

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

<b>SUPPLIER:</b>	<b>PLANET PAINTS PTY LTD.</b>
<b>ABN:</b>	64 109 223 298
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	7 Allen Court, Torrington, QLD 4350, Australia.
<b>TELEPHONE:</b>	(07) 4633 3544.
<b>AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:</b>	13 1126 (24 Hours) – Australian National Poisons Centre.
<b>FAX:</b>	(07) 4633 3466.
<b>WEB PAGE:</b>	www.planetpaints.com.au.
<b>Product Name:</b>	<b>Planet Paints V/M/O Thinners.</b>
<b>Proper Shipping Name:</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S.
<b>Product Use:</b>	Solvent for thinning paints.
<b>Manufacturer's Product Code:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Creation Date:</b>	5 August 2021.
<b>Revision Date:</b>	Before 4 August 2026.

## SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This product is **classified** as a HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL in accordance with the WHS, and is **classified** as HAZARDOUS in accordance with the GHS and is **classified** as DANGEROUS GOODS according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

<b>Hazard Classes &amp; Categories:</b>	<b>Hazard Class</b>	<b>Hazard Category</b>
<b>Physical:</b>	Flammable liquids.	Category 2.
<b>Health:</b>	Skin corrosion/irritation.	Category 3.
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation.	Category 1.
	Toxic to Reproduction.	Category 1A.
	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure).	Category 3.
	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure).	Category 2.
	Aspiration hazard.	Category 1.
<b>Environmental:</b>	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
<b>Signal Word:</b>	<b>DANGER.</b>	
<b>Hazard Statements:</b>	<b>Highly flammable liquid and vapour.</b> <b>Causes mild skin irritation.</b> <b>Causes serious eye damage.</b> <b>May damage fertility or the unborn child.</b> <b>May cause respiratory irritation.</b> <b>May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</b> <b>May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.</b> <b>May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</b>	

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## SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONTINUED)

**Precautionary Statements:**

**Prevention:** Obtain special instructions before use.  
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
 Keep container tightly closed.  
 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.  
 Use only non-sparking tools.  
 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
 Do not breathe dust/mist/vapours/spray.  
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
 Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Response:** IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.  
 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.  
 IF exposed or concerned or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.  
 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
 In case of fire: Use alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

**Storage:** Store locked up in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed and cool.

**Disposal:** Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

**General:** If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
 Keep out of reach of children.  
 Read label before use.

**Pictogram:**



Flame



Health hazard



Exclamation mark



Corrosion

**Pictogram Description:**

**Other Hazards which do not result in Classification:**

The product has ototoxic properties due to the presence of Ethanol, Toluene (which can be absorbed through the skin) and Xylenes as components.

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## SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:
Ethanol	64-17-5	30 - < 60% w/w
Acetone	67-64-1	10 - < 50% w/w
Xylene	1330-20-7	< 20% w/w
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	< 15% w/w
n-Propanol	71-23-8	< 15% w/w
n-Propyl Acetate	109-60-4	< 15% w/w
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	< 10% w/w
Toluene	108-88-3	< 10% w/w
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	< 5 % w/w
Diacetone Alcohol	123-42-2	< 5 % w/w
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)	78-93-3	< 5 % w/w
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK)	108-10-1	< 5 % w/w
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	< 5 % w/w
<b>Total</b>		<b>100 % w/w</b>

## SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>General information:</b>	In case of serious or persistent conditions, call a doctor or emergency medical care. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
<b>Scheduled Poisons:</b>	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 13 1126) or a doctor (at once).
<b>First Aid Facilities Required:</b>	Eye wash fountains and a general washing facility should be easily accessible in the immediate work area.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapour or aerosols may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Call a physician immediately.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<b>Eye Contact:</b>	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.
<b>Ingestion (Swallowed):</b>	Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician if exposed or you feel unwell. Clean mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Smallest quantities reaching the lungs through swallowing or subsequent vomiting may result in lung oedema or pneumonia.
<b>Protection of First-aiders:</b>	Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.
<b>Advice to Doctor:</b>	No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.

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### SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Hazards from Combustion Products:</b>	Product is classified as highly flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Most vapours are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). In general fire, upon combustion, this product may emit Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), and other possibly toxic gases and vapours. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled in confined spaces or at high concentration.
<b>Suitable Extinguishing Media:</b>	Use alcohol resistant foam as the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used. Dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) may be used for small fires. Cool containers/ tanks with water spray or regular foam.
<b>Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:</b>	Do not use a solid water stream or high pressure water jet as it may scatter and spread fire.
<b>Precautions for Fire Fighting:</b>	If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. Immediately evacuate the area of unnecessary personnel. Firefighters should wear safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat, goggles, and self-contained breathing equipment. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material which can lead to the container(s) exploding. If safe to do so, remove container(s) from the path of the fire if it can be done without risk. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Dyke for later disposal. Use extinguishing agents for surrounding fire. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.
<b>Hazchem Code:</b>	●3YE.
<b>AERGB:</b>	128.
<b>Flash Point:</b>	< 23°C.
<b>Flammability:</b>	Product is classified as highly flammable liquid and vapour. In general fire, upon combustion, this product may emit Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), and other possibly toxic gases and vapours. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled in confined spaces or at high concentration.

### SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:</b>	
<b>General Information:</b>	Except in case of small spillages, the feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency. If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations. Evacuate non-essential personnel. For personal protection see section 8. Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. Cut off the electric power supply if this operation causes no sparks in the area containing vapours from the product. Stay upwind. In case of large spillages, alert occupants in downwind areas. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Take precautionary measures against static discharges. In case of important spillages: risk of fire or explosion. Cover discharges with foam in order to reduce the risks of ignition. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground level to sources of ignition. Ensure adequate ventilation.

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## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (CONTINUED)

**Advice for non-emergency personnel:**

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. For personal protection see section 8. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

**Advice for emergency responders:**

Take all appropriate steps to avoid fire, explosion and inhalation hazards to the rescuers including the use of breathing apparatus. In case of:

- Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate.
- Large spillages:

Eye and face protection: The use of face shields, chemical goggles, or safety glasses with side shield protection (meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1337) is recommended. If exposed to dust or fume, wear dust-tight goggles (meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1337).

Skin protection:

Hand protection: Chemical resistant gloves (e.g. Butyl Rubber gloves >1 mm thickness, complying with AS 2161) should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Gloves should be removed and replaced immediately if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough. Rinse and remove gloves immediately after use. Wash hands with soap and water. Barrier cream applied before work may make it easier to clean the skin after exposure, but does not prevent absorption through the skin.

Clothing: Suitable protective clothing complying with AS 4501, suitable chemical resistant footwear complying with AS/NZS 2210 is recommended.

Respiratory protective equipment: When the product is spilled in case of inadequate ventilation use a full face air purifying respirator (with Class AX filter for low boiling point organic vapours - boiling below 65°C) meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

**Environmental Precautions:**

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Try to prevent the material from entering drains or water courses. Prevention of fire and explosion. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Most vapours are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

**Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up/ Removing:**

Dam up. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in labelled container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. The waste material can be disposed of by incineration (preferably high temperature) by an approved agent according to local conditions.

**Reference to Other Sections:**

See Section 7 for information on safe handling; See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment; See Section 13 for information on disposal.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (CONTINUED)

<b>Other Information:</b>	Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material. However, local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions. For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken.
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## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Precautions for Safe Handling:</b>	
<b>Advice on Safe Handling:</b>	Avoid spills – product and its vapour are highly flammable. Avoid all personal contact, including skin and eye contact and 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 or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Refer AS 1940.
<b>Technical Measures:</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements. Ensure adequate ventilation. To avoid ignition of vapours by static electricity discharge, all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded.
<b>Prevention of Fire and Explosion:</b>	Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Design installations (machinery and equipment) to prevent burning product from spreading (tanks, retention systems, interceptors (traps) in drainage systems). Empty containers may contain flammable or explosive vapours.
<b>Hygiene Measures:</b>	When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Provide regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Ensure the application of strict rules of hygiene by the personnel exposed to the risk of contact with the product. Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or spray. IF ON SKIN: Wash skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Gloves must be periodically inspected and changed in case of wear, perforations or contaminations. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Wash hands with water as a precaution.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE (CONTINUED)

**Conditions for Safe Storage, including any Incompatibilities:**

**Technical Measures/Storage Conditions:**

Avoid all sources of ignition – (heat, sparks, static electricity, open flame). Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Store in a well-ventilated area. Store in a cool, dry place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible substances including explosive substances, flammable gases, toxic gases, radioactive substances. Store in a cool (at temperatures below 25°C), dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

**Materials to Avoid:**

Aluminium; Plastics; Natural, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.

**Packaging Material:**

For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint. For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.

**Further Information about Storage Conditions:**

This material is **DANGEROUS GOODS** according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

This material is a Scheduled Poison and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Containers may be hazardous when empty. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow all SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.

### SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Exposure Control Measures:**

Ensure the use of individual protection measures including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and that the appropriate biological monitoring is carried out.

**Exposure Standards:**

National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by Safework Australia:  
**Time-weighted Average (TWA):** None established for product.

TWA for Acetone is 500 ppm, 1185 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

TWA for n-Butyl Acetate is 150 ppm, 713 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

TWA for Cyclohexanone is 25 ppm, 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (via inhalation only, for skin absorption see below).

TWA for Diacetone Alcohol is 50 ppm, 238 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

TWA for Ethanol is 1000 ppm, 1880 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

TWA for Ethyl Acetate is 200 ppm, 720 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

TWA for Methyl Ethyl Ketone is 150 ppm, 445 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

TWA for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone is 50 ppm, 205 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

TWA for n-Propanol is 200 ppm, 492 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (via inhalation only, for skin absorption see below).

TWA for n-Propyl Acetate is 200 ppm, 835 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

TWA for Toluene is 50 ppm, 191 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (via inhalation only, for skin absorption see below).

