

Safety Data Sheet

ISSUE DATE: 18/07/18

PEN EZE

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1. Identification

GHS Product identifier	Pen Eze
Company Name	Blue Lion Supplies Pty. Ltd.
Address	Fact. 3, 29 Barry Street, Bayswater, VICTORIA 3153
Telephone	(03) 9720 1577
Fax Number	(03) 9720 1799
Contact	Jim Gillman
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Rust preventative, stainless steel oil. Pen Eze provides superior corrosion resistance, water displacement, excellent lubrication and penetration. Suitable for protecting ferrous and non-ferrous metal surfaces and as a release agent for concrete forms. Use undiluted. Mix thoroughly before use. Apply by spraying, dipping or brushing. Drying time approx. 1-2 hours. Coating can be removed using a safety solvent or emulsifiable solvent degreaser.
Other Names	None
Other Information	Emergency contact: Mobile: 0412 646 246

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Flammable liquids Category 3 Carcinogenicity Category 1B Germ cell Mutagenicity Category 1B Aspiration toxicity Category 1
Signal Word (s)	DANGER
Hazard Statement(s)	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer.
Risk phrases	R45 : May cause cancer. R46 : May cause heritable genetic damage. R65 : Harmful : may cause lung damage if swallowed.
Pictogram (s)	



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

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P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response	<p>P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P321: Specific treatment (see details on this label). P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P391: Collect spillage. P370: In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction.</p>
Storage	<p>P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up. P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.</p>
Disposal	<p>P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.</p>

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Hazardous ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS no.</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Hazard symbol</u>	<u>Risk phrase</u>
Hydrocarbon solvent (Stoddard)	8052-41-3	70 – 80%	T	R45, R46, R65

4. First-aid measures

Ingestion:	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Transport to nearest medical facility immediately for additional treatment; bring this data sheet. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (37° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. Give nothing by mouth.
Skin:	Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician. Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persists, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Most Important Symptoms /Effects, Acute & Delayed	If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

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Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. Introduction of hydrocarbon solvents into the lungs, as in aspiration of vomitus, may produce chemical pneumonia and contraindicate use of gastric lavage. Depending on the quantities ingested and the patient reaction and symptom, lavage may be indicated. Use endotracheal intubation. Exercise caution. Consult Poisons Information Centre
Other Information	For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26 and New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water in a jet.

Protective Equipment & Precautions for Fire Fighters

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Additional Advice

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

6. Accidental release measures

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe the relevant local and international regulations. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Personal Precautions

Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not operate electrical equipment.

Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Environmental Precautions Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Evacuate all personnel in vicinity of leak. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Wear full personal protective equipment outlined in section 8. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Methods and Material for Containment and Clean Up

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Shovel into a suitable clearly marked container for disposal or reclamation in accordance with local regulations.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. When using do not eat or drink. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Earth all equipment. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

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Conditions for safe storage Keep out of reach of children. Store tightly closed metal container in a cool dry area at temperatures between 5 – 40°C away from open flame, heat, sparks, any source of ignition, strong oxidisers and strong acids. A dangerous good under Transportation of Dangerous Goods Code. Ensure containers are correctly labeled and securely sealed and stowed.

Incompatible products Acids and strong oxidizing agents

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

<u>Name</u>	<u>STEL</u>		<u>TWA</u>		<u>Footnote</u>
	<u>mg/m3</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>mg/m3</u>	<u>ppm</u>	
Stoddard solvent			790		

Other exposure Information

The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Appropriate engineering Controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods

Personal Protective Equipment

Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.

Respiratory Protection

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-face piece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required; institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye Protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand Protection

Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.

Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Recommendation: Nitrile rubber gloves.

Footwear

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection

Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hygiene Measures

Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance and Odour	Low viscosity tan coloured liquid with solvent odour
Boiling Point/ Melting Point (°C)	Approx. 145 - 200
% Volatile by volume	80
Specific Gravity	0.89g/cm ³
pH (concentrate)	Not applicable
Solubility in water	Insoluble
Other Data	None
Flash Point (°C)	> 37°C

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10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal storage conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, open flame and sparks.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidising agents and strong acids.
Hazardous Decomposition products	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. If this product is combusted or involved in oxidative degradation hazardous combustion products may include a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke), carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

HEALTH EFFECTS

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms that may arise if the product is mishandled are:

ACUTE EFFECTS

Swallowed	Swallowing can result in irritating mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Headaches, nausea, cramps, vomiting and diarrhea possible. Swallowing of harmful amounts may lead to mild central nervous system depression.
Eye	In the concentrated form is an irritant to eyes and mucous membranes. Inflammation of the eye tissue is characterised by redness, watering and/or itching. Repeated or prolonged eye exposure may produce chronic inflammation or eye tissue damage.
Skin	Skin contact may produce irritation. If repeated or prolonged this may produce mild central nervous system depression, characterized by headache and nausea. Skin which is defatted by repeated exposure to hydrocarbon solvents is more susceptible to irritation, infection and dermatitis.
Inhaled	May produce eye, nose and throat irritation. Inhalation of harmful amounts of vapour may produce mild central nervous system depression, characterized by dizziness headache and nausea. Existing respiratory disorders or skin diseases may be aggravated by exposure.

CHRONIC EFFECTS

No information available for product.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	No data available.
Mobility	Floats on water. Contains volatile constituents. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.
Persistence/degradability	No data available.
Bioaccumulative Potential	No data available.
Other Adverse Effects	Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

13. Disposal considerations

Material Disposal	Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
Container Disposal	Send to drum recycler or metal reclaimer. Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container. Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

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Local Legislation

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

14. Transport information

U.N. Number 1993
UN proper shipping name Flammable liquid, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class(es) 3 Flammable liquid
Hazchem Code 3Y
Packing Group III



15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Poisons Schedule S6

16. Other Information

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS 18/07/18

References

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.
'Labeling of Hazardous Workplace Chemicals, Code of Practice' Safe Work Australia.
Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)]'.
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labeling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.

THIS MSDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS MSDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS.