

# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Product Name** PEGARUST

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Supplier Name** SUPERIOR COATINGS AUSTRALIA  
**Address** Factory 14, 8-9 Gabrielle Court, Bayswater North Victoria, 3153, AUSTRALIA  
**Telephone** + 61 3 9761 7331  
**Fax** + 61 3 9761 7337  
**Emergency** + 61 3 9761 7331

**Synonyms** PEGA RUST.

**Uses** PAINT.

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA**  
**CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE**

**Risk And Safety Phrases** Risk and Safety Phrases are standardised phrases allocated to Hazardous Substances. Risk phrases convey a general description of the physicochemical, environmental and health hazards of a substance. Safety phrases provide information on safe storage, handling, disposal, personal protection and first aid.

### RISK PHRASES

R10 Flammable.  
 R36 Irritating to eyes.  
 R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### SAFETY PHRASES

S25 Avoid contact with eyes.  
 S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.  
 S43 In case of fire use only the recommended extinguishing agents.  
 S51 Use only in well ventilated areas.  
 S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions / safety data sheets.

## 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	Conc.	CAS No.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	C6-H12-O3	10 - 25%	108-65-6
XYLENE	C8-H10	10 - 25%	1330-20-7
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM)		5 - 10%	64742-48-9
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL	C4-H10-O2	2.5 - 5%	107-98-2
2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL	C4-H11-N-O	1 - 2.5%	124-68-5
ZINC PHOSPHATE, MODIFIED		10 - 25%	Not Available
ZINC STEARATE	C36-H70-O4.Zn	1 - 2.5%	557-05-1

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Eye** Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with water. Continue until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Keep patient calm.

**Colour Rating**  
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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES cont.

- Inhalation** If over exposure occurs, leave area of exposure immediately. If other than minor symptoms occur, seek urgent medical attention. If assisting a victim avoid becoming a casualty, wear a Full-face Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or Air-line respirator.
- Skin** Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops. Launder clothing before reuse.
- Ingestion** For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
- Advice To Doctor** Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Flammability** Flammable. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. May evolve irritating and toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources, including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.
- Fire and Explosion** Flammable - explosive vapour. Evacuate area & contact emergency services. Toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) may be evolved when heated. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment (see spill above) including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.
- Extinguishing** Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways. Absorb runoff with sand or similar.
- Hazchem Code** 3[Y]

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Spillage** If spilt (bulk), contact emergency services. Wear splash-proof goggles, PVA/viton gloves, a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or Air-line respirator, coveralls and rubber boots. Ventilate and clear area of all unprotected personnel. Eliminate heat and ignition sources, absorb spill with sand or similar and place in sealable containers for disposal. Prevent spill entering drains or waterways.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Handling** Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas (eg. if container is damaged).
- Storage** Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, direct sunlight, heat or ignition sources, foodstuffs, out of direct sunlight and out of the reach of children. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Ventilation** Do not inhale vapours. Use in well ventilated areas. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back.

**Exposure Standards** PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE (108-65-6)  
 ES-TWA : 50 ppm (274 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate  
 ES-STEL : 150 ppm (822 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

XYLENE (1330-20-7)  
 ES-TWA : 80 ppm (NOHSC)  
 ES-TWA# : 100 ppm (ACGIH; NIOSH)  
 ES-STEL : 150 ppm (NIOSH; NOHSC)  
 WES-TWA : 80 ppm (NOHSC)

HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) (64742-48-9)  
 ES-STEL : 400 ppm (1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (107-98-2)  
 ES-TWA : 100 ppm (369 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 ES-STEL : 150 ppm (553 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 WES-TWA : 100 ppm (369 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

ZINC STEARATE (557-05-1)  
 ES-TWA : 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Stearates)

**PPE** Wear coveralls, splash-proof goggles and PVA or viton (R) gloves. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) Respirator. If sanding dry product, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) Respirator. If spraying, with prolonged use, or if in confined areas, wear impervious coveralls and an Air-line respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Appearance:** LIQUID  
**Odour:** HYDROCARBON ODOUR  
**pH:** NOT AVAILABLE  
**Vapour Pressure:** NOT AVAILABLE  
**Vapour Density:** NOT AVAILABLE  
**Boiling Point:** > 160 C  
**Melting Point:** NOT AVAILABLE  
**Evaporation Rate:** NOT AVAILABLE  
**Solubility (water):** INSOLUBLE  
**Specific Gravity:** 1.1  
**% Volatiles:** NOT AVAILABLE  
**Flammability:** FLAMMABLE  
**Flash Point:** 40 C (cc)  
**Upper Explosion Limit:** 8 %

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES cont.

Lower Explosion Limit: 0.6 %  
Autoignition Temperature: 250 C

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity** Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites, peroxides), acids (eg. sulphuric acid), strong alkalis (eg. hydroxides), heat and ignition sources.

