Material Safety Data Sheet

Infosafe No™ LQ1VJ Issue Date : December 2012 ISSUED by PPGAUST

Product Name **Startline Ultra Body Filler**

Classified as hazardous

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name Startline Ultra Body Filler

Product Code STA.00010

Company Name PPG INDUSTRIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 82 055 500 939)

Address McNaughton Road Clayton
Victoria 3168 Australia

Emergency Tel. 1800 033111 (24hr)

Telephone/Fax Number Tel: (03) 9263 6000
Fax: (03) 9263 6970

Recommended Use Polyester repair paste.

Other Information This MSDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Since PPG Industries Australia Pty Limited cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace.
If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.
Our responsibility for product as sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available upon request.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification Classified as hazardous
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia (NOHSC).
Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Risk Phrase(s) Classified as hazardous
R10 Flammable.
R20 Harmful by inhalation.
R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.

Safety Phrase(s) S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S23(2) Do not breathe vapour.
S23(3) Do not breathe spray.
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
	Styrene	100-42-5	10-30 %		
	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance		

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation Remove the source of contamination or move the victim to fresh air. Ensure airways are clear. Keep at rest. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth and lips thoroughly with water. Seek medical attention.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

Eye If in eyes wash out immediately with water. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed off completely. Seek medical

	attention.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash and normal washroom facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.
Other Information	For advice, contact the Poisons Information Centre (Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Extinguish fire with foam, dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide.
Hazards from Combustion Products	Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Specific Hazards	Flammable liquid. Vapours are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas; they may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Precautions should be taken to eliminate the build up of explosive mixtures. Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures. If polymerisation occurs in a closed container, violent rupture may result.
Precautions in connection with Fire	Fire-fighters should wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water authorities and EPA in accordance with local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling	Wear appropriate protective equipment to prevent inhalation, skin and eye contact. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Work from suitable, labelled, fire-resistant containers. Keep containers closed when not in use. Flameproof equipment is necessary in area where the product is being used. Earth (ground) containers and lines during transfer of the product.
Conditions for Safe Storage	Store in the shade, in a well-ventilated area preferably below 30°C and well away from sources of ignition. This product should be stored away from foodstuffs, strong oxidising agents and other incompatible materials. Refer to AS1940 for information on handling and storage of flammable liquids. Handle and store in accordance with applicable local and national regulations for flammable liquids. The product has a limited storage life due to inhibitor depletion and should be used within the shelf life specified by the manufacturer. Rapid polymerisation resulting in violent rupture of closed containers and possible fire from flammable vapours may be initiated by high temperatures or certain contaminants. Oxidising agents (e.g. organic peroxides), strong acids (e.g. sulphuric acid), ferrous salts present in rust, and some metal halides promote polymerisation. Alkalis reduce the inhibitor concentration and increase the risk of spontaneous polymerisation. Contamination of the product with these substances should be avoided. Exposure to UV radiation (including from light fittings), can initiate slow polymerisation that may continue in a sealed container.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards	No exposure standards have been established for this material by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia. However, the available exposure limits on the ingredients are given below.

National Occupational Health And Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia Exposure Standards:

Substance	TWA		STEL		Notices
	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	
Styrene	50	213	100	426	-

As published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia and the New Zealand Occupational Safety and Health Service (OSH):
TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.
STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Engineering Controls Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain the concentration of contaminants below exposure limits. Use a ventilation system that is compatible with flammable materials. Normally, a local exhaust system, drawing the vapours/mist away from the workers' breathing zone, is required.

Respiratory Protection If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable organic vapour filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye Protection Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles should be worn. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection Wear laminated film or other suitable gloves conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves. Also, consult glove suppliers to determine appropriate glove type for a given application and, if necessary, test gloves before use.

