SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>2PACK THINNER SLOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>2PTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper shipping name</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>identification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses

Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>HiChem Paint Technologies Pty Ltd</th>
<th>Rust-Oleum Australia</th>
<th>Chemcare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>73 Hallam South Road Hallam Victoria 3803 Australia</td>
<td>Unit 12, 4 Southbridge St, Eastern Creek NSW 2766 Australia</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 3 9796 3400</td>
<td>+61 2 8808 0600</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 3 9796 4500</td>
<td>+61 2 9680 0111</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@hichem.com.au">info@hichem.com.au</a></td>
<td><a href="mailto:sales@rustoleum.com.au">sales@rustoleum.com.au</a></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registered company name

( Distributor ) Haydn Brush Company Ltd

| Address                 | 2 Link Drive, Rolleston Christchurch 7675 New Zealand |
| Telephone               | +64 347 7770                                  |
| Fax                     | +64 347 7789                                  |
| Website                 | www.haydn.co.nz                              |
| Email                   | mail@haydn.co.nz                             |

Emergency telephone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association / Organisation</th>
<th>HiChem Paint Technologies</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>1800 039 008</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association / Organisation</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Alternative Number 1</th>
<th>Alternative Number 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800 039 008</td>
<td>1800 039 008</td>
<td>+612 9186 1132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

**Poisons Schedule**  
S5

**Classification**
- Flammable Liquid Category 2
- Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4
- Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4
- Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
- Eye Irritation Category 2A
- Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
- Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects)
- Aspiration Hazard Category 1
- Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
- Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

**Legend:**  
1. Classified by Chemwatch  
2. Classification drawn from HSIS  

### Label elements

**GHS label elements**

**SIGNAL WORD** DANGER

### Hazard statement(s)

- **H225** Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- **H312** Harmful in contact with skin.
- **H332** Harmful if inhaled.
- **H315** Causes skin irritation.
- **H319** Causes serious eye irritation.
- **H335** May cause respiratory irritation.
- **H336** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- **H304** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- **H411** Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- **AUH066** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

- **P210** Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- **P271** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- **P240** Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- **P241** Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
- **P242** Use only non-sparking tools.
- **P243** Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- **P261** Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
- **P273** Avoid release to the environment.
- **P280** Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

- **P301+P310** IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- **P331** Do NOT induce vomiting.
- **P362** Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- **P363** Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- **P370+P378** In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
- **P305+P351+P338** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- **P312** Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- **P337+P313** If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- **P391** Collect spillage.
- **P305+P352** IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- **P303+P361+P353** IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- **P304+P340** IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- **P332+P313** If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

- **P403+P235** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123-86-4</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>xylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64742-94-5</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64742-88-7</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Inhalation
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Ingestion
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Check for signs of shock.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient’s head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
- Give activated charcoal.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Diazepam should be used to assist ventilation in unconscious patients.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hyperventilation with signs of hypervolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

Treat symptomatically.

for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Do NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hyperventilation with signs of hypervolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and...
SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| Fire Incompatibility | Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Fire/Explosion Hazard
- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

HAZCHEM: 3YE

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
See section 8

Environmental precautions
See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in aflammable waste container.

Major Spills
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to dispense/absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Continued...
Safe handling

- The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Do NOT use compressed air for filling operations.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt (23 deg. C).
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt (23 deg. C).
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C); (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages.
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

Storage incompatibility

- Ester react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.
- Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products.
- Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions.
- Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides.
- Esters may be incompatible with aliphatic amines and nitrates.
- Avoid strong acids, bases.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INGREDIENT DATA</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>n-Butyl acetate</td>
<td>713 mg/m³ / 150 ppm</td>
<td>950 mg/m³ / 200 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
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<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)</td>
<td>350 mg/m³ / 80 ppm</td>
<td>655 mg/m³ / 150 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic</td>
<td>White spirits</td>
<td>790 mg/m³</td>
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<td>Not Available</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>EMERGENCY LIMITS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>Butyl acetate, n-</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic</td>
<td>Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic; (Mineral spirits, naphtha)</td>
<td>0.32 mg/m³</td>
<td>3.5 mg/m³</td>
<td>21 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exposure controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:
- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying “escape” velocities which, in turn, determine the “capture velocities” of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant:</th>
<th>Air Speed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air),</td>
<td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyor transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td>
<td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td>
<td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower end of the range</th>
<th>Upper end of the range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td>
<td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td>
<td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td>
<td>3: High production, heavy use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td>
<td>4: Small hood-local control only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adhesion for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
- See Hand protection below.

Skin protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- For esters:
  - Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polyisoprene-containing materials.
- The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
- The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
- Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
  - Frequency and duration of contact,
  - Chemical resistance of glove material,
2PACK THINNER SLOW

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index". The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: 2PACK THINNER SLOW

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will depend on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers’ technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index". The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL/NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYDROPHON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAT+NEOP+NITRILE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL+NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE:NATURAL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE+PVC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE/EVAL/PE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVDC:PE/PVC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEFLON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON: BUTYL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CPI: Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory, may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. * Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A/P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 5 x ES</td>
<td>A-AUS / Class 1 P2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 25 x ES</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>A-3 P2</td>
<td>A-PAPR-2 P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-3 P2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+ x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A: Organic vapours, B: Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G: Agricultural chemicals, K: Ammonia(NH3), M: Methyl bromide, AX: Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Highly flammable liquid; not miscible with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>pH as a solution (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC g/L</td>
<td>905.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity**

- See section 7

**Chemical stability**

- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

- See section 7

**Conditions to avoid**

- See section 7

**Incompatible materials**

- See section 7

**Hazardous decomposition products**

- See section 5

### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Information on toxicological effects**

**Inhaled**

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body’s response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur. Prolonged exposure may cause headache, nausea and ultimately loss of consciousness. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

**Ingestion**

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Not a likely route of entry into the body in commercial or industrial environments. The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and be harmful or toxic if swallowed.

**Skin Contact**

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
### Acute Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>LD50 &gt;19650 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>LD50 &gt;1700 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>LD50 &gt;2000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>LC50 &gt;0.59 mg/L/4hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>LC50 &gt;390 ppm/4hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>LC50 &gt;2000 ppm/4hr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chronic Toxicity

#### Eye
- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

### Skin

#### Toluene
- The major target organs for the subchronic/chronic toxicity of toluene are the nervous system, liver, and kidney.
- Depressed immune response has been reported in male mice given doses of 105 mg/kg/day for 28 days.

### Reproductive Effects

#### Toluene
- Reproductive effects include reproductive impairment in rats.

### Carcinogenicity

#### Toluene
- The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
- In human studies, no consistent evidence of an association between occupational exposure and an increased risk of cancer has been reported.
- Epidemiological studies have not provided evidence of increased cancer risk in humans exposed to toluene.

### Toxic Effects

#### Toluene
- Toxic effects include severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses, can act as a narcotic. The ingestion of about 60 mL resulted in fatal nervous system depression within 30 minutes in one reported case.

### Sensitivity

#### Toluene
- Sensitivity to toluene may be expected with pain.
- There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation.
13 weeks, induced prostration, hypoactivity, ataxia, piloerection, lachrymation, excessive salivation, and body tremors at doses 2500 mg/kg. Liver, kidney, and heart weights were also increased at this dose and histopathologic lesions were seen in the liver, kidneys, brain and urinary bladder. The no-observed-adverse effect level (NOAEL) for the study was 312 mg/kg (223 mg/kg/day) and the lowest-observed-adverse effect level (LOAEL) for the study was 625 mg/kg (446 mg/kg/day).

Developmental/Reproductive Toxicity

Exposures to high levels of toluene can result in adverse effects in the developing human foetus. Several studies have indicated that high levels of toluene can also adversely affect the developing offspring in laboratory animals.

Humans - Variable growth, microcephaly, CNS dysfunction, attentional deficits, minor craniofacial and limb abnormalities, and developmental delay were seen in three children exposed to toluene in utero as a result of maternal solvent abuse before and during pregnancy

Animals - Sternbral alterations, extra ribs, and missing tails were reported following treatment of rats with 1500 mg/m3 toluene 24 hours/day during days 9-14 of gestation. Two of the dams died during the exposure. Another group of rats received 1000 mg/m3 6 hours/day during days 1-21 of gestation. No maternal deaths or toxicity occurred, however, minor skeletal retardation was present in the exposed litters. CFLP Mice were exposed to 500 or 1500 mg/m3 toluene continuously during days 6-13 of pregnancy. All dams died at the high dose during the first 24 hours of exposure, however none died at 500 mg/m3. Decreased foetal weight was reported, but there were no differences in the incidences of skeletal malformations or anomalies between the treated and control offspring.