**Decomposition Products** May evolve irritating and toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Health Hazard Summary** Toxic - irritant. This product has the potential to cause acute and chronic adverse health effects with over exposure. Avoid eye or skin contact and vapour/mist inhalation. Chronic exposure may result in liver, kidney and CNS damage.

**Eye** Irritant. Contact may result in lacrimation, irritation, pain, redness and conjunctivitis. Prolonged contact - corneal burns and possible permanent damage.

**Inhalation** Irritant - toxic. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, headache, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting. At high levels; dizziness, breathing difficulties, pulmonary oedema and unconsciousness. Chronic exposure may cause liver, kidney and CNS damage.

**Skin** Irritant. Prolonged contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

**Ingestion** Toxic. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dizziness, fatigue and diarrhoea. Large doses may cause kidney and liver damage, unconsciousness and convulsions. Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

**Toxicity Data** PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE (108-65-6)  
LD50 (Skin) : > 5000 mg/kg (rabbit)  
LD50 (Ingestion) : 8532 mg/kg (rat)

XYLENE (1330-20-7)  
LD50 (Skin) : >1700 mg/kg (rabbit)  
LD50 (Ingestion) : 4300 mg/kg (rat)  
Carcinogenicity : Unclassifiable carcinogenicity in humans (IARC Group 3)

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (107-98-2)  
LC50 (Inhalation) : 10000 ppm/5 hours (rat)  
LD50 (Skin) : 13000 mg/kg (rabbit)  
LD50 (Ingestion) : 5000 mg/kg (dog)

2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL (124-68-5)  
LD50 (Ingestion) : 2150 mg/kg (mouse)

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Environment** If aromatic hydrocarbons are released to soil, they will evaporate from near-surface soil & leach to groundwater. Biodegradation occurs in soil & groundwater but may be slow, especially at high concentrations, which can be toxic to microorganisms. Will exist largely as vapour in air. Half life in atmosphere depends on particular hydrocarbon (eg 1-2 days (xylene); 3 hrs-1 day (toluene)). Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste Disposal** Wearing the protective equipment outlined, ensure all ignition sources are extinguished. For small quantities, absorb on paper, sand or similar and evaporate under a fume cupboard or open area. For large volumes, atomise into incinerator (mixing with more flammable solvent if required) or recycle by gravimetric separation, distilling & reusing. Contact the manufacturer for additional information if required.

**Legislation** Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Transport** Class 3 Flammable liquid. Do not transport with chemicals of class; 1 (Explosives), 2.1/ 2.3 (Flammable/ Toxic gases), 4.2 (Spontaneously combustibles), 5.1 (Oxidising agents), 5.2 (Organic peroxides), 6 (Toxics), 7 (Radioactives) and foodstuffs.

**UN Number** 1263

**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)

**DG Class** 3

**Subsidiary** None Allocated

**Risk(s)**

**Packing Group** III

**Hazchem Code** 3[Y]

### IMDG

**UN Number** 1263

**DG Class** 3

**Subsidiary** None Allocated

**Risk(s)**

**Packing Group** III

### IATA

**UN Number** 1263

**DG Class** 3

**Subsidiary** None Allocated

**Risk(s)**

**Packing Group** III

**Inhalation** None Allocated

**Packing Group**

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**AICS** All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

**Poison Schedule** A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Additional Information** WELDING - SANDING - CUTTING DRIED OR CURED PRODUCT: If sanding, cutting or welding dried or cured product, adverse health effects may be avoided by the use of appropriate engineering controls and/or personal protective equipment. If welding, wear a Class P2 (Metal fume) respirator and depending on the nature of the surface being welded, additional protection (eg. for organic vapours/acid gas) may also be required. A Class P1 (Particulate) respirator is recommended if dust is generated.

WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

COLOUR RATING SYSTEM: Chem Alert reports are assigned a colour rating of Green, Amber or Red for the purpose of providing users with a quick and easy means of determining the hazardous nature of a product. Safe handling recommendations are provided in all Chem Alert reports so as to clearly identify how users can control the hazards and thereby reduce the risk (or likelihood) of adverse effects. As a general guideline a Green colour rating indicates a low hazard, an Amber colour rating indicates a moderate hazard and a Red colour rating indicates a high hazard.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

### HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

### ABBREVIATIONS:

mg/m<sup>3</sup> - Milligrams per cubic metre

ppm - Parts Per Million

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

CNS - Central Nervous System

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration - this value will relate to a scale of 0 - 14, where 0 is highly acidic and 14 is highly alkaline.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION cont.

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.  
M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.  
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

**Report Reviewed** 25th January 2006

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**Report Status** Chem Alert reports are compiled as an independent source of information by RMT's scientific department. The information is based on the latest chemical and toxicological research, and in compliance with relevant standards, guidance notes and legislation (where applicable). The Chem Alert report is not intended as a replacement to the manufacturer's original MSDS that is provided to Chem Alert subscribers for convenience. In many instances, Chem Alert reports are compiled on behalf of manufacturers, in which case they serve as the "Manufacturer's MSDS" and are clearly identified as such on the relevant reports.

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