

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## PENETROL ALUMINIUM

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October 2002

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE:

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO CRITERIA OF WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA

COMPANY DETAILS: The Flood Company Australia P/L  
ACN 92 003 024 600  
4 Nelson Avenue Padstow NSW 2211  
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### PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Penetrol Aluminium  
Other Names: None  
Manufacturer's Product Code: 9 314177 1800XX (XX is package size)  
UN Number: 1263  
Dangerous Goods Class: 2.2  
Hazchem Code: Unknown  
Poisons Schedule: Unknown  
Use: Aluminium paint

### Physical Description/Properties

Appearance: Silver liquid, mild solvent odour  
Boiling Range: 149°-260°C  
Flashpoint: >63°C  
Solubility in Water: Insoluble

### Other Properties

Evaporation Rate: Slower than Ether  
Vapour Density: >1  
Volatile Volume: 70 %  
Weight/Litre: 4.1 kg/4 litres  
Reactivity: Stable  
Viscosity: >7 mm<sup>2</sup>/s at 40°C  
Hazardous Polymerisation: Will not occur  
Explosion Limits: 0.6 – 0.8 Vol %  
Auto Ignition Temperature: >200°C

### Hazardous Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Proportion
Petroleum Distillates	64742-47-8	< 43%
Aluminium Flake	7429-90-5	<15%

## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

### Health Effects

Primary Route(s) of Entry:    ✓ Inhalation

- Skin:                    Dryness, irritation, dermatitis from excessive, prolonged, or repeated contact.
- Eye:                    Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, and blurred vision.
- Swallowing:        Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. Aspiration of material into lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.
- Inhalation:        Prolonged or repeated contact can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, and even asphyxiation.

### First Aid

- Skin:                    Wash promptly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Discard oil soaked leather goods.
- Eye:                    Flush immediately with large amounts of clean cool water for at least 15 minutes and call a physician.
- Swallowing:        Do not induce vomiting due to danger of aspirating oil into lungs. Keep person warm, quiet and seek medical attention. Aspiration of material into lungs due to vomiting can cause pneumonitis which can be fatal. If breathing is affected, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.
- Inhaled:            Remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

### Advise to Doctor

Aspiration of liquid petroleum products into lungs may cause severe pneumonitis (oil pneumonia). Vomiting should not be induced

## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

### Respiratory Protection

If TLV of the product or any component is exceeded, an approved, air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

### Ventilation

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV's.

### Protective Gloves

Wear resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber.

### Eye Protection

Goggles with side shields when spraying or where splashing is likely.

### Other Protective Clothing

To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

### Hygienic Practices

Wash hands with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.  
Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

## SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

### Storage

Prevent contact with flames or hot surfaces. Do not store near heat. Keep containers closed when not in use. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Avoid breathing concentrated vapours. Store only in well-ventilated areas. Store out of sun and away from heat.

### Spills and Leakage

Remove all sources of vapour ignitions. Ventilate area. Stop spill at source.

Small Spill: Remove liquid by oil-absorbing materials.

Large Spill: Exclude persons not wearing protective equipment, dyke area of spill and pump liquid into salvage tank.

### Waste Disposal Method

Dispose of in accordance with applicable pollution control regulations. Promptly incinerate wetted, combustible, oil absorbing materials. Do not incinerate closed containers.

### Fire Hazard

Exposure of closed containers to heat can cause disruptive pressure. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by heat, pilot lights, other flames, and ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Do not flush into public sewer system.

### Extinguishing Media

Foam ✓      CO2 ✓      Dry Chemical ✓      Water Fog ✓

### Fire fighting Procedures

Water may be ineffective as extinguishing medium but may be used to cool closed containers exposed to heat. Respiratory protection should be self-contained

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