

# APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow

ASIA PAINT SINGAPORE

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 5175-80  
Version No: 2.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet

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Initial Date: Not Available  
S.GHS.SGP.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow
<b>Synonyms</b>	Not Available
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Air drying type modified acrylic resin based primer enhanced with zinc chromate as rust inhibitor for the protection of interior or exterior ferrous surface.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	ASIA PAINT SINGAPORE
<b>Address</b>	20 Tuas Ave 8 639235 Singapore
<b>Telephone</b>	+65 65 463 955
<b>Fax</b>	+65 65 463 855
<b>Website</b>	www.asiapaintsingapore.com
<b>Email</b>	sales@asiapaintsingapore.com

### Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	Not Available
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	Not Available
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	2	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	4	

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

<b>GHS Classification</b>	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogen Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
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### Label elements

<b>GHS label elements</b>	
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<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>DANGER</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour
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APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H350	May cause cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8052-41-3	10-30	<u>white spirit</u>
13530-65-9	10-30	<u>zinc chromate</u>
1344-37-2	<5	<u>lead sulfochromate</u>
91671-83-9	<5	<u>lead(2+) isoctanoate, basic</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

## APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <p>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</p> <p>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <p>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</p> <p>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</p> <p>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</p>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</p> <p>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</p> <p>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p><b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></p> <p>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</p> <p>Observe the patient carefully.</p> <p>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</p> <p>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</p> <p>Seek medical advice.</p> <p>Avoid giving milk or oils.</p> <p>Avoid giving alcohol.</p> <p>If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</p>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to dichromates and chromates:

- ▶ Absorption occurs from the alimentary tract and lungs.
- ▶ The kidney excretes about 60% of absorbed chromate within 8 hours of ingestion. Urinary excretion may take up to 14 days.
- ▶ Establish airway, breathing and circulation. Assist ventilation.
- ▶ Induce emesis with Ipecac Syrup if patient is not convulsing, in coma or obtunded and if the gag reflex is present.
- ▶ Otherwise use gastric lavage with endotracheal intubation.
- ▶ Fluid balance is critical. Peritoneal dialysis, haemodialysis or exchange transfusion may be effective although available data is limited.
- ▶ British Anti-Lewisite, ascorbic acid, folic acid and EDTA are probably not effective.
- ▶ There are no antidotes.
- ▶ Primary irritation, including chrome ulceration, may be treated with ointments comprising calcium-sodium-EDTA. This, together with the use of frequently renewed dressings, will ensure rapid healing of any ulcer which may develop.

The mechanism of action involves the reduction of Cr(VI) to Cr(III) and subsequent chelation; the irritant effect of Cr(III)/protein complexes is thus avoided. [ILO Encyclopedia]

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

- ▶ Gastric acids solubilise lead and its salts and lead absorption occurs in the small bowel.
- ▶ Particles of less than 1 µm diameter are substantially absorbed by the alveoli following inhalation.
- ▶ Lead is distributed to the red blood cells and has a half-life of 35 days. It is subsequently redistributed to soft tissue & bone-stores or eliminated. The kidney accounts for 75% of daily lead loss; integumentary and alimentary losses account for the remainder.
- ▶ Neurasthenic symptoms are the most common symptoms of intoxication. Lead toxicity produces a classic motor neuropathy. Acute encephalopathy appears infrequently in adults. Diazepam is the best drug for seizures.
- ▶ Whole-blood lead is the best measure of recent exposure; free erythrocyte protoporphyrin (FEP) provides the best screening for chronic exposure. Obvious clinical symptoms occur in adults when whole-blood lead exceeds 80 µg/dL.
- ▶ British Anti-Lewisite is an effective antidote and enhances faecal and urinary excretion of lead. The onset of action of BAL is about 30 minutes and most of the chelated metal complex is excreted in 4-6 hours, primarily in the bile. Adverse reaction appears in up to 50% of patients given BAL in doses exceeding 5 mg/kg. CaNa<sub>2</sub>EDTA has also been used alone or in concert with BAL as an antidote. D-penicillamine is the usual oral agent for mobilisation of bone lead; its use in the treatment of lead poisoning remains investigational. 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanesulfonic acid (DMPS) and dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) are water soluble analogues of BAL and their effectiveness is undergoing review. As a rule, stop BAL if lead decreases below 50 µg/dL; stop CaNa<sub>2</sub>EDTA if blood lead decreases below 40 µg/dL or urinary lead drops below 2 mg/24hrs.

[Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Lead in blood	30 µg/100 ml	Not Critical	
2. Lead in urine	150 µg/gm creatinine	Not Critical	B
3. Zinc protoporphyrin in blood	250 µg/100 ml erythrocytes OR 100 µg/100 ml blood	After 1 month exposure	B

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

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## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

- |                             |  |
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| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<p>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.  <b>DO NOT</b> 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.</p>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p>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 monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material</p>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Remove all ignition sources.            Clean up all spills immediately.            Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.            Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.            Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.            Wipe up.            Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</p>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>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.</p>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> </ul>
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## APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow

	<p>Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.          Avoid generation of static electricity.  <b>DO NOT use plastic buckets.</b>          Earth all lines and equipment.          Use spark-free tools when handling.          Avoid contact with incompatible materials.  <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b>          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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.          Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</p>
<b>Other information</b>	<p>Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.          Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.  <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b>          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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.          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.</p>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<p>Packing as supplied by manufacturer.          Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.          Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.          For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.          For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)          For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)          Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.          Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages          In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Avoid storage with reducing agents.          Avoid strong bases.</p>

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION****Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Singapore Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances	white spirit	Naphtha	1370 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Singapore Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	525 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Singapore Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances	zinc chromate	Chromium, metal and inorganic compounds, as Cr: Insoluble Cr VI compounds	0.01 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Singapore Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances	zinc chromate	Zinc chromates, as Cr	0.01 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
white spirit	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm
white spirit	Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic; (Mineral spirits, naphtha)	0.32 mg/m3	3.5 mg/m3	21 mg/m3
white spirit	Rubber solvent; (Naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic)	264 ppm	1700 ppm	10000 ppm
white spirit	Petroleum distillates; (Petroleum crude oil)	87.5 ppm	450 ppm	10000 ppm
white spirit	Naphtha (coal tar); (Naphtha [petroleum] light aliphatic; Aliphatic naphtha)	300 ppm	1700 ppm	10000 ppm

## APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow

white spirit	Petroleum spirits; (VM & P Naphtha, Ligroine, Paint solvent)	75 ppm	400 ppm	400 ppm
white spirit	Mineral oil, white	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	82 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	490 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
white spirit	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	100 ppm	350 ppm	29500 ppm
zinc chromate	Pigment yellow 36; (Zinc chromate)	0.17 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.18 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	54 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
white spirit	29,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 10,000 ppm / 10,000 [LEL] ppm	20,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1,100 [LEL] ppm / 1,000 [LEL] ppm
zinc chromate	Not Available	Not Available
lead sulfochromate	700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
lead(2+) isooctanoate, basic	700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area. Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box". Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.</p> <p>Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within.</p> <p>Open-vessel systems are prohibited.</p> <p>Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.</p> <p>For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.</p> <p>Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.</p> <p>Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<p>Safety glasses with side shields.</p> <p>Chemical goggles.</p> <p>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</p>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</p> <p>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>▶ chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>▶ glove thickness and</li> <li>▶ dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>▶ When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>▶ Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below

## APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow

<b>Other protection</b>	<p>Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</p> <p>Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]</p> <p>Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.</p> <p>Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.</p> <p>Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.</p> <p>Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>- Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

**Recommended material(s)****GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow Not Available

Material	CPI
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\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

**Respiratory protection**

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	A-3	-
20+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Yellow flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	~1.34
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	70-74 KU
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	35	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	50-60
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available



## APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow

### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation may result in chrome ulcers or sores of nasal mucosa and lung damage.</p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Skin contact may result in severe irritation particularly to broken skin. Ulceration known as "chrome ulcers" may develop. Chrome ulcers and skin cancer are significantly related.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, 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.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> <p>Welding or flame cutting of metals with zinc or zinc dust coatings may result in inhalation of zinc oxide fume; high concentrations of zinc oxide fume may result in "metal fume fever"; also known as "brass chills", an industrial disease of short duration. [I.L.O] Symptoms include malaise, fever, weakness, nausea and may appear quickly if operations occur in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas.</p> <p>Chromium (III) is an essential trace mineral. Chronic exposure to chromium (III) irritates the airways, malnourishes the liver and kidneys, causes fluid in the lungs, and adverse effects on white blood cells, and also increases the risk of developing lung cancer.</p> <p>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p>

APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
white spirit	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Nil reported
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg*n <sup>[2]</sup>	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1400 ppm/8H <sup>[2]</sup>		



## APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow

	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 61 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >19650 mg/kgd <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4300 mg/kgd <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
zinc chromate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
lead sulfochromate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg* <sup>[2]</sup>	*[Sudarshan Chemical Ind.]
		Nil reported
		Nil Reported
lead(2+) isoocanoate, basic	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

WHITE SPIRIT	<p><b>for petroleum:</b></p> <p>This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.</p> <p>This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.</p> <p>This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents</p> <p><b>Carcinogenicity:</b> Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.</p> <p><b>Mutagenicity:</b> There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.</p> <p><b>Reproductive Toxicity:</b> Repeated exposure of pregnant rats to high concentrations of toluene (around or exceeding 1000 ppm) can cause developmental effects, such as lower birth weight and developmental neurotoxicity, on the foetus. However, in a two-generation reproductive study in rats exposed to gasoline vapour condensate, no adverse effects on the foetus were observed.</p> <p><b>Human Effects:</b> Prolonged/ repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.</p> <p>Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney. Such abnormal accumulation represents lysosomal overload and leads to chronic renal tubular cell degeneration, accumulation of cell debris, mineralisation of renal medullary tubules and necrosis. A sustained regenerative proliferation occurs in epithelial cells with subsequent neoplastic transformation with continued exposure. The alpha2-microglobulin is produced under the influence of hormonal controls in male rats but not in females and, more importantly, not in humans.</p> <p>white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3</p>
	ZINC CHROMATE
LEAD SULFOCHROMATE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</b> Lead can cross the placenta, and cause miscarriage, stillbirths and birth defects. Exposure before birth can cause mental retardation, behavioural</p>

## APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow

	disorders and infant death. lead chromate: lead sulfate: Human lymphocyte mutagen
<b>LEAD(2+) ISOCTANOATE, BASIC</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✓
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	⊘	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	⊘	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✓

**Legend:** ✓ – Data required to make classification available  
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Chromium: Chromium is poorly absorbed by cells found in microorganisms, plants and animals. Hexavalent chromate anions are readily transported into cells and toxicity is closely linked to the higher oxidation state.

Ecotoxicity - Toxicity in Aquatic Organisms: Chromium is harmful to aquatic organisms in very low concentrations. Organisms consumed by fish species are very sensitive to low levels of chromium. Chromium is toxic to fish although less so in warm water. Marked decreases in toxicity are found with increasing pH or water hardness; changes in salinity have little if any effect. Chromium appears to make fish more susceptible to infection. High concentrations can damage and/or accumulate in various fish tissues and in invertebrates such as snails and worms.

Reproduction of water fleas is affected by exposure to 0.01 mg/kg hexavalent chromium/L. Toxicity of chromium in fresh-water organisms resulted in mortality rates of 50%. The most sensitive species to the hexavalent chromium anion are invertebrates, scud, fathead minnow, rainbow trout, cladoceran and water flea vertebrate species and guppy.

Toxicity in Microorganisms: In general, toxicity for most microorganisms occurs in the range of 0.05-5 mg chromium/kg. Trivalent chromium is less toxic than the hexavalent form. The main signs of toxicity are inhibition of growth and the inhibition of photosynthesis or protein synthesis. Gram-negative soil bacteria are generally more sensitive to hexavalent chromium (1-12 mg/kg) than the gram-positive types. Toxicity to trivalent chromium is not observed at similar levels. Soil microbial transformation processes such as nitrification may be affected by low levels of hexavalent chromium (1 mg/kg). Chromium should not be introduced to municipal sewage treatment facilities.

Toxicity in Plants: Chromium in high concentrations can be toxic for plants. The main feature of chromium intoxication is chlorosis, which is similar to iron deficiency. Chromium affects carbohydrate metabolism and leaf chlorophyll concentration decreases with hexavalent chromium concentration (0.01-1 mg/L). The hexavalent form appears to be more toxic than the trivalent species.

Water Standards: Chromium is identified as a hazardous substance in the Federal (U.S.) Water Pollution Control Act and further regulated by Clean Air Water Act Amendments (US). These regulations apply to discharge. The US Primary drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), for chromium, is 0.05 mg/L (total chromium).

