

Galmet Keytite Steel Primer

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 7061-71

Version No: 7.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 23/12/2022

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Galmet Keytite Steel Primer |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| 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) |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Anti-corrosive primer for steel. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Registered company name | ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS | ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ) |
| Address | 100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia | Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand |
| Telephone | +61 2 9757 8800 | 0800 476 265 |
| Fax | +61 2 9757 3855 | +64 9 273 6489 |
| Website | www.itwpf.com.au | www.itwpf.co.nz |
| Email | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) | ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ) | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 1800 951 288 | 0800 2436 2255 | +61 1800 951 288 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 3 9573 3188 | Not Available | +61 3 9573 3188 |

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification ^[1] | Flammable Liquids Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|---|

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Signal word | Warning |
|-------------|----------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|--|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H320 | Causes eye irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Precautionary statement(s) General

| | |
|-------------|---|
| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children. |
| P103 | Read carefully and follow all instructions. |

Precautionary statement(s) 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(s) 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(s) Storage

| | |
|------------------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| 64742-82-1. | 10-30 | <u>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</u> |
| 64742-88-7 | 0-10 | <u>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.</u> |
| Not Available | 10-20 | akyd resin |
| 7779-90-0 | <10 | <u>zinc phosphate</u> |
| Not Available | 30-60 | fillers non-hazardous |

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Continued...

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) phosphorus oxides (PO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |
| HAZCHEM | •3Y |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised | White spirits | 790 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic. | Oil mist, refined mineral | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised | 300 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 | 29500** mg/m3 |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic. | 1,200 mg/m3 | 6,700 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| zinc phosphate | 12 mg/m3 | 36 mg/m3 | 220 mg/m3 |


| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised | 20,000 mg/m3 | Not Available |

Continued...

Galmet Keytite Steel Primer

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic. | 2,500 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| zinc phosphate | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|--|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ 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. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. |

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Appearance | Viscous coloured flammable liquid with a hydrocarbon odour; not miscible with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.06 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | >21 mm ² /sec @ 40C |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | >137 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | 24 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Flammable. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 7.5 | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 0.6 | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | 1.067 | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Not Available | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Heat of Combustion (kJ/g) | Not Available | Ignition Distance (cm) | Not Available |
| Flame Height (cm) | Not Available | Flame Duration (s) | Not Available |

Continued...

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3) | Not Available | Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3) | Not Available |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> |
| Eye | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | <p>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p> <p>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.</p> |

| Galmet Keytite Steel Primer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|--|--|---|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.58 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic. | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | | |
| zinc phosphate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.7 mg/L4h ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | |

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 Steel Primer | Not available for mixture or identified for ingredient(s). |
| NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. For trimethylbenzenes: |

Continued...

| | |
|---|---|
| HYDRODESULFURISED | <p>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.</p> <p>For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mutation-causing ability: No evidence of mutation-causing ability and genetic toxicity was found in animal and laboratory testing.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC. | <p>for full range naphthas</p> <p>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.</p> |
| NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC. | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, naphthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity.</p> <p>Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable.</p> <p>Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p> <p>Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.</p> <p>Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| Galmet Keytite Steel Primer | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| EC50 | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 391mg/l | 2 |
| EC50(ECx) | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 391mg/l | 2 |
| EC50 | NOEC | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.53mg/l | 2 |
| NOEC(ECx) | NOEC | 504h | Crustacea | 0.097mg/l | 2 |
| EC50 | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.58mg/l | 2 |
| EC50 | NOEC | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.277mg/l | 2 |
| NOEC(ECx) | NOEC | 720h | Fish | 0.02mg/l | 2 |
| LC50 | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.14mg/l | 2 |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |

Continued...

Galmet Keytite Steel Primer

| | | | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| aliphatic. | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >100mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | >100mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 450mg/l | 1 |
| zinc phosphate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.051mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.105mg/L | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.09mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.042mg/L | 2 |
| | EC10(ECx) | 168h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.003mg/L | 2 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | |

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |



SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
|-------------------------------------|---|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM | •3Y |

Land transport (ADG)

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | 1263 |
| 14.2. 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) |

Continued...

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 3 |
| | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | 163 223 367 |
| | Limited quantity | 5 L |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 1263 | |
| 14.2. 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) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| 14.6. 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)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 1263 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound); PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E , S-E |
| | Special provisions | 163 223 367 955 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|--|---------------|
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised | Not Available |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic. | Not Available |
| zinc phosphate | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--|---------------|
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised | Not Available |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic. | Not Available |
| zinc phosphate | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised 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. 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 - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

zinc phosphate 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 4
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised; solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (zinc phosphate) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 23/12/2022 |
| Initial Date | 16/09/2006 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 6.1 | 01/11/2019 | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |
| 7.1 | 23/12/2022 | Classification review due to GHS Revision change. |

Other information

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.

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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