Body Protection Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Paste
Odour	Aromatic odour
Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available
Solubility in Water	Insoluble
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in most organic solvents
Specific Gravity	1.50
pH Value	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	0.6 kPa at 20°C (for Styrene)
Vapour Density (Air=1)	3.6 (air=1) (for Styrene)
Evaporation Rate	0.49 (n-butyl acetate=1) (for Styrene)
Viscosity	Not available
Volatile Component	VOC: 300 g/L
Flash Point	32°C TCC (for styrene)
Flammability	Flammable liquid
Auto-Ignition Temperature	490°C

Flammable Limits - Lower	1.1% (styrene)
Flammable Limits - Upper	6.1% (styrene)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.
Conditions to Avoid	Ignition sources, contamination and prolonged storage at elevated temperatures (above 38°C).
Incompatible Materials	Oxidising agents, especially organic peroxides which catalyse rapid polymerisation of styrene monomer. Alkylation catalysts and strong acids, halogens and hydrogen halides. Contact with copper and copper alloys.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Reactions	May undergo hazardous polymerisation in closed containers at elevated temperatures and in the presence of initiating contaminants.
Hazardous Polymerization	May occur if contaminated, or at elevated temperatures.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information	Not available
Inhalation	Harmful by inhalation. Vapour can cause severe irritation to the respiratory tract. Styrene at 400 ppm is irritating to all parts of the respiratory tract. Styrene possesses narcotic-like properties; excessive exposure may result in headache, dizziness, incoordination, fatigue, nausea, loss of appetite and loss of consciousness.
Ingestion	Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.
Skin	Will cause irritation in contact with skin. Prolonged contact with skin may cause blistering, and repeated contact may have a defatting effect causing dryness and cracking.
Eye	Irritating to eyes. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, redness and possible conjunctivitis.
Chronic Effects	Continued exposures to levels near 400 ppm can cause respiratory tract irritation; prolonged inhalation of vapours can cause respiratory tract obstruction. Peripheral neuropathy is possible upon long-term exposure to styrene. CNS depression is possible upon long-term exposure to styrene.
Carcinogenicity	Styrene is classified as 'possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)' by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Not available
Persistence / Degradability	Not available
Mobility	The substance is insoluble in water.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not available
Environ. Protection	Do not allow product to enter drains, waterways or sewers.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations	The spilled or waste material must be disposed of in accordance with relevant local, state and federal regulations. Uncleaned packaging must be disposed of in the same manner as the material. Empty containers may retain vapour and product residue and therefore present health, fire and explosion hazards.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information	This material is Dangerous Goods Class 3 - Flammable Liquid according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th

edition)
Class 3 - Flammable Liquids are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:
- Class 1, Explosives
- Division 2.1, Flammable Gases, (Division 2.1 and Class 3 are incompatible in transport if both are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500 L.)
- Division 2.3, Toxic Gases
- Division 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Division 5.1 Oxidising substances and Division 5.2, Organic Peroxides
- Class 6 Toxic or Infectious Substances (where the flammable liquid is nitromethane)
- Class 7 Radioactive Substances.

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.
UN-No: 3269
Proper Shipping Name: POLYESTER RESIN KIT
Class: 3
Packaging Group: III
EMS No.: F-E, S-E
Special provisions: 163

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.
UN-No: 3269
Proper Shipping Name: POLYESTER RESIN KIT
Class: 3
Packaging Group: III
Label: Flammable Liquid
Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 353
Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 634

U.N. Number	3269
Proper Shipping Name	POLYESTER RESIN KIT
DG Class	3
Packaging Method	3.8.3
Packing Group	III
IERG Number	15
IMDG Marine Pollutant (MP)	No

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information	Classified as hazardous Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC). Classified as a Scheduled Poison S5 according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).
Poisons Schedule	S5
Hazard Category	Harmful,Irritant
AICS (Australia)	All components of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) or exempted.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of MSDS	SDS Amendment: March 2013 1. Identification of the Material and Supplier MSDS Created: December 2012

...End Of MSDS...

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