

# 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>	11 July 2016.
<b>Revision Date:</b>	Before 10 July 2021.

## SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This product is classified as a **HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL** in accordance with the WHS, and as **DANGEROUS GOODS** according to the ADG Code.

### CLASSIFICATION:

Hazard Classes & Categories:	Hazard Classes	Hazard Category
<b>Physical:</b>	Flammable Liquids.	2.
<b>Health:</b>	Acute Toxicity - Oral.	5.
	Acute Toxicity - Inhalation.	5.
	Skin Corrosion/Irritation.	2.
	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation.	1.
	Toxic To Reproduction.	2.
	Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure).	3.
<b>Environmental:</b>	Hazardous To The Aquatic Environment — Chronic Hazard	