

SAFETY DATA SHEET

GALMET RUSTPAINT

Infosafe No.: ACX21
ISSUED Date : 12/07/2016
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

GALMET RUSTPAINT

Company Name

ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

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

Relevant identified uses: Anticorrosive and decorative coating for steel.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
GRPX (where X denotes colour and size codes)	

Additional Information

Other means of identification: 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

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Flammable Liquids: Category 3

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 2

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 2

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)

AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H411 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

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

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

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

P391 Collect spillage.

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

Legend:

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	64742-82-1.	30-60 %w
Ingredients nonhazardous		balance

Other Information

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

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: 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.
Other combustion products include:
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
aldehydes
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 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

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 reaction with oxidising agents

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised

Material name: White spirits

TWA: 790 mg/m³

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised

Material name: Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)

TEEL-1: 300 mg/m³

TEEL-2: 1,800 mg/m³

TEEL-3: 29500 mg/m³

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised

Original IDLH: 29,500 mg/m³

Revised IDLH: 20,000 mg/m³

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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.

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.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Footwear

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

Body Protection

Other protection:

Overalls.

PVC Apron.

PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Coloured flammable liquid with characteristic hydrocarbon odour; does not mix with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

pH

Not Available (as supplied)

Not Available as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure

0.37 kPa @ 20C

Vapour Density (Air=1)

>1

Evaporation Rate

0.14 BuAC = 1

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

>21 mm²/sec @ 40C

Volatile Component

>40 %vol

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

41 °C

Flammability

Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature

296 °C

Explosion Limit - Upper

6.5 %

Explosion Limit - Lower

0.7 %

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range

162-192 °C

Relative density

Not Available (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point

Not Available

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: 469.8

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Galmet Rustpaint

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised

TOXICITY:

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

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2800 ppm/8hr[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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet.

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.

For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.

Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion

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

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation

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.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Skin

The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact. Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

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.

Eye

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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 available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] 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

Ecotoxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient: Galmet Rustpaint

Endpoint: Not Available

Test: Not Available

Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised

Endpoint: Not Available

Test: Not Available

Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species BCF: Not Available

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

Mobility:

No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential

Bioaccumulation:

No Data available for all ingredients

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal:

Recycle wherever possible.

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.

Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Decontaminate empty containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1263

UN proper shipping name

PAINT

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

•3Y

IERG Number

14

Other Information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: Environment

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: Galmet Rustpaint

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED(64742-82-1.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

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

National Inventory: Australia - AICS

Status: Y

National Inventory: Canada - DSL

Status: Y

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: N (naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised)

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: Y

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Status: Y

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: Y

National Inventory: Korea - KECI

Status: Y

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC

Status: Y

National Inventory: Philippines - PICCS

Status: Y

National Inventory: USA - TSCA

Status: Y

Legend:

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)

Poisons Schedule

S5

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers:

Name: naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised

CAS No: 64742-82-1., 8052-41-3., 1174921-79-9

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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