TWA for Xylene is 80 ppm, 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONTINUED)

**Exposure Standards:**

**Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):** None established for product.

STEL for Acetone is 1000 ppm, 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

STEL for n-Butyl Acetate is 200 ppm, 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

STEL for Ethyl Acetate is 400 ppm, 1440 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

STEL for Methyl Ethyl Ketone is 300 ppm, 890 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

STEL for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone is 75 ppm, 307 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

STEL for n-Propanol is 250 ppm, 614 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (via inhalation only, for skin absorption see below).

STEL for n-Propyl Acetate is 250 ppm, 1040 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

STEL for Toluene is 150 ppm, 574 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (via inhalation only, for skin absorption see below).

STEL for Xylene is 150 ppm, 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

The adopted Occupational Exposure Standards listed only consider absorption via inhalation, and are valid only on the condition that significant skin absorption cannot occur.

**Biological Monitoring:**

Safe Work Australia have not published any Biological Limits for ingredients of this product.

However, according to ACGIH:

BEI for Acetone in urine is 50 mg/L, to be sampled at end of shift (Non-specific determinant).

BEI for Cyclohexanone as 1,2-Cyclohexanediol in urine (with hydrolysis) is 80 mg/L, to be sampled at end of shift at end of workweek (Non-specific determinant, Semi-quantitative determinant).

BEI for Cyclohexanone as Cyclohexanol in urine (with hydrolysis) is 8 mg/L, to be sampled at end of shift (Non-specific determinant, Semi-quantitative determinant).

BEI for Methyl Ethyl Ketone in urine is 2 mg/L, to be sampled at end of shift.

BEI for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone in urine is 1 mg/L, to be sampled at end of shift.

BEI for Toluene as Toluene in blood is 0.02 mg/L, to be sampled prior to last shift of workweek.

BEI for Toluene as Toluene in urine is 0.03 mg/L, to be sampled at end of shift.

BEI for Toluene as o-Cresol in urine (with hydrolysis) is 0.3 mg/g Creatinine, to be sampled at end of shift (Background determinant).

BEI for Xylenes as Methylhippuric Acids in urine is 1.5 g/g Creatinine, to be sampled at end of shift.



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONTINUED)

<b>Engineering Controls:</b>	When using this product use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area and ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use with local exhaust ventilation (draw off vapours directly at the point of generation and exhaust from the work area) or while wearing appropriate respirator. Vapour is heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use. Provide eyewash station and safety shower.
<b>Individual Protection Measures Including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):</b>	<p><u>General protective &amp; hygiene measures:</u> The usual precautionary measures are to be adhered to when handling chemicals. Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed. Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing, and wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using. DO NOT SMOKE IN WORK AREA! Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.</p> <p><u>Eye and face protection:</u> The use of face shields, chemical goggles, or safety glasses with side shield protection (meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1337) is recommended. If exposed to dust or fume, wear dust-tight goggles (meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1337).</p> <p><u>Skin protection:</u></p> <p><u>Hand protection:</u> Chemical resistant gloves (e.g. Butyl Rubber gloves &gt;1 mm thickness, complying with AS 2161) should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Gloves should be removed and replaced immediately if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough. Rinse and remove gloves immediately after use. Wash hands with soap and water. Barrier cream applied before work may make it easier to clean the skin after exposure, but does not prevent absorption through the skin.</p> <p><u>Clothing:</u> Suitable protective clothing complying with AS 4501, suitable chemical resistant footwear complying with AS/NZS 2210 is recommended.</p> <p><u>Respiratory protective equipment:</u> When the product is used in case of inadequate ventilation use a full face air purifying respirator (with Class AX filter for Acetone) meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.</p>

### SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Physical Description/ Properties:</b>	
<b>Colour:</b>	Colourless low viscosity liquid.
<b>Odour:</b>	Strong organic odour.
<b>Melting Point/ Freezing Point:</b>	Not available.
<b>Initial Boiling Point/ Boiling Range:</b>	IBP: Ca 56°C, FBP: Ca 185°C.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:</b>	Not available.
<b>Flashpoint:</b>	< 23°C.
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature:</b>	Not available.

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### SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

<b>Decomposition Temperature:</b>	Not available.
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Kinematic Viscosity:</b>	Low.
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Partially/completely soluble or miscible.
<b>Solubility in solvents:</b>	Miscible with organic solvents including esters, ketones, glycol ethers and aromatic hydrocarbons.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	Not available.
<b>Relative Density:</b>	< 1.0 @ 20°C.
<b>Relative Vapour Density:</b>	>1 (air=1).
<b>Particle Characteristics:</b>	Not applicable.

### SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity:</b>	Product reacts violently with strong oxidising agents and both product and its vapour are highly flammable.
<b>Chemical Stability:</b>	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure, but product reacts violently with strong oxidising agents.
<b>Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:</b>	No known hazardous reactions.
<b>Conditions to Avoid:</b>	Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Avoid contact with heat, flames, sparks and other ignition sources including buildup of static electricity. Prevent vapour accumulation.
<b>Incompatible Materials:</b>	Strong oxidising agents.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products:</b>	In general fire, upon combustion, this product may emit Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), and other possibly toxic gases and vapours.

### SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Health Effects:</b>	No data for product, following data is compiled on basis of ingredients.
<b>Acute Toxicity Data (Oral):</b>	Product is not classified as Acute Toxicity Data (Oral). On basis of ingredients: Acute Toxicity for Acetone, (Oral) LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) > 2,000 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for n-Butyl Acetate, (Oral) LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) 10,768 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Cyclohexanone, (Oral) LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) Ca. 1,890 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Diacetone Alcohol, (Oral) LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) 2,520 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Ethanol, (Oral) LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) 7,060 mg/kg; LD <sub>L0</sub> (human) 1,400 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Ethyl Acetate, (Oral) LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) 5,620 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Methyl Ethyl Ketone, (Oral) LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) 2,737 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, (Oral) LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) 2,080 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for n-Propanol, (Oral) LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) 1,870 mg/kg; LD <sub>L0</sub> (women) 5,700 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for n-Propyl Acetate, (Oral) LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) 9,370 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic, (Oral) LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) 8,400 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Toluene, (Oral) LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) > 2,000 mg/kg. Acute Toxicity for Xylene, (Oral) LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) 4,300 mg/kg.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### Acute Toxicity Data (Dermal):

Product is not classified as Acute Toxicity Data (Dermal). No data for product. On basis of ingredients:  
 Acute Toxicity for Acetone, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) > 2,000 mg/kg.  
 Acute Toxicity for n-Butyl Acetate, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) > 17,600 mg/kg.  
 Acute Toxicity for Cyclohexanone, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (male, female rabbit) > 794- < 3,160 mg/kg.  
 Acute Toxicity for Diacetone Alcohol, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) 13,500 mg/kg.  
 Acute Toxicity for Ethanol, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) 20,000 mg/kg.  
 Acute Toxicity for Ethyl Acetate, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) >20,000 mg/kg (highest dose tested).  
 Acute Toxicity for Methyl Ethyl Ketone, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) 6,480 mg/kg.  
 Acute Toxicity for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) > 2,000 mg/kg.  
 Acute Toxicity for n-Propanol, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) 5,040 mg/kg.  
 Acute Toxicity for n-Propyl Acetate, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) > 20mL/kg.  
 Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rat) > 2,000 mg/kg.  
 Acute Toxicity for Toluene, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) > 2,000 mg/kg.  
 Acute Toxicity for Xylene, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) > 2,000 mg/kg.

### Acute Toxicity Data (Inhalation):

Product is not classified as Acute Toxicity Data (Inhalation). On basis of ingredients:  
 Acute Toxicity for Acetone, Low toxicity, (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (rat) > 20 mg/L/4 hours.  
 Acute Toxicity for n-Butyl Acetate, (Inhalation) TCL<sub>0</sub> (human) 200 ppm.  
 Acute Toxicity for n-Butyl Acetate, (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (rat) 390 ppm/4 hours.  
 Acute Toxicity for Cyclohexanone, (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (male, female rat) > 6.2 mg/L/4 hours.  
 Acute Toxicity for Diacetone Alcohol, (Inhalation) LCL<sub>0</sub> (rat) 1,000 ppm/4 hours; TCL<sub>0</sub> (human) 100 ppm.  
 Acute Toxicity for Ethanol (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (rat) 20,000 ppm/10 hours.  
 Acute Toxicity for Ethyl Acetate, (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (rat) >6,000 ppm/6 hours.  
 Acute Toxicity for Methyl Ethyl Ketone (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (rat) > 20 mg/L/4 hours.  
 Acute Toxicity for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (rat) > 2-20 mg/L/4 hours.  
 Acute Toxicity for n-Propanol, (Inhalation) LD<sub>50</sub> (mouse) 48,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; LCL<sub>0</sub> (rat) 4,000 ppm/4 hours.  
 Acute Toxicity for n-Propyl Acetate, (Inhalation) LCL<sub>0</sub> (rat) 8,000 ppm/4 hours; TCL<sub>0</sub> (human) 1,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
 Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic, (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (rat) greater than near-saturated vapour concentration/4 hours.  
 Acute Toxicity for Toluene, (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (rat) > 20 mg/L/4 hours.  
 Acute Toxicity for Xylene, (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (rat) 5,000 ppm/4 hours.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