Absorption - Studies in humans and animals have demonstrated that toluene is readily absorbed via the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract. Absorption through the skin is estimated at about 1% of that absorbed by the lungs when exposed to toluene vapor. Dermal absorption is expected to be higher upon exposure to the liquid, however, exposure is limited by the rapid evaporation of toluene.

Distribution - In studies with mice exposed to radiolabeled toluene by inhalation, high levels of radioactivity were present in body fat, bone marrow, spinal nerves, spinal cord, and brain white matter. Lower levels of radioactivity were present in blood, kidney, and liver. Accumulation of toluene has generally been found in adipose tissue, other tissues with high fat content, and in highly vascularised tissues.

Metabolism - The metabolites of inhaled or ingested toluene include benzyl alcohol resulting from the hydroxylation of the methyl group. Further oxidation results in the formation of benzaldehyde and benzoic acid. The latter is conjugated with glycine to yield hippuric acid or reacted with glucuronic acid to form benzoic acid glucuronide. o-cresol and p-cresol formed by ring hydroxylation are considered minor metabolites.

Excretion - Toluene is primarily (60-70%) excreted through the urine as hippuric acid. The excretion of benzoic glucuronide accounts for 10-20%, and excretion of unchanged toluene through the lungs also accounts for 10-20%. Excretion of hippuric acid is usually complete within 24 hours after exposure.

For petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolise to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents.

Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.

Mutagenicity: There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.

Reproductive Toxicity: Repeated exposure of pregnant rats to high concentrations of toluene (around or exceeding 1000 ppm) can cause developmental effects, such as lower birth weight and developmental neurotoxicity, on the foetus. However, in a two-generation reproductive study in rats exposed to gasoline vapour condensate, no adverse effects on the foetuses were observed.

Human Effects: Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.

Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney. Such abnormal accumulation represents lysosomal overload and leads to chronic renal tubular cell degeneration, accumulation of cell debris, mineralisation of renal medullary tubules and necrosis. A sustained regenerative proliferation occurs in epithelial cells with subsequent neoplastic transformation with continued exposure. The alpha2-microglobulin is produced under the influence of hormonal controls in male rats but not in females and, more importantly, not in humans.

### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>18mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;32mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>1.675mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>18mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>23mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>0.0013404mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;3.4mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>4.6mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### xylene
- **EC50**: 24 Crustacea 0.71 mg/L
- **NOEC**: 73 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.44 mg/L

### solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic
- **EC50**: 48 Crustacea 0.76 mg/L
- **NOEC**: 96 Algae or other aquatic plants <1 mg/L

### solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic
- **EC50**: 48 Crustacea >100 mg/L
- **NOEC**: 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.12 mg/L

### Legend:
- Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data
- 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information
- 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated)
- 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data
- 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data
- 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data
- 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data
- 8. Vendor Data

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

**Do NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)</td>
<td>LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bioaccumulative potential**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>MEDIUM (BCF = 740)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 159)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mobility in soil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 20.86)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods**

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
  - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
  - **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
  - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
  - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
  - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
  - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
  - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Labels Required**
### Marine Pollutant

| HAZCHEM | •3YE |

#### Land transport (ADG)

| UN number | 1263 |
| UN proper 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) |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class 3  
Subrisk: Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions: 163.367  
Limited quantity: 5 L |

#### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| UN number | 1263 |
| UN proper shipping name | Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds) |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class 3  
ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable  
ERG Code 3L |
| Packing group | II |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions: A3 A72 A192  
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364  
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L  
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353  
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L |

#### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| UN number | 1263 |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class 3  
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II |
| Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number: F-E, S-E  
Special provisions: 163.367  
Limited Quantities: 5 L |

#### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

- **N-BUTYL ACETATE** (123-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists
- **XYLENE** (1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC (64742-94-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC (64742-88-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

### National Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>N (xylene; solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic; n-butyl acetate; solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>N (solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**

- Y = All ingredients are on the inventory
- N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

**Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: [www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BC: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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