

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## OMEGA ZINC PHOSPHATE PRIMER(LIGHT GREY)

### Section 1. Identification

**Product identifier** : OMEGA ZINC PHOSPHATE PRIMER(LIGHT GREY)  
**Product code** : Z4123  
**Other means of identification** : Not available.  
**Product type** : Liquid.

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

##### Identified uses

Not applicable.

##### Uses advised against

Not applicable.

**Supplier's details** : Omega Paints Pty Ltd (ABN 85073192104)  
13-27 Melbourne Road Riverstone NSW 2765  
Email: info@omegapaints.com.au  
Tel: (02) 9832 0000  
Fax: (02) 9832 8888

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : Australia: 1800 033 111  
New Zealand: 0800 734 607

### Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1

#### GHS label elements

##### Hazard pictograms



##### Signal word

: DANGER

##### Hazard statements

: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.  
H340 - May cause genetic defects.  
H350 - May cause cancer.  
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### Precautionary statements

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

- Prevention** : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection.  
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P260 - Do not breathe vapor.  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.  
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
- Storage** : Not applicable.
- Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** : Not applicable.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	≥10 - ≤30	64742-95-6
Limestone	≥10 - ≤30	1317-65-3
xylene	≤8	1330-20-7
titanium dioxide	≤10	13463-67-7
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 C to 230 C (194 F to 446 F).	≤10	64742-82-1
toluene	≤5	108-88-3
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	≤5	7779-90-0
Stoddard solvent	≤0.3	8052-41-3
hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt(2+) salt	<0.3	136-52-7
C.I. Pigment Yellow 34 This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77603.	<0.3	1344-37-2

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.**

## Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

The total concentration of ingredients in this product, reported or not in this section, is 100%.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
phosphorus oxides  
metal oxide/oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Limestone	<p><b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). [calcium carbonate]</b>            TWA: 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust            TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: inhalable dust</p> <p><b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). [limestone]</b>            TWA: 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: respirable            TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: total inhalable</p>
xylene	<p><b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022). [Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)]</b>            STEL: 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.            STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.</p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

titanium dioxide	TWA: 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 80 ppm 8 hours.
toluene	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022).</b> TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022).</b> <b>Absorbed through skin.</b> STEL: 574 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 191 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
Stoddard solvent	<b>DFG MAC-values list (Germany, 7/2022).</b> <b>[Zinc and its inorganic compounds (inhalable fraction) / (respirable fraction)]</b> TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: inhalable fraction PEAK: 4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. Form: inhalable fraction PEAK: 0.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. Form: respirable fraction TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction
hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt(2+) salt	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022).</b> TWA: 790 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
C.I. Pigment Yellow 34 This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77603.	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).</b> <b>[cobalt and inorganic compounds as Co]</b> <b>Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer.</b> TWA: 0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Co) 8 hours. <b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022).</b> <b>[Lead, inorganic dusts &amp; fumes (as Pb)]</b> TWA: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Pb) 8 hours. Form: Dust and fumes <b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022).</b> <b>[Chromium (VI) compounds, water soluble]</b> <b>Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer.</b> TWA: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Cr) 8 hours.

### Biological exposure indices

Ingredient name	Exposure indices
C.I. Pigment Yellow 34 This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77603.	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2021)</b> <b>[lead]</b> BEI Return - females of reproductive capacity: 0.24 µmol/L, lead [in blood]. BEI Return - females not of reproductive capacity and males: 0.97 µmol/L, lead [in blood]. BEI Removal - females of reproductive capacity: 0.48 µmol/L, lead [in blood]. BEI Removal - females not of reproductive capacity and males: 1.45 µmol/L, lead [in blood]. BEI - females of reproductive capacity: 0.24 to 0.48 µmol/L, lead [in blood]. Sampling time: 6 weeks after the last biological monitoring of the worker if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of this value or more. BEI - females of reproductive capacity: <0.24 µmol/L, lead [in blood]. Sampling time: 6 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker if the last monitoring shows a

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

blood lead level of less than this value.

BEI - females not of reproductive capacity and males:  $\geq 0.97 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , lead [in blood].  
Sampling time: 6 weeks after the last biological monitoring of the worker if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of this value or more.

BEI - females not of reproductive capacity and males:  $0.48$  to  $0.97 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , lead [in blood].  
Sampling time: 6 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of less than this value.

BEI - females not of reproductive capacity and males:  $< 0.48 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , lead [in blood].  
Sampling time: 3 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of this value or more.

BEI - females not of reproductive capacity and males:  $0.97 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , lead [in blood].

BEI - females of reproductive capacity:  $0.24 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , lead [in blood].

BEI Return - females of reproductive capacity:  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ , lead [in blood].

BEI Return - females not of reproductive capacity and males:  $20 \mu\text{g/dL}$ , lead [in blood].

BEI Removal - females of reproductive capacity:  $10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ , lead [in blood].

BEI Removal - females not of reproductive capacity and males:  $30 \mu\text{g/dL}$ , lead [in blood].

BEI - females of reproductive capacity:  $5$  to  $10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ , lead [in blood].  
Sampling time: 6 weeks after the last biological monitoring of the worker if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of this value or more.