<b>Chronic Toxicity Data:</b>	<p>No data for product. On basis of ingredients:          Acetone has low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.          For Cyclohexanone no substance-specific organ toxicity was observed after repeated administration to animals.          Prolonged exposure to Methyl Isobutyl Ketone caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.          Prolonged exposure to Toluene can cause liver damage, kidney damage, and affect the central nervous system.          Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. The product has ototoxic properties due to the presence of Ethanol, Toluene (which can be absorbed through the skin) and Xylenes as components.</p>
<b>Skin Corrosion/Irritation:</b>	<p>Product is classified as Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Hazard Category 3; Causes mild skin irritation. On basis of ingredients:          Acetone is not irritating to skin.          n-Butyl Acetate is not a skin corrosive or skin irritant (Rabbit, 24 hours).          Cyclohexanone is a skin irritant (Rabbit).          Irritation for Ethanol, (rabbit skin) 400 mg open, mild.          Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic causes mild skin irritation, and prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.          Toluene causes skin irritation.          Xylene causes skin irritation.</p>
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:</b>	<p>Product is classified as Serious Eye Damage/Irritation. Hazard Category 1; Causes serious eye damage. On basis of ingredients:          n-Butyl Acetate does not cause serious eye damage or irritation (Rabbit, 24 hours).          Cyclohexanone presents a risk of serious damage to eyes (Rabbit).          Irritation for Ethanol, (rabbit eye) 100 mg/24 h, moderate.          Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic is expected to be non-irritating to eyes.          Toluene is slightly irritating to the eye.</p>
<b>Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation:</b>	<p>Product is not classified as a Respiratory or Skin Sensitiser. No data for product. On basis of ingredients:          Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone are not sensitisers.          n-Butyl Acetate is not a skin sensitiser (Guinea Pig maximization test).          Cyclohexanone is not a skin sensitiser (Guinea Pig maximization test).          Methyl Isobutyl Ketone is not expected to be a sensitiser.          Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic is not expected to be a skin sensitiser.          Toluene is not expected to be a skin sensitiser.          Xylene is not expected to be a skin sensitiser.</p>
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity:</b>	<p>Product is not classified as a Germ Cell Mutagen. No data for product. On basis of ingredients:          Acetone, n-Butyl Acetate, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, Toluene and Xylene are not mutagenic.          No mutagenic effect was found with Cyclohexanone in various tests with bacteria and mammalian cell culture. Cyclohexanone was not mutagenic in a test with mammals.</p>

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	<p>Product is not classified as a Carcinogen. No data for product. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Toluene and n-Butyl Acetate are not carcinogenic in animal studies. Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone and/or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone are not expected to be carcinogenic.</p> <p>For Cyclohexanone in long term animal studies in which the substance was given in drinking water in high doses a carcinogenic effect was observed. Due to the rat-specific mode of action no carcinogenic effects are expected in man. Hence the findings are of low relevance for humans. It is classified as IARC Group 3 (Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity).</p> <p>For Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic, not expected to be carcinogenic.</p> <p>For Xylene, an increased tumour incidence has been observed in experimental animals; the significance of this finding, due to Ethylbenzene is unknown.</p>
<b>Reproductive Toxicity:</b>	<p>Product is classified as Toxic to Reproduction. Hazard Category 1A; May damage fertility or the unborn child due to the presence of Toluene. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone and/or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone are not expected to impair fertility, but Acetone and/or Methyl Ethyl Ketone causes slight foetotoxicity at high doses.</p> <p>For n-Butyl Acetate, in rats, reduced foetal size was observed after exposure during gestation days (GD) 1-16 or 7-16 and decreased body weight was seen in dams exposed from GD 1-16. Therefore, the maternal and developmental LOAEC was determined to be 7185 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in rats.</p> <p>For Cyclohexanone the results of animal studies gave no indication of a fertility impairing effect.</p> <p>For Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic, causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic. Does not impair fertility. Toluene does not impair fertility, but cause foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic.</p>
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – Single Exposure:</b>	<p>Product is classified as Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure), Hazard Category 3; May cause respiratory irritation; May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</p> <p>n-Butyl Acetate has a narcotic effect. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Exposure to Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic may cause drowsiness or dizziness, and may cause respiratory irritation.</p> <p>Exposure to Toluene may cause drowsiness or dizziness, and inhalation of Toluene vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.</p> <p>High concentrations of Xylene may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death. Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.</p>

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – Repeated Exposure:</b>	<p>Product is classified as Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure), Hazard Category 2;. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>For Toluene:</p> <p>Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Effects were seen at high doses only.</p> <p>Respiratory system: repeated exposure affects the respiratory system. Effects were seen at high doses only.</p> <p>Visual system: may cause decreased colour perception. These subtle changes have not been found to lead to functional colour vision deficits.</p> <p>Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.</p> <p>For Xylene:</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.</p>
<b>Aspiration Hazard:</b>	<p>Product is classified as Aspiration hazard, Category 1, May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. No data for product. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Aspiration of Acetone, Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic, Toluene or Xylene into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.</p>
<b>Information on Possible Routes of Exposure:</b> <b>Ingestion (Swallowing):</b>	<p>Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although absorption may occur through skin contact or following accidental ingestion.</p> <p>Scheduled poison, not to be ingested. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Swallowing of Methyl Ethyl Ketone or Toluene may result in irritation of the gastrointestinal tract, nausea, vomiting, headache and central nervous system depression. Aspiration into the lungs of product or vomit (a high possibility when victim shows signs of central nervous system depression, like those of drunkenness) may cause lung damage such as chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.</p> <p>Aspiration of Xylene into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.</p>
<b>Eye Contact:</b>	<p>Product contact with eye may be irritating. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Contact with Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Toluene, or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone expected to be a moderate to severe eye irritant.</p> <p>Contact with Xylene causes serious eye irritation.</p>
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	<p>Product contact with skin may cause irritation, swelling, or redness. It is not expected to cause an allergic skin reaction. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Contact with Methyl Ethyl Ketone or Toluene with skin not expected to be a sensitiser, but may result in irritation; will have a degreasing effect on the skin.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure skin contact with Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, n-Butyl Acetate and/or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone may lead to defatting of the skin which can lead to skin dryness, cracking or irritant contact dermatitis.</p>

