

SAFETY DATA SHEET

GALMET KEYTITE ETCH PRIMER

Infosafe No.: HXDOB
ISSUED Date : 23/12/2022
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

GALMET KEYTITE ETCH PRIMER

Company Name

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

Emergency Phone Number

+61 1800 951 288; +61 3 9573 3188

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses: Anti-corrosive surface coating.

Other Names

Name
ANTI CORROSIVE SURFACE COATING

Additional Information

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation: EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Emergency telephone numbers: +61 1800 951 288

Other emergency telephone numbers: +61 3 9573 3188

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number: +61 1800 951 288

Alternative Number 1: +61 3 9573 3188

Alternative Number 2: Not Available

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

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Flammable liquids: Category 3

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Dermal

Eye damage/irritation: Category 1

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 1B

Acute toxicity: Category 1 - Inhalation

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation)

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

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H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H330 Fatal if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Corrosion, Skull and crossbones



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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 to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Precautionary Statement – General

Not Applicable

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Xylene	1330-20-7	30-<60 %weight
Ethanol	64-17-5	10-<30 %weight
diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	<10 %weight
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6	<10 %weight
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	<10 %weight

Information on Composition

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Section 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

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 xylene:

Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.

Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

Primary threat to life from 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 ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ 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.

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: Methylhippuric acids in urine

Index: 1.5 gm/gm creatinine

Sampling Time: End of shift

Index: 2 mg/min

Sampling Time: Last 4 hrs of shift

Section 5 - Firefighting 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.
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), phosphorus oxides (PO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

Hazchem Code

•3Y

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Section 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.

Section 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

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: xylene

Material name: Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)

TWA: 350 mg/m³ / 80 ppm

STEL: 655 mg/m³ / 150 ppm

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: ethanol

Material name: Ethyl alcohol

TWA: 1880 mg/m³ / 1000 ppm

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: diacetone alcohol

Material name: Diacetone alcohol

TWA: 238 mg/m³ / 50 ppm

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STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer
Material name: 1-Methoxy- 2-propanol acetate
TWA: 274 mg/m³ / 50 ppm
STEL: 548 mg/m³ / 100 ppm
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Sk

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: phosphoric acid
Material name: Phosphoric acid
TWA: 1 mg/m³
STEL: 3 mg/m³
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: xylene
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: ethanol
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: diacetone alcohol
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: 150 ppm
TEEL-2: 350 ppm
TEEL-3: 2100* ppm

Ingredient: propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: phosphoric acid
Material name: Not Available
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: xylene
Original IDLH: 900 ppm
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: ethanol
Original IDLH: 3,300 ppm
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: diacetone alcohol
Original IDLH: 1,800 ppm

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Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: phosphoric acid

Original IDLH: 1,000 mg/m³

Revised IDLH: Not Available

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.

Respiratory Protection

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

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.

Hand 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.

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.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

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

Body Protection

See Other protection

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Silver grey flammable liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water.
Odour	Not Available	Melting/Freezing Point	Not Available
Boiling Point	138°C - 143°C	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Solubility in Water	Immiscible	pH	Not Applicable (as supplied) Not Applicable as a solution (1%)
Vapour Pressure	0.5kPa @ 15 deg C	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1
Evaporation Rate	<1 (BuAC=1)	Odour Threshold	Not Available
Viscosity	>20.5 cSt @ 40°C	Volatile Component	>60%vol
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not Available	Surface Tension	Not Available
Flash Point	27°C	Flammability	Flammable.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	495°C	Explosion Limit - Upper	7.7%
Explosion Limit - Lower	1.1%	Explosion Properties	Not Available
Molecular Weight	Not Applicable	Oxidising Properties	Not Available
Relative Density	Not Available (Water =1)		

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

Section 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.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

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)

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

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

Galmet Keytite Etch Primer

Reproductive effector in rats The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Galmet Keytite Etch Primer

Inhalation (human) TCLO: 400 ppm resp. effect

Diacetone alcohol (DAA) is irritating to the skin and eyes, but the oral lethal dose is more than 4000mg/kg. Animal testing showed some effects to the kidney and liver. It has not been shown to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity or genetic damage, but it may reduce fertility.

Galmet Keytite Etch Primer

A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. [I.C.I.] *Shin-Etsu SDS

Galmet Keytite Etch Primer

phosphoric acid (85%)

For acid mists, aerosols, vapours

Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there).

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to an non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

Galmet Keytite Etch Primer

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Galmet Keytite Etch Primer

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Galmet Keytite Etch Primer

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity

Data available to make classification

Ingestion

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

Not a likely route of entry into the body in commercial or industrial environments. The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and be harmful or toxic if swallowed.

Inhalation

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 hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

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.

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Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant

Skin

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material may cause moderate 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.

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

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.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Data available to make classification

Eye

There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with redness.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Data available to make classification

Respiratory Sensitisation

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Carcinogenicity

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT - Single Exposure

Data available to make classification

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Mutagenicity

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Chronic Effects

Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects.

Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

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

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecological Information

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient: Galmet Keytite Etch Primer

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: xylene

Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)

Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Ingredient: ethanol

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)

Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

Ingredient: diacetone alcohol

Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH

Persistence: Air: HIGH

Ingredient: propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW

Persistence: Air: LOW

Ingredient: phosphoric acid

Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH

Persistence: Air: HIGH

Mobility

Ingredient: ethanol

Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1)

Ingredient: diacetone alcohol

Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1)

Ingredient: propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer

Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1.838)

Ingredient: phosphoric acid

Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1)

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: xylene

Bioaccumulation: MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

Ingredient: ethanol

Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

Ingredient: diacetone alcohol

Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -0.3376)

Ingredient: propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer

Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = 0.56)

Ingredient: phosphoric acid

Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

Section 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.

Section 14 - Transport Information

UN Number

1263

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)

Transport Hazard Class

3

Subsidiary Hazard

Not Applicable

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

•3Y

IERG Number

14

IATA UN Number

1263

IATA Proper Shipping Name

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

IATA Transport Hazard Class

3

IATA Packing Group

III

IMDG UN Number

1263

IMDG 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)

IMDG Transport Hazard Class

3

IMDG Packing Group

III

Additional Information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: NO

Not Applicable

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

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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 solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

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

Source: Not Available

Ingredient: Galmet Keytite Etch Primer

Pollution Category: Not Available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

ethanol(64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

diacetone alcohol(123-42-2) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer(108-65-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

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Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

phosphoric acid(7664-38-2) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory/ Status

Australia - AIIC

Canada - DSL Yes

Canada - NDSL No (xylene; ethanol; diacetone alcohol; propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; phosphoric acid)

China - IECSC Yes

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS /NLP Yes

Japan - ENCS Yes

Korea - KECI Yes

New Zealand - NZIoC Yes

Philippines - PICCS Yes

USA - TSCA Yes

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule

S6

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00988914
Wis Numbers	00988931
Wis Numbers	00989101
Wis Numbers	04335807

Other Information

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

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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