BEI - females of reproductive capacity:  $< 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ , lead [in blood].  
Sampling time: 6 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of less than this value.

BEI - females not of reproductive capacity and males:  $\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}$ , lead [in blood].  
Sampling time: 6 weeks after the last biological monitoring of the worker if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of this value or more.

BEI - females not of reproductive capacity and males:  $10$  to  $20 \mu\text{g/dL}$ , lead [in blood].  
Sampling time: 6 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of less than this value.

BEI - females not of reproductive capacity and males:  $< 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ , lead [in blood].  
Sampling time: 3 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of this value or more.

BEI - females not of reproductive capacity and males:  $20 \mu\text{g/dL}$ , lead [in blood].

BEI - females of reproductive capacity:  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ , lead [in blood].

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Individual protection measures**
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Not available.
- Odor** : Not available.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 22°C (71.6°F)
- Flammability** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** :

Ingredient name	Vapor Pressure at 20°C			Vapor pressure at 50°C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
toluene	23.17	3.1				
xylene	6.7	0.89				
Stoddard solvent	0.75006 to 10.50085	0.1 to 1.4				

- Relative vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : Not available.
- Density** : 1.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup> [25°C (77°F)]
- Solubility in water** : Not available.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** :

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
Stoddard solvent	230 to 240	446 to 464	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	280 to 470	536 to 878	
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 C to 230 C (194 F to 446 F).	280 to 470	536 to 878	
2-butanone oxime	314 to 317	597.2 to 602.6	EU A.15
xylene	432	809.6	
toluene	480	896	

- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not available.
- Particle characteristics**
- Median particle size** : Not applicable.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

**Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
oxidizing materials

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	636 mg/kg	-
hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt(2+) salt	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1.22 g/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 uL	-
xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
titanium dioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300 ug l	-

**Section 11. Toxicological information**

toluene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes	-
				100 mg	
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	870 ug	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2	-
				mg	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250	-
				uL	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	435 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20	-
				mg	
Stoddard solvent	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	100 ppm	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
			mg		

**Sensitization**

Not available.

**Mutagenicity**

Not available.

**Carcinogenicity**

Not available.

**Reproductive toxicity**

Not available.

**Teratogenicity**

Not available.

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)**

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
toluene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	Category 1	-	-
toluene	Category 2	-	-
Stoddard solvent	Category 1	-	central nervous system (CNS)
hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt(2+) salt	Category 1	inhalation	-
C.I. Pigment Yellow 34 This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77603.	Category 2	-	-

**Aspiration hazard**

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 C to 230 C (194 F to 446 F).	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Stoddard solvent	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.  
**Mutagenicity** : May cause genetic defects.  
**Reproductive toxicity** : May damage fertility or the unborn child.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
OMEGA ZINC PHOSPHATE PRIMER(LIGHT GREY)	10621.6	5254.3	26750	N/A	N/A
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	8400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
xylene	4300	1100	5000	N/A	N/A
toluene	636	N/A	N/A	49	N/A
hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt(2+) salt	1220	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.I. Pigment Yellow 34 This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77603.	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
xylene	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i>	48 hours
titanium dioxide	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 11 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> - Neonate	48 hours
toluene	Acute LC50 13 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia pulex</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 >433 ppm Marine water	Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 11600 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Gammarus pseudolimnaeus</i> - Adult	48 hours
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	Acute EC50 6000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> - Fry	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	21 days
	Acute LC50 90 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

## Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	-	10 to 2500	High
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	Low
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 C to 230 C (194 F to 446 F).	-	10 to 2500	High
toluene	2.73	90	Low
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	-	60960	High
Stoddard solvent	3.16 to 7.06	-	High
hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt(2+) salt	-	15600	High
C.I. Pigment Yellow 34 This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77603.	-	3600	High

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.






## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3  	3  	3 
Packing group	II	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

### Additional information

#### ADR/RID

: The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

**Special provisions** 640 (C)

**Tunnel code** (D/E)

#### IMDG

: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

#### IATA

: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

6

### Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

Ingredient name	Schedule
hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt(2+) salt  C.I. Pigment Yellow 34 This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77603.	Restricted hazardous chemical [For abrasive blasting at a concentration of greater than 0.1% as cobalt] Restricted hazardous chemical [For abrasive blasting at a concentration of greater than 0.5% (except as specified for wet blasting) as chromium]

### International regulations

#### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

#### Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

### UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

### Inventory list

<b>Australia</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Canada</b>	: Not determined.
<b>China</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Eurasian Economic Union</b>	: <b>Russian Federation inventory:</b> Not determined.
<b>Japan</b>	: <b>Japan inventory (CSCL):</b> Not determined. <b>Japan inventory (ISHL):</b> Not determined.
<b>New Zealand</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Philippines</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Taiwan</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Thailand</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Turkey</b>	: Not determined.
<b>United States</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Viet Nam</b>	: Not determined.

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

### History

**Date of printing** : 11/5/2024

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 11/4/2024

**Date of previous issue** : No previous validation

**Version** : 1

**Key to abbreviations** : ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods  
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
N/A = Not available  
SGG = Segregation Group  
SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons  
UN = United Nations

### Procedure used to derive the classification

**Section 16. Any other relevant information**

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1	Expert judgment Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

**References** : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

**Notice to reader**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.