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

<b>Inhalation:</b>	<p>Intentional exposure to vapours may cause drowsiness or dizziness and/or respiratory irritation. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>For Ethyl Acetate, irritation of nose and throat at about 400 ppm. Higher exposures can produce headache, dizziness and a feeling of being drunk. Can cause collapse, coma and death from massive exposures (over 10,000 ppm).</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of Toluene may cause irritation to the respiratory system, central nervous system depression, resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of Xylene may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death. Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.</p>
<b>Other Health Effects:</b>	Not applicable.

### SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Ecotoxicity:</b>	This product is not classified as Hazardous To The Aquatic Environment. It is not classified as Environmentally hazardous substance (according to the ADG Code).
<b>Fish Toxicity:</b>	<p>No data for product. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for Acetone, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> &gt; 1,000 mg/L.</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for n-Butyl Acetate, LC<sub>50</sub> 18 mg/L (Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas, 96 hours).</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for Cyclohexanone, LC<sub>50</sub> 527 mg/L (Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas, flow-through test, 96 hours).</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for Diacetone Alcohol, Low toxicity LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> &gt; 100 mg/L.</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for Ethanol, LC<sub>50</sub> 14,200 mg/L (Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas, 96 hours).</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for Ethyl Acetate, LC<sub>50</sub> 270-333 mg/L (Golden Orfe, Leuciscus idus, 48 hours).</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for Methyl Ethyl Ketone, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> &gt; 100 mg/L.</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> &gt; 100 mg/L.</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for n-Propanol, LC<sub>50</sub> 4,555 mg/L (Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas, flow-through test, 96 hours).</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic, 1&lt;LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 10 mg/L.</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for Toluene, Toxic 1&lt;LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 10 mg/L.</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for Xylene, LC<sub>50</sub> 3.3 mg/L (Rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96 hours).</p>

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

**Invertebrates Toxicity:**

No data for product. On basis of ingredients:  
 Acute Toxicity for Acetone, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 1000 mg/L.  
 Acute Toxicity for n-Butyl Acetate, LC<sub>50</sub> 44 mg/L, (Water flea, Daphnia magna, 48 hours).  
 Acute Toxicity for Cyclohexanone, EC<sub>50</sub> 820 mg/L, (Water flea, Daphnia magna, static test, 24 hours).  
 Acute Toxicity for Diacetone Alcohol, Low toxicity LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L.  
 Acute Toxicity for Ethanol, EC<sub>50</sub> 9,300 mg/L, (Water flea, Daphnia magna, 48 hours).  
 Acute Toxicity for Ethyl Acetate, LC<sub>50</sub> 2,500 mg/L, (Water flea, Daphnid, 48 hours).  
 Acute Toxicity for Ethyl Acetate, EC<sub>50</sub> 3,090 mg/L, (Water flea, Daphnid, 48 hours).  
 Acute Toxicity for Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha, LL<sub>50</sub> 4.5 mg/L; NOELR 0.5 mg/L (Water flea, Daphnia magna, static test, 48 hours).  
 Acute Toxicity for Methyl Ethyl Ketone, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L.  
 Acute Toxicity for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, Low toxicity LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L.  
 Acute Toxicity for n-Propanol, EC<sub>50</sub> 3,644 mg/L (Water flea, Daphnia magna, static test, 48 hours).  
 Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic, 1<LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 10 mg/L.  
 Acute Toxicity for Toluene, Harmful 10<LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 100 mg/L.  
 Acute Toxicity for Xylene, 1<LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 10 mg/L.

**Algae Toxicity:**

No data for product. On basis of ingredients:  
 Acute Toxicity for Acetone, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 1000 mg/L.  
 Acute Toxicity for n-Butyl Acetate, EC<sub>50</sub> 648 mg/L, (Algae, 72 hours).  
 Acute Toxicity for Cyclohexanone, EC<sub>50</sub> 32.9 mg/L, (Algae, other static test, 72 hours).  
 Acute Toxicity for Diacetone Alcohol, Low toxicity LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L.  
 Acute Toxicity for Ethanol, EC<sub>50</sub> 8,090 mg/L (Freshwater Algae, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata).  
 Acute Toxicity for Methyl Ethyl Ketone, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L.  
 Acute Toxicity for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, Low toxicity LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L.  
 Acute Toxicity for n-Propanol, ErC<sub>50</sub> 3,644 mg/L (Freshwater Algae, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, growth rate inhibition, static test, 48 hours).  
 Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic, 1<LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 10 mg/L.  
 Acute Toxicity for Toluene, Low toxicity LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L.  
 Acute Toxicity for Xylene, 1<LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 10 mg/L.



