silicate	SWA [AUS]	10	85	--	--
Ethyl silicate	SWA [Proposed]	5	44	--	--
Mineral Oil Mist	SWA [AUS]	--	5	--	--
Mineral spirits (mineral turpentine)	SWA [Proposed]	50	296	100	593
Xylene	SWA [AUS]	80	350	150	655
Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	SWA [Proposed]	80	350	150	655
Zinc oxide (dust and fume)	SWA [Proposed]	--	2	--	10
Zinc oxide (dust)	SWA [AUS]	--	10	--	--
Zinc oxide (fume)	SWA [AUS]	--	5	--	10

Biological limits

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
ETHYLBENZENE	ACGIH BEI	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine	End of shift	0.15 g/g creatinine
XYLENE	ACGIH BEI	Methylhippuric acids in urine	End of shift	1.5 g/g creatinine

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back.

PPE

- Eye / Face** Wear splash-proof goggles.
- Hands** Wear PVA or Viton® or nitrile gloves.
- Body** Wear coveralls.
- Respiratory** Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (organic vapour) / Organic vapour respirator. At high vapour levels, wear an Air-line / Full Facepiece Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR).



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	GREY LIQUID
Odour	CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR
Flammability	FLAMMABLE
Flash point	> 25°C
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	NOT AVAILABLE
Solubility (water)	NOT AVAILABLE

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Lower explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

9.2 Other information

Density	2.6438 g/cm ³
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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), heat and ignition sources.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve carbon oxides, zinc oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Acute exposure may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
ZINC POWDER - ZINC DUST (STABILISED)	> 2,000 mg/kg (rat)	--	> 5.41 mg/l/4hrs (rat)
DIISOPROPANOLAMINE	4765 mg/kg (rat)	> 1 g/kg (mammal)	--
SILICON(IV) ETHOXIDE	6270 mg/kg (rat)	6300 uL/kg (rabbit)	--
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	> 5000 mg/kg (OECD TG 401)	> 2000 mg/kg (OECD TG 402)	> 5610 mg/m ³ (OECD TG 403)
ZINC OXIDE	7950 mg/kg (mouse)	--	2500 mg/m ³ (mouse)
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROMATIC (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	> 5000 mg/kg (OECD TG 401)	> 2000 mg/kg (OECD TG 402)	> 5610 mg/m ³ (OECD TG 403)
XYLENE	> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (AICIS)	> 1700 mg/kg (rabbit)	20 mg/L/4h (rat) (AICIS)
ETHANOL	3450 mg/kg (mouse)	--	20000 ppm/10 hours (rat)
ETHYLBENZENE	3500 mg/kg (rat)	17800 mg/kg (rabbit)	17.8 mg/l/4 hours (rat)

Skin	Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis.
Eye	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
Mutagenicity	Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinogen. However, ethylbenzene is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans

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(IARC Group 2B). Xylene is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity (IARC Group 3).

Reproductive	No adequate studies of reproduction and development toxicity in humans exposed to xylene alone have been published.
STOT - single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation. Over exposure may result in central nervous system (CNS) effects with headache, drowsiness and dizziness.
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. Repeated exposure to some solvents such as Xylene have been reported to cause adverse effects to the central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney. Potential ototoxin.
Aspiration	Aspiration or inhalation may cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Solvent-based paints/coatings are persistent in the environment due to their resistance to degradation, but curing stabilises the product, minimising release.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

While bioaccumulation is generally minimal for most solvent-based paints, some additives can accumulate in the food chain, with curing reducing the likelihood of release.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Solvents and other components in paints/coatings are generally mobile in the environment, particularly in water or acidic conditions, though cured paints form a stable barrier that limits environmental mobility.

12.5 Other adverse effects

Avoid contamination of drains and waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal Wearing the protective equipment outlined, ensure all ignition sources are extinguished. For small quantities, absorb with sand, vermiculite, paper, or other inert material and collect in a suitable container; small amounts may be evaporated under a fume cupboard or in a well-ventilated area. If the product is part of a multi-component system, and where safe to do so, mix with the corresponding component to allow curing prior to disposal. For larger volumes, contact the manufacturer, supplier, or a licensed waste contractor for guidance; disposal options may include controlled incineration or recycling by distillation. Prevent entry into drains, sewers, and waterways, as the product may be harmful to aquatic life and cause environmental harm. This product contains aromatic hydrocarbons (xylene) and should be treated as hazardous waste due to flammability and potential environmental impact. Do not allow uncontrolled evaporation or open burning.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



PRODUCT NAME **MCU-ZINC HH**

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1263	1263	1263
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
14.3 Transport hazard class	3	3	3
14.4 Packing Group	III	III	III

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine Pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user**Hazchem code** ●3Y**GTEPG** 3C1**EmS** F-E, S-E**Other information**

The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in packages of less than 5 kg/L (UN Model Regulations: Special Provision 375; IATA: Special Provision A197; IMDG: Special Provision 969) or less than 500 kg/L by Australian Road and Rail.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Poison schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

Inventory listings **AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)**
All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information **RESPIRATORS:** In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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