For chromium:

Aquatic Fate - Most chromium released into water will be deposited in the sediment. A small percentage of chromium can be found in soluble and insoluble forms with soluble chromium making up a very small percentage of the total chromium. Most of the soluble chromium is present as chromium (VI) and soluble chromium (III) complexes. In the aquatic phase, chromium (III) occurs mostly as suspended solids adsorbed onto clayish materials, organics, or iron oxide present in water. Soluble forms and suspended chromium can undergo intramedia transport. Chromium (VI) in water will eventually be reduced to chromium (III) by organic matter in the water. This process may be slower depending on the type and amount of organic material present and on the redox condition of the water. The reaction was generally faster under anaerobic than aerobic conditions. The oxidation of chromium (III) to chromium (VI) during chlorination of water was highest in the pH range of 5.5 - 6.0.

Atmospheric Fate: Transport of chromium from water to the atmosphere is not likely, except by transport in windblown sea sprays.

Terrestrial Fate: Ecotoxicity - Bioaccumulation is not expected to occur in rainbow trout. Bioaccumulation in bottom feeder bivalves, such as the oyster, blue mussel, and soft shell clam is low. Chromium ranges from slightly toxic to highly toxic in water fleas. Chromium is not expected to biomagnify in the aquatic food chain. Chromium (III) has very low solubility and low mobility in the environment and low toxicity in living organisms. In these forms, chromium is relatively soluble, mobile, and toxic to living organisms. Plants - Bioaccumulation of chromium from soil to above-ground parts of plants is unlikely. There is no indication of biomagnification of chromium along the terrestrial food chain (soil-plant-animal). Chromium concentration in plants may vary with geographic location. Soil - Chromium (VI) may be present in soil as chromate and chromic acid. The fate of chromium in soil is dependent upon the chromium species, which is a function of redox potential and soil pH. Most commonly, soil chromium is in the chromium (III) state. In deeper, anaerobic soils, chromium (VI) will be reduced to chromium (III) by disulfur and ferrous sulfate in soil. The reduction of chromium (VI) to chromium (III) is possible in aerobic soils that contain appropriate organic energy sources. The reduction of chromium (VI) to chromium (III) is facilitated by low pH. Chromium (VI) may exist in the aerobic zone of some natural soil. The oxidation of chromium (III) to chromium (VI) is facilitated by the presence of low oxidisable organic substances, oxygen, manganese dioxide, and moisture. However, when availability of mobile chromium (III) is low, a large portion of chromium in soil will not be oxidized to chromium (VI), even in the presence of manganese dioxide and favorable pH. Organic forms of chromium (III) are more easily oxidized than insoluble oxides. Factors affecting the microbial reduction of chromium (VI) to chromium (III) include biomass concentration, initial chromium (VI) concentration, temperature, pH, carbon source, oxidation-reduction potential and the presence of both oxyanions and metal cations. Although high levels of chromium (VI) are toxic to most microbes, several resistant bacterial species have been identified which could ultimately be employed in remediation strategies. Most soil chromium is present mainly as insoluble chromium oxide and nH<sub>2</sub>O and is not very mobile. Chromium was not found in leachate from soil, possibly because it formed complexes with organic matter. The leachability of chromium (VI) increases as soil pH increases. A small percentage of total chromium in soil exists as soluble chromium (VI) and chromium (III), which are more mobile in soil. Sorption depends primarily on the clay content of the soil and, to a lesser extent, on the amount of iron oxide and the organic content. Ecotoxicity: Chromium irreversibly sorbed onto soil will not be bio-available to plants and animals under any condition.

Atmospheric Fate: Chromium in soil may be transported to the atmosphere as an aerosol. The low pH of acid rain may facilitate leaching of acid-soluble chromium (III) and (VI) into soil. In the atmosphere, chromium (VI) may be reduced to chromium (III) at a significant rate if vanadium (V<sup>2+</sup>, V<sup>3+</sup> and VO<sup>+</sup>), ferrous sulfate, bicarbonate ions and arsenic are present. The estimated half life of atmospheric chromium (VI) reduction to chromium (III) has been reported to be from 16 hrs to about 5 days. Aquatic Fate: Surface runoff can transport soluble and bulk precipitates of chromium to surface water. Soluble and unadsorbed chromium (III) and (VI) complexes in soil may leach into groundwater.

For Lead:

Environmental Fate: Lead is assessed as low hazard if it remains in its solid, massive, metallic form. Lead, in the form of alkyls, has been introduced to the environment primarily from leaded gasoline/petrol. These are converted to water-soluble lead compounds of high toxicity and availability to plants.

Atmospheric Fate: Lead is primarily an atmospheric pollutant that enters soil and water as fallout, a process determined by the physical form involved and particle size. Lead, in the form of alkyls, has been introduced to the environment primarily from leaded gasoline/petrol. Lead is absorbed by mammals/humans via vapors, contaminated dust, and fumes.

Terrestrial Fate: Soil - Lead alkyls easily leach from soil to contaminate water sources close to highways. Plants - Lead alkyls that have been converted to water soluble lead compounds have high toxicity/availability to plants.

Aquatic Fate: Lead that has entered the aquatic system is expected to be found in sediments.

Ecotoxicity: Soluble or insoluble lead may enter the environment and accumulate.

For Zinc and its Compounds: BCF: 4 to 24,000.

Environmental Fate: Zinc is capable of forming complexes with a variety of organic and inorganic groups and is an essential nutrient present in all organisms.

Atmospheric Fate: Zinc concentrations in the air are relatively low, except near industrial sources, such as smelters. There is no estimate for the atmospheric lifetime of zinc, but, since zinc is transported long distances in air, its lifetime in air is at least on the order of days. Zinc is removed from the air by dry/wet deposition.

Terrestrial Fate: Soil □ Zinc may magnify in the soil if concentrations of the substance exceed 1632 ppm. The relative mobility of zinc in soil is determined by the same factors that affect its transport in aquatic systems, (i.e. solubility of the compound, pH, and salinity). The mobility of zinc in soil increases at lower soil pH, under oxidizing conditions, and at lower cation, (positive ion),

exchange capacities. However, the amount of zinc in solution generally increases @ pH >7, in soils high in organic matter. Clay and metal oxides sorb zinc and tend to retard its mobility in soil. Zinc is more mobile at pH 4 than at pH 6.5 as a consequence of sorption. Under low oxygen conditions, zinc sulfide is the controlling species, which has low mobility. Plants - Zinc is not expected to concentrate in plants, however, this depends on plant species, soil pH, and soil composition.

Aquatic Fate: Zinc readily adsorbs to sediment and suspended particles. The substance can persist in water indefinitely and can be toxic to aquatic life. Hydrous iron, manganese oxides, clay minerals, and organic material may help remove zinc from sediment since they adsorb the substance. Environmental toxicity of zinc in water is dependent upon the concentration of other minerals and the pH of the solution. Zinc remains as the free ion at lower pH levels. At high pH levels, zinc in solution is precipitated as zinc hydroxide, zinc carbonate, or calcium zincate.

Ecotoxicity: Zinc concentrates moderately in aquatic organisms; concentration is higher in crustaceans and bivalve species than in fish. Zinc is not expected to magnify as it moves up the land-based food chain. Zinc can concentrate over 200,000 times in oysters. Copper can increase toxicity to fish and calcium can decrease toxicity. Zinc can accumulate in freshwater species at 5 -1,130 times the concentration present in the water. Crustaceans and fish accumulate zinc from water and food. The substance has been found in very high concentration in aquatic invertebrates. Sediment dwelling organisms have higher zinc concentrations than those living in the aqueous layer. Overexposures to zinc also have been associated with toxic effects in mammals, including man. Ingestion of zinc or zinc-containing compounds has resulted in a variety of effects in the gastrointestinal tract and blood in humans and animals. The substance may cause lesions in the liver, pancreas, and kidneys.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients



### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product /Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul>
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### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	 
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#### Land transport (UN)

<b>UN number</b>	1263
<b>Packing group</b>	III

APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow

<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	163;223;367
	Limited quantity	5 L

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>UN number</b>	1263	
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<b>UN number</b>	1263	
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	163 223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code**

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	white spirit	Y

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**WHITE SPIRIT(8052-41-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	Singapore Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances
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**ZINC CHROMATE(13530-65-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	Singapore Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances
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**LEAD SULFOCHROMATE(1344-37-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	
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**LEAD(2+) ISOCTANOATE, BASIC(91671-83-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Not Applicable	
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## APM S201 Synthetic Zinc Chromate Primer Yellow

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (lead(2+) isooctanoate, basic)
Canada - NDSL	N (white spirit; zinc chromate; lead(2+) isooctanoate, basic; lead sulfochromate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (lead(2+) isooctanoate, basic)
Korea - KECI	N (lead(2+) isooctanoate, basic)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (lead(2+) isooctanoate, basic)
USA - TSCA	N (lead(2+) isooctanoate, basic)
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

#### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
zinc chromate	1308-13-0, 1328-67-2, 13530-65-9, 14675-41-3

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](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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