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

<b>Toxicity to Microorganisms:</b>	<p>No data for product. On basis of ingredients:          Acute Toxicity for Acetone, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> &gt; 1000 mg/L.          Acute Toxicity for Cyclohexanone, EC<sub>20</sub> &gt; 1000 mg/L (30 min, activated sludge predominantly domestic sewage).          Acute Toxicity for Diacetone Alcohol, Low toxicity LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> &gt; 100 mg/L.          Acute Toxicity for Methyl Ethyl Ketone, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> &gt; 1000 mg/L.          Acute Toxicity for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, Low toxicity LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> &gt; 100 mg/L.          Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> &gt; 100 mg/L.          Acute Toxicity for Xylene, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> &gt; 100 mg</p>
<b>Effects on other organisms:</b>	No data for product.
<b>Persistence and Degradability:</b>	<p>No data for product. On basis of ingredients:          Acetone is readily biodegradable.          n-Butyl Acetate is readily biodegradable (83 % degradation after 28 days).          Cyclohexanone is readily biodegradable.          Diacetone Alcohol is readily biodegradable and is not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.          Ethyl Acetate is readily biodegradable.          Methyl Ethyl Ketone is readily biodegradable, meeting the 10 day window criterion, oxidises by photo-chemical reactions in air and is not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.          Methyl Isobutyl Ketone is readily biodegradable, meeting the 10 day window criterion and oxidises by photo-chemical reactions in air.          Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic is expected to be readily biodegradable.          Toluene is readily biodegradable, meeting the 10 day window criterion and oxidises by photo-chemical reactions in air.          Xylene is readily biodegradable and oxidises by photo-chemical reactions in air.</p>
<b>Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD):</b>	<p>No data for product. On basis of ingredients:          Acetone has BOD of 850-1,850 mg/g, after 5 days.          n-Butyl Acetate has BOD of 1020 mg/g, after 5 days and 1450 mg/g, after 20 days.          Cyclohexanone has BOD of ThOD of &gt;98% after 28 days (activated sludge domestic) and BOD of ThOD of 87% after 14 days (inoculum conforming to MITI).          Ethyl Acetate has BOD of 1,240 mg/g, after 5 days and 1,240-1,430 mg/g, after 20 days.</p>
<b>Theoretical Oxygen Demand (ThOD):</b>	No data for product.
<b>Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD):</b>	<p>No data for product. On basis of ingredients:          n-Butyl Acetate has COD of 1010 mg/g, after 5 days and 1450 mg/g, after 20 days.          Ethyl Acetate has COD of 1,540 mg/g.</p>
<b>BOD/COD Ratio:</b>	None available for product.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

<b>Bio-accumulative potential:</b>	<p>There is no evidence to suggest bioaccumulation will occur. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Acetone is not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.</p> <p>n-Butyl Acetate does not bioaccumulate significantly.</p> <p>Because of the n-Octanol/water partition coefficient (log P<sub>ow</sub>) of 0.86 accumulation of Cyclohexanone in organisms is not to be expected.</p> <p>Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic does not have the potential to bioaccumulate significantly.</p> <p>Toluene does not bioaccumulate significantly.</p> <p>Xylene does not bioaccumulate significantly.</p>
<b>Mobility in Soil:</b>	<p>No data for product. Accidental spillage may lead to penetration in the soil and groundwater. However, there is no evidence that this would cause adverse ecological effects. Product is partially soluble in water. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>If Acetone enters soil, it will be mobile and may enter groundwater. Acetone dissolves in water.</p> <p>If Methyl Ethyl Ketone enters soil, it will be mobile and may enter groundwater. Methyl Ethyl Ketone is partially miscible in water.</p> <p>Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic adsorbs to soil and has low mobility and floats on water.</p> <p>If Toluene enters soil, one or more constituents will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater. Floats on water.</p> <p>Xylene adsorbs to soil and has low mobility and floats on water.</p> <p>Accidental spillage may lead to penetration in the soil and groundwater. However, there is no evidence that this would cause adverse ecological effects. Product floats on water and is expected to be partially/completely soluble. The primary mode of removal from surface water is volatilisation.</p>
<b>General:</b>	<p>DO NOT DISCHARGE INTO DRAINS, WATERWAYS, SEWER OR ENVIRONMENT. Product may be hazardous for water. Product floats on water and is expected to be partially/completely soluble or miscible in water. Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system. Inform local authorities if this occurs.</p>

## SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>Disposal methods:</b>	
<b>Product:</b>	<p>Waste to be treated as controlled waste. Disposal to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with local Waste Disposal Authority, according to State, Territory and/or Local government regulations, pertinent authorities and adhering to the necessary technical regulations. Do not allow runoff to sewer, waterway or ground. Incinerate with adequate scrubbing and ash disposal.</p>
<b>Individual Protection Measures:</b>	<p>Refer to Individual Protection Measures Including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.</p>
<b>Uncleaned Packaging:</b>	<p>Recommended to be disposed of according to official regulations.</p>
<b>Behaviour in Sewage Processing Plants:</b>	<p>No further relevant information available.</p>

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Road & Rail Transport:** This material is **classified** as DANGEROUS GOODS, according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

**UN Number:** 1993.

**UN Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name:** FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S.

**ADG Class:** 3.

**Packing Group:** II.

**HAZCHEM Code:** ●3YE.

**AERGB:** 128.

**Marine Transport:** This material is **classified** as DANGEROUS GOODS and **not classified** as a MARINE POLLUTANT by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

**UN Number:** 1993.

**UN Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name:** FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S.

**IMDG Class:** 3.

**Packing Group:** II.

**Air Transport:** This material is **classified** as DANGEROUS GOODS, by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

**UN Number:** 1993.

**UN Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name:** FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S.

**IATA Class:** 3.

**Packing Group:** II.

**Class Label:**



### SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Australian Standards:**

AS/NZS 1337.1:2010: Personal eye protection - Eye and face protectors for occupational applications.

AS/NZS 1715:2009: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment.

AS/NZS 1716:2012: Respiratory protective devices.

AS 1940:2017: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

AS/NZS 2161.1:2000: Occupational protective gloves: Selection, use and maintenance.

AS/NZS 2161.2:2005: Occupational protective gloves: General requirements.

AS/NZS 2161.10.1:2005: Occupational protective gloves: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms —Terminology and performance requirements.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	<p>AS/NZS 2161.10.2:2005: Occupational protective gloves: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms—Determination of resistance to penetration.</p> <p>AS/NZS 2161.10.3:2005: Occupational protective gloves: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms—Determination of resistance to permeation by chemicals.</p> <p>AS/NZS 2210.1:2010: Safety, protective and occupational footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.</p> <p>AS/NZS 2210.2:2009: Occupational protective footwear - Test methods (ISO 20344:2004, MOD).</p> <p>AS/NZS 2210.4:2009: Occupational protective footwear - Specification for protective footwear (ISO 20346:2004, MOD).</p> <p>AS/NZS 4501.1:2008: Occupational protective clothing - Guidelines on the selection, use, care and maintenance of protective clothing.</p> <p>AS/NZS 4501.2:2006: Occupational protective clothing - General requirements.</p>
<b>AICIS:</b>	All ingredients present on AICIS Inventory.
<b>SUSMP:</b>	Schedule Number S5 allocated.

## SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

### Acronyms and Comments:

<b>ACGIH:</b>	American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.
<b>ADG Code:</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
<b>AERGB:</b>	Australian Emergency Response Guide Book (2018).
<b>AICIS:</b>	Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme which replaced National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS).
<b>APVMA:</b>	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.
<b>AS:</b>	Standards issued by Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney NSW 2001, Australia.
<b>AS/NZ:</b>	Standards issued by Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney NSW 2001, Australia and Standards New Zealand, Private Bag 2439 Wellington 6140, New Zealand.
<b>ATE:</b>	Acute Toxicity Estimate according to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).
<b>BEI:</b>	Biological Exposure Indices published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), 1330 Kemper Meadow Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45240-4148, USA.
<b>CAS Number:</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
<b>GHS:</b>	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, a globally harmonised system for classification and labelling of chemicals proposed by the United Nations.
<b>HAZCHEM:</b>	An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.
<b>IARC:</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer.
<b>IMDG:</b>	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code for transport by sea.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

<b>LC/LD:</b>	The median lethal dose, LD <sub>50</sub> (abbreviation for "lethal dose, 50%"), LC <sub>50</sub> (lethal concentration, 50%) is the dose required to kill half the members of a tested population after a specified test duration. LD <sub>50</sub> figures are frequently used as a general indicator of a substance's acute toxicity.
<b>NTP:</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA Department of Health and Human Services).
<b>OSHA:</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA).
<b>PPE:</b>	Personal Protective Equipment.
<b>Safe Work Australia:</b>	Safe Work Australia was formerly the Australian Safety and Compensation Council, which included the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC).
<b>SDS:</b>	Safety Data Sheet.
<b>STEL:</b>	Exposure standard - short term exposure limit, a 15-minute TWA exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a working day even if the eight-hour TWA average is within the TWA exposure standard. Exposures at the STEL should not be longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than four times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.
<b>SUSMP:</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
<b>TDL<sub>0</sub>:</b>	Total Dose Low means the smallest deadly dose, which caused a toxic or other harmful effect after application on humans or animal.
<b>TWA:</b>	Exposure standard - time-weighted average, the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight hour working day, for a five-day working week.
<b>UK HSE:</b>	United Kingdom Health and Safety Executive.
<b>UN Number:</b>	United Nations Number.
<b>WHS:</b>	Model work health and safety legislation introduced by the Australian government which consists of an integrated package of a model Work Health and Safety (WHS) Act, supported by model Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations, model Codes of Practice and a National Compliance and Enforcement Policy. The WHS Regulations implement a new system of chemical hazard classification, labelling and safety data sheet requirements based on the GHS.
<b>Issue Date:</b>	5 August 2021.
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<b>Revision Information:</b>	Revised issue.
<b>Contact Point:</b>	Regulatory Affairs Manager.
<b>Telephone:</b>	(07) 4633 3544.
<b>Note:</b>	Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

**Disclaimer:**

This SDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since Planet Paints Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. This SDS does not represent a guarantee for the properties of the product(s) described in terms of the legal warranty regulations. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.