

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ITW GALMET COLD GALVANIZING

Infosafe No.: XAG83
ISSUED Date : 12/07/2016
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

ITW GALMET COLD GALVANIZING

Product Code

GGCG100M, GGCC4L, GGCC500M, GGCG1L, GGCG205M

Company Name

ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

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Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Emergency phone number

1800 385 556 / 0438 465 960

Emergency Contact Name

(02) 9652-1713 A/HRS

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Anti-corrosive zinc-rich surface coating for steel.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
Zinc Rich Coating	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Flammable Liquids: Category 3

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statement (s)

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark, Environment

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

Precautionary statement – Response

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

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

P391 Collect spillage.

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

Precautionary statement – Storage

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

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Other Information

Classification [1]: Flammable Liquid Category 3, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1

Legend: 1. Classified by ; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Zinc powder	7440-66-6	>60 %
Naphtha Petroleum, Light Aromatic Solvent	64742-95-6.	10-30 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

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.

Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

Observe the patient carefully.

Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

Seek medical advice.

Skin

If skin contact occurs:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

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.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

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 (pO₂ 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]

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods

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.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Fire Incompatibility

Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H₂) gas

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Fire/Explosion Hazard

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.

Combustion products include:

,
carbon dioxide (CO₂)

,
metal oxides

,
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code

•3Y

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

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.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

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.

Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the SDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling

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

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

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

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

Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) 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.

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.

Other information

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

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

Keep containers securely sealed.

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.

Storage incompatibility

Avoid storage with oxidisers

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: zinc powder

Material name: Zinc

TEEL-1: 6 mg/m³

TEEL-2: 21 mg/m³

TEEL-3: 120 mg/m³

Ingredient: zinc powder

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate Engineering Controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Respiratory Protection

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

Eye 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.

Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Personal Protective Equipment

Other protection

Overalls.

PVC Apron.

PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit.

· 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.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Footwear

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Grey viscous flammable liquid; does not mix with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Boiling Point

150-185°C

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

pH

Not Applicable (as supplied)

Not Applicable as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure

1.3 kPa @ 20°C

Vapour Density (Air=1)

>1

Evaporation Rate

<1 (BuAC=1)

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

>21 mm²/sec @ 40°C

Volatile Component

Not Available

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

38-50°C

Flammability

Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature

507°C

Explosion Limit - Upper

7 %

Explosion Limit - Lower

0.6 %

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Relative density

0.98

Melting/Freezing Point

Not Available

Other Information

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: 270

Taste: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Incompatible materials

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

ITW GALMET COLD GALVANIZING

TOXICITY

Not Available

IRRITATION

Not Available

zinc powder

TOXICITY

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1130 mg/kg[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION

Not Available

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent

TOXICITY

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7340 ppm/8h*[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION

Not Available

Legend: 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

ZINC POWDER

Inhalation (human) TClO: 124 mg/m³/50min. Skin (human):0.3mg/3DaysInt. mild

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT

For trimethylbenzenes:

Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream.

For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs)

Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic

metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively.

Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin.

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe]

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting

Inhalation

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

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.

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.

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.

Skin

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

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.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Eye

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Mutagenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure

Data required to make classification available

STOT-repeated exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects

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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient: ITW Galmet Cold Galvanizing

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: zinc powder

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

Very 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.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Persistence: Air: No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility

No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential

No Data available for all ingredients

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1263

UN proper shipping name

PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

•3Y

IERG Number

14

Other Information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant:

HAZCHEM: •3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1263

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: 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)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 3

Subrisk: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: 163 223 367

Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1263

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base);
Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

ERG Code: 3L

Special precautions for user:

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)

UN number: 1263

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: 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)

Environmental hazard: Marine Pollutant
Transport hazard class(es):
IMDG Class: 3
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user:
EMS Number: F-E , S-E
Special provisions: 163 223 367 955
Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Ingredient: ITW Galmet Cold Galvanizing

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

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

ZINC POWDER(7440-66-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT(64742-95-6.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) (naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; zinc powder)

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) (zinc powder)

National Inventory: Korea - KECI

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule

S5

Australia (AICS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

Philippines (PICCS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

USA (TSCA)

All ingredients are on the inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information

Other means of identification : Not Available

Version No: 11.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Association / Organisation: Not Available; Not Available

Emergency telephone numbers: 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

Other emergency telephone numbers: +61 3 9573 3112; Not Available

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number: 1800 039 008

Alternative Number 1: 1800 039 008

Alternative Number 2: +612 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name: naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent

CAS No: 64742-95-6., 25550-14-5.

The 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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS

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