

SAFETY DATA SHEET

GALMET DURAGAL

Infosafe No.: 5SYMU
ISSUED Date : 23/12/2022
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

GALMET DURAGAL

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: Silver coloured anti-corrosive surface coating.

Additional InformationWebsite: www.itwpf.com.au

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Flammable liquids: Category 3

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Dermal

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2B

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Inhalation

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

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

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 3

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

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H320 Causes eye irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark, Environment

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Precautionary Statement – Prevention

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

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe] equipment.

Precautionary Statement – Response

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

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Other Information

Classification of the substance or mixture:

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Classification [1]: Flammable Liquids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2

Legend: 2. Classification drawn from HCIS ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Xylene	1330-20-7	30-<60 %weight
Naphtha Petroleum, Light Aromatic Solvent	64742-95-6.	10-<30 %weight
Solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	10-<30 %weight

Other Information

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Synonyms: Not Available

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, without delay.

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 / Sampling Time

1.5 gm/gm creatinine End of shift

2 mg/min 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)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit clouds of acrid smoke

Hazchem Code

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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 of the SDS.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for 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, depression, basement 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

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA:

Source / Ingredient / Material name / TWA / STEL / Peak / Notes

Australia Exposure Standards xylene Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers) 80 ppm / 350 mg/m³ 655 mg/m³ / 150 ppm Not Available Not Available

Australia Exposure Standards solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic Oil mist, refined mineral 5 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS:

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

xylene Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent Not Available 1,200 mg/m³ 6,700 mg/m³ 40,000 mg/m³

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic Not Available 1,200 mg/m³ 6,700 mg/m³ 40,000 mg/m³

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH

xylene 900 ppm Not Available

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent Not Available Not Available

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic 2,500 mg/m³ 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.

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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 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.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Body 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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Silver-grey coloured 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	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1
Evaporation Rate	<1 (BuAC=1)	Odour Threshold	Not Available
Viscosity	>21 mm ² /sec @ 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
Initial boiling point and boiling range	138-143 °C	Relative Density	(Water = 1): 0.98 @ 20 °C

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

Section 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.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7

Incompatible Materials

See section 7

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

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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 Duragal:

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 Duragal:

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

For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs):

Acute toxicity:

LBPNs generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats > 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats > 5000 mg/m³) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits > 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure

Most LBPNs are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices.

Sensitisation:

LBPNs do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies

Repeat dose toxicity:

The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBP substances. These values were determined for a variety of endpoints after considering the toxicity data for all LBPNs in the group. Most of the studies were carried out by the inhalation route of exposure. Renal effects, including increased kidney weight, renal lesions (renal tubule dilation, necrosis) and hyaline droplet formation, observed in male rats exposed orally or by inhalation to most LBPNs, were considered species- and sex-specific. These effects were determined to be due to a mechanism of action not relevant to humans -specifically, the interaction between hydrocarbon metabolites and alpha-2-microglobulin, an enzyme not produced in substantial amounts in female rats, mice and other species, including humans.

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.

Repeated dose toxicity: Animal studies show that chronic inhalation toxicity for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents is slight.

Similarly, oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure trimethylbenzene isomers.

Mutation-causing ability: No evidence of mutation-causing ability and genetic toxicity was found in animal and laboratory testing.

Reproductive and developmental toxicity: No definitive effects on reproduction were seen, although reduction in weight in developing animals may be seen at concentrations that are toxic to the mother.

Galmet Duragal:

For toluene:

Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death. Death of heart muscle fibres, liver swelling, congestion and bleeding of the lungs and kidney injury were all found on autopsy.

Exposure to inhalation at a concentration of 600 parts per million for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious symptoms including euphoria (a feeling of well-being), dilated pupils, convulsions and nausea.

Galmet Duragal:

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

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.

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Galmet Duragal

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 cycloparaffins.

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. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell.

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.

Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).

Acute Toxicity: Data available to make classification

Ingestion

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.

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 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.

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.

Skin

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

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

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

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

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

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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

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.

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.

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.

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

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Not Available

Ingredient / Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Effect / Value / Species / BCF

Galmet Duragal Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Galmet Duragal Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Galmet Duragal Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Galmet Duragal Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available 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

Ingredient / Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air

xylene HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Mobility

Mobility in soil:

No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient / Bioaccumulation

xylene MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

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

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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

Land transport (Not Applicable)

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

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es)

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

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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:

Source / Ingredient / Pollution Category

Not Available Galmet Duragal Not Available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

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

Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent(64742-95-6.) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

Solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic(64742-88-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

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

National Inventory / Status

Australia - AIIC

Canada - DSL Yes

Canada - NDSL No (xylene; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic)

China - IECSC Yes

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP Yes

Japan - ENCS Yes

Korea - KECI Yes

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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

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	04848965
Wis Numbers	04859957
Wis Numbers	04860062

Other Information

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

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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.

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END OF SDS

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