

WATTYL GALVIT ES510 STD GREY PT A

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 4-Apr-2008
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 55656
Version No:4
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL GALVIT ES510 STD GREY PT A

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 201421", "Two pack inorganic zinc silicate primer", 101111

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

Part A or Base of a 2 pack zinc dust coating system. Application is usually by spray atomisation. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Solvent based, heavy duty, inorganic zinc silicate primer.

SUPPLIER

Company: Wattyl Pty Ltd
Address:
4 Steel St
Blacktown
NSW, 2148
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008
Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R10	Flammable.
R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R36	Irritating to eyes.
R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R49	May cause CANCER by inhalation.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S01	Keep locked up.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S53	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S401	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S07	Keep container tightly closed.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13	Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S27	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
S26	In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S57	Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
zinc powder	7440-66-6	>60
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	1-10
xylene	1330-20-7	1-10
n- butanol	71-36-3	<5
hydrocarbon solvents		1-10
ingredients not contributing to the classification		balance
contains less than 0.1% benzene		

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
Treat symptomatically.
To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols:

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Absorption of zinc compounds occurs in the small intestine.
- The metal is heavily protein bound.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders.
DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.
· DO NOT use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - May be violently or explosively reactive.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Metal powders, while generally regarded as non-combustible, may burn when metal is finely divided and energy input is high.
 - May react explosively with water.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), silicon dioxide (SiO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

Personal Protective Equipment
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- CARE: Packing of high density product in light weight metal or plastic packages may result in container collapse with product release.
- Heavy gauge metal packages / Heavy gauge metal drums.
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Many metals may incandesce, react violently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid.
- Reacts slowly with water.
- CAUTION contamination with moisture will liberate explosive hydrogen gas, causing pressure build up in sealed containers. Reacts violently with caustic soda, other alkalis - generating heat, highly flammable hydrogen gas. If alkali is dry, heat generated may ignite hydrogen - if alkali is in solution may cause violent foaming.
- WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All transition metal peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively.
 - The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive.
 - Some metals can react exothermically with oxidising acids to form noxious gases.
 - Very reactive metals have been known to react with halogenated hydrocarbons, sometimes forming explosive compounds (for example, copper dissolves when heated in carbon tetrachloride).
 - Many metals in elemental form react exothermically with compounds having active hydrogen atoms (such as acids and water) to form flammable hydrogen gas and caustic products.
 - Elemental metals may react with azo/diazo compounds to form explosive products.
 - Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H₂) gas.
- Incompatible with aluminium. DO NOT heat above 49 deg.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc powder (Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified))		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica - Crystalline Quartz)		0.1				

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica - Amorphous Fume (thermally generated)(respirable dust) (g))		2				
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	350	150	655		
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butanol (n- Butyl alcohol)					50	152

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,.

Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Coloured flammable liquid with a strong odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): >1
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.0
Autoignition Temp (°C): 214
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 108- 170
Specific Gravity (water=1): 2.8
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): 25

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 13.0
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Harmful if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes.

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

May cause CANCER by inhalation.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ZINC POWDER:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1130 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 124 mg/m³/50min.

IRRITATION

Skin (human):0.3mg/3DaysInt. Mild

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 0.3 mg/m³/10Y

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9Y

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m³/6H/71W

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

Intermittent; focal fibrosis,

(pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea

Intermittent; liver - tumours.

* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques).

NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles.

XYLENE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm

Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h

Oral (Human) LD: 50 mg/kg

Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 200 ppm/4h

Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg

Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 129 mg/kg

Inhalation (Guinea) pig: LC 450 ppm/4h

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 a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

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.

Reproductive effector in rats

N-BUTANOL:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 790 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 25 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8000 ppm/4h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3400 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 86000 mg/m³

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h- Moderate

Eye (human): 50 ppm - Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg- SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h- SEVERE

MATERIAL

CARCINOGEN

REPROTOXIN

SENSITISER

SKIN

silica
crystalline -
quartz
xylene

IARC:1

IARC:3

ILOEI

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: silica crystalline - quartz Category: WARNING: This

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: xylene Category: 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.

REPROTOXIN

ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: xylene

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Shipping Name:	PAINT		

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3 A72		
Shipping name:	PAINT		

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163 223 944 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L		
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)		

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

Wattyl Galvit ES510 Std Grey Pt A (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

zinc powder (CAS: 7440-66-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - inorganic chemicals)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia National Pollutant Inventory
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

silica crystalline - quartz (CAS: 14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses
- Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia - South Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses
- Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia National Pollutant Inventory
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix I
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

n-butanol (CAS: 71-36-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for silica crystalline - quartz as CAS: 122304-48-7, CAS: 122304-49-8, CAS: 12425-26-2, CAS: 1317-79-9, CAS: 70594-95-5, CAS: 87347-84-0.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

silica crystalline - quartz

CAS

14808- 60- 7, 122304- 48- 7, 122304- 49- 8,
12425- 26- 2, 1317- 79- 9, 70594- 95- 5,
87347- 84- 0

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)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.

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Issue Date: 4-Apr-2008

Print Date: 10-Apr-2008