

8EG

EVER GOLD 3.3L BODY FILLER



8EG180

E/GOLD 3.3L BODY FILLER(180)

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product (material) name	EVERGOLD	Recommended use	Body filler.
Other names	100110.		
Supplier	Fibre Glass-Evercoat a division of Illinois Tool Works Inc. 6600 Cornell Road Cincinnati, Ohio USA Ph: 513 489 7600	Importer / Distributor	GPI Automotive Products Pty Ltd 275 Wellington Road Mulgrave VIC 3170 Australia Ph: (03) 8541 7500
Manufacturer	Fibre Glass-Evercoat	Emergency	Victorian Poisons Information Centre Ph: 13 11 26 (Australia wide)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE		 DANGEROUS GOODS	
Hazard Classification	Classified as Hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC. Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the ADG Code.		
Risk phrase(s)	R10 Flammable. R20 Harmful by inhalation. R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.	Safety phrase(s)	S2 Keep out of reach of children. S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION

Chemical identity	CAS Number	Proportion
POLYESTER RESIN (non hazardous)	Proprietary	10-<30%
TALC	14807-96-6	10-<30%
STYRENE	100-42-5	10-<30%
CALCIUM CARBONATE	1317-65-3	10-<30%
MAGNESITE	546-93-0	<10%
GLASS ENAMEL	65997-17-3	<10%
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	<10%
QUARTZ (crystalline silica)	14808-60-7	<10%

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact	Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.	Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.
Inhalation	If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel.	Ingestion	Consult a physician or poison information centre immediately. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	Regular foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.	Hazards from combustion products	May form: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, styrene oxide and various hydrocarbons. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point.
Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment	Water may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool until fire is out. Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (NIOSH-approved with a full facepiece) operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment.	HAZCHEM code	3Y

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures	Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Ventilate the area. Wear proper protective equipment (Section 8). Avoid breathing vapours.	Methods and materials for containment and clean up procedures	Collect with an inert absorbent and dispose of properly.
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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE


Precautions for safe handling	All hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe sanding dust, vapours or spray mist. Do not take internally. Close container after each use. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.	Conditions for safe storage	Store material in a cool, well-ventilated area. For maximum product quality, avoid prolonged storage at temperatures above 25°C (75°F). Do not use or store near heat, sparks or open flame. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
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SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards

Chemical Name	Synonym	CAS #	TWA (ppm)	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m ³)	Carcinogen Category	Notices
CALCIUM CARBONATE	Limestone Marble	471-34-1	-	10	-	-	-	-
QUARTZ	Crystalline silica	14808-60-7	-	5	-	-	-	Sen
MAGNESITE	-	546-93-0	-	10	-	-	-	-
FIBREGLASS STRANDS	-	65997-17-3	-	5	-	10	-	-
STYRENE	Phenylethylene Vinyl benzene	100-42-5	50	213	100	426	-	-
TALC	-	14807-96-6	-	2.5	-	-	-	-
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	-	13463-67-7	-	10	-	-	-	-

Biological limit values	No biological limits allocated.	Engineering Controls	Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below acceptable limits. Explosion-proof ventilation system is acceptable.
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Personal protective equipment 	Eye/face protection	Chemical splash goggles.
	Skin protection	Protective gloves and proper clothing should be worn to prevent skin contact. Gloves should be made of neoprene or natural rubber. To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.
	Respiratory protection	Use an approved respirator designed to remove particulate matter and organic solvent vapours.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Yellow liquidy paste.	Odour	Sharp, aromatic odour.
pH	N/A	Vapour pressure	5.0 mmHg @ 20°C (68°F) [styrene]
Vapour density	Heavier than air.	Boiling point / range	145°C (293°F)
Melting point	-30.6°C (-23.1°F) [styrene]	Solubility	Insoluble in water.
Specific Gravity or density	1.0 t/m ³ (8.7 lbs/gal)	Evaporation rate	Slower than ethyl ether.
Percent volatile	15-20%	Octanol / water partition coefficient	Unknown.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	Stable under normal handling conditions.	Conditions to avoid	Incompatible Materials.
Incompatible materials	Avoid contact in uncontrolled conditions with: peroxides, strong acids, strong oxidising agents and polymerisation catalysts.	Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, styrene oxide and various hydrocarbons.
Hazardous reactions	Product may undergo hazardous polymerisation if exposed to extreme heat.		

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health effects from likely routes of exposure			
Eye contact	Contact with liquid or vapour may result in irritation, redness, tearing, and blurred vision.	Skin contact	May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, and skin burns.
Inhalation	Excessive inhalation of vapours may cause nasal and respiratory irritation, acute nervous system depression, fatigue, weakness, nausea, headache, and dizziness. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (see Section 8).	Ingestion	Swallowing this material may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting. Aspiration of this material into the lungs due to vomiting may produce chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Acute Toxicity Data

Chemical Name	CAS #	LD ₅₀ Oral - Rat	LC ₅₀ Inhalation - Rat
STYRENE	100-42-5	5000 mg/kg	24 g/m ³ /4hr
CALCIUM CARBONATE	1317-65-3	6450 mg/kg	-

Chronic effects of overexposure

Styrene	Excessive overexposure to styrene has been found to cause the following effects in humans and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs; central nervous system effects, effects on hearing, mild effects on colour vision and respiratory tract damage.
Crystalline silica	Crystalline silica is considered to be hazardous by inhalation, and is a potential human carcinogen (IARC Group 1). The risk depends on the duration and level of exposure to dust from sanding surfaces or mist from spray applications. Crystalline silica may also produce silicosis, which is a non-cancerous lung disease.

Cancer information

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified styrene as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans). This classification is not based on evidence that styrene may be carcinogenic, but rather on a revised definition for Group 2B, and consideration of new data on styrene oxide (Group 2A).

Titanium dioxide is listed by the IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). This listing is based on inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals. This material may contain trace amounts of chemicals considered to be carcinogenic (1,3-Butadiene – IARC Group 2A).

This product contains the following chemical(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer: Styrene oxide, 1,3-butadiene, crystalline silica, titanium dioxide.

Other health effects

NOTICE: Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain damage and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Styrene is toxic to aquatic organisms and should not be released to sewage, draining systems or any body of water exceeding concentrations of approved limits under applicable regulations and permits.
Persistence and degradability	Styrene is readily biodegradable in aerobic conditions. The other components of this product are not biodegradable. However, they are practically non-toxic to aquatic species or in soils and may be safely disposed of in landfills.
Bioaccumulative potential	None of the components of this product are expected to bioaccumulate.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Disposal methods	Disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, State and Local regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Characterisation and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the generator.	Special precautions for landfill or incineration	N/A
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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	1133	UN proper shipping name	Polyester resin kit.
Class and Subsidiary risk	3	Packing group	III
Special precautions for user	None available.	HAZCHEM code	3Y

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

SUSDP Poisons Schedule Number	S5	AICS (Australia)	To the best of the manufacturer's knowledge all components of this product are listed in the AICS.
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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of the MSDS	Last revision: 12/09/2012 By: Assistant Stock Controller
Key/Legend	ADG Code Australian Dangerous Goods Code AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances °C degrees Celsius CAS Chemical Abstracts Service °F degrees Fahrenheit g/m³/4hr grams per cubic metre every four hours IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer lbs/gal pounds per gallon LC₅₀ lethal concentration for 50% of model organisms (specified) LD₅₀ lethal dose for 50% of model organisms (specified) mg/kg milligrams per kilogram mg/m³ milligrams per cubic metre mmHg millimetres of mercury NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission ppm parts per million Sen sensitizer t/m3 metric ton per cubic metre
Literature references	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, <i>National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets, 2nd Edition</i> [NOHSC:2011(2003)], AusInfo, Canberra, 2003. National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, <i>Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances</i> [NOHSC:1008(1999)], AusInfo, Canberra, 1999. National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, 'Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995)]', in <i>Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment: Guidance Note and National Exposure Standards</i> , AusInfo, Canberra 1995. National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, <i>Guidelines for Health Surveillance</i> [NOHSC:7039(1995)], AusInfo, Canberra, 1995.
Sources for data	Fibre Glass-Evercoat website www.evercoat.com GPI Group website www.gpi.com.au