



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CX 3 COROCOAT Solvent Zinc Coat

Revision: 15-8-2022

Substance/preparation and company identification

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IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name CX 3 COROCOAT

Synonyms Solvent Acrylic

Proper shipping name: RESIN SOLUTION, flammable

Other means of identification: Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses: Coating

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability 2

Toxicity 1

Body Contact 2

Reactivity 0

Chronic 0

Classification Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

Hazard Statement

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.

H313 May be harmful in contact with skin.

H315 Causes skin irritation.



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Precautionary Statement Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

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.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:

Xylene	30
Acrylic resin	30
Anti Corrosion pigment	40

First aid Measures

Eye contact

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.



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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 stabilization 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 sensitization to catecholamine's. Inhaled cardio selective bronchodilators (e.g. Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

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

Determinant Index Sampling Time Comments

Methylhippu-ric acids in urine 1.5 gm/gm creatinine End of shift

2 mg/min Last 4 hours of shift

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

Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

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 vapor fire hazard removed.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Avoid spraying water onto solvent pools.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Liquid and vapor are flammable.

Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.



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Vapor 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 (CO₂)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures See section 8 Environmental precautions

See section 12 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills

Remove all ignition sources.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapors 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.

Major Spills

Chemical Class: aromatic hydrocarbons

For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT TYPE

RANK APPLICATION COLLECTION LIMITATIONS

LAND SPILL - SMALL

Feathers - pillow 1 throw pitchfork DGC, RT

cross-linked polymer - particulate 2 shovel shovel R,W,SS

cross-linked polymer- pillow 2 throw pitchfork R, DGC, RT

sorbent clay - particulate 3 shovel shovel R, I, P,

treated clay/ treated natural organic - particulate 3 shovel shovel R, I

wood fiber - pillow 4 throw pitchfork R, P, DGC, RT



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LAND SPILL - MEDIUM

cross-linked polymer -particulate 1 blower skip loader R, W, SS

treated clay/ treated natural organic - particulate 2 blower skip loader R, I

sorbent clay - particulate 3 blower skip loader R, I, P

polypropylene - particulate 3 blower skip loader W, SS, DGC

feathers - pillow 3 throw skip loader DGC, RT

expanded mineral - particulate 4 blower skip loader R, I, W, P, DGC

Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R; Not reusable

I: Not incinerate-able

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT:Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988

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.

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



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SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapors.

Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.

Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthling) all equipment.

Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter,

then ≤ 7 m/sec).

Avoid splash filling.

Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Avoid generation of static electricity.

DO NOT use plastic buckets.

Earth all lines and equipment.

Use spark-free tools when handling.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

Avoid physical damage to containers.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Work clothes should be laundered separately.

Use good occupational work practice.

Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin



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Other information

Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate

security must be provided so that unauthorized 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 SDS.

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.



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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

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 packaging 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 molded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

Storage incompatibility

Xylenes:

may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidizers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride

attack some plastics, rubber and coatings

may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.

Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.

Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.

For alkyl aromatics:

The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at

benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilized by resonance structure of the ring.

Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation

product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the

nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more

susceptible to attack by oxygen



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Mono-alkyl benzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalene mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids.

Oxidation in the presence of transition metal salts not only accelerates but also selectively decomposes the hydro peroxides.

Hock-rearrangement by the influence of strong acids converts the hydro peroxides to hemiacetals. Per esters formed from the hydro peroxides undergo

Cringe rearrangement easily.

Alkali metals accelerate the oxidation while CO₂ as co-oxidant enhances the selectivity.

Microwave conditions give improved yields of the oxidation products.

Photo-oxidation products may occur following reaction with hydroxyl radicals and NO_x - these may be components of photochemical smogs.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source Ingredient Material name TWA STEL Peak Notes

Taiwan Permissible Concentration

of Airborne Harmful Substances

(Chinese)

xylene Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomer) 434 mg/m³ / 100 ppm Not Available Not Available 2nd organic solvent

Taiwan Permissible Concentration

of Airborne Harmful Substances

(Chinese)

ethylbenzene Phenyl ethane 434 mg/m³ / 100 ppm Not Available Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient Material name TEEL-1 TEEL-2 TEEL-3

xylene Xylenes Not Available Not Available Not Available

ethylbenzene Ethyl benzene Not Available Not Available Not Available

Ingredient Original IDLH Revised IDLH

xylene 900 ppm Not Available

ethylbenzene 800 [LEL] ppm Not Available

acrylic resin Not Available Not Available



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MATERIAL DATA

IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance

The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part

of the IFRA Code of Practice. This is the self-regulating system of the industry, based on risk assessments carried out by an independent Expert Panel

for xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene give almost the same response).

Xylene vapour is an irritant to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin and causes narcosis at high concentrations. Exposure to doses sufficiently high to produce intoxication and unconsciousness

also produces transient liver and kidney toxicity. Neurologic impairment is NOT evident amongst volunteers inhaling up to 400 ppm though complaints of ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation occur at 200 ppm for 3 to 5 minutes.

Exposure to xylene at or below the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimize the risk of irritant effects and to produce neither significant narcosis or chronic injury. An earlier skin

notation was deleted because percutaneous absorption is gradual and protracted and does not substantially contribute to the dose received by inhalation.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=4 (XYLENE)

for ethyl benzene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.46-0.60 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for ethylbenzene, measuring in excess of 30 ppm, are commercially available.

Ethyl benzene produces irritation of the skin and mucous membranes and appears to produce acute and chronic effects on the central nervous system. Animal experiments also suggest the effects

of chronic exposure include damage to the liver, kidneys and testes. In spite of structural similarities to benzene, the material does not appear to cause damage to the haemopoietic system. The

TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against skin and eye irritation. Exposure at this concentration probably will not result in systemic effects.

Subjects exposed at 200 ppm experienced transient irritation of the eyes; at 1000 ppm there was eye irritation with profuse lachrymation; at 2000 ppm eye irritation and lachrymation were immediate

and severe accompanied by moderate nasal irritation, constriction in the chest and vertigo; at 5000 ppm exposure produced intolerable irritation of the eyes and throat.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=43 (ETHYL BENZENE)



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Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: Air Speed:

solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)

aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) 1-2.5 m/s, (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range Upper end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture 1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. 2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: Intermittent, low production. 3: High production, heavy use

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion 4: Small hood-local control only

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Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after



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highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

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"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.

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Personal protection

Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles.

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]

Skin protection See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

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.



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Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried

thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- 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.
- 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.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasized that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of

the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Other protection Overalls.

PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- 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 and 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.



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Recommended Material

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

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

Material CPI

TEFLON A

VITON A

BUTYL C

BUTYL/NEOPRENE C

HYPALON C

NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE C

NATURAL+NEOPRENE C

NEOPRENE C

NEOPRENE/NATURAL C

NITRILE C

NITRILE+PVC C

PE/EVAL/PE C

PVA C

PVC C

PVDC/PE/PVDC C

* CPI - Chem watch 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.



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Respiratory protection

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant.

Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor

Maximum gas/vapour

concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)

Half-face Respirator up to 10 1000 A-AUS / Class 1

Full-Face Respirator up to 50 1000 - A-AUS / Class 1

up to 50 5000 Airline * -

up to 100 5000 - A-2

up to 100 10000 - A-3

100+ - Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A (All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, 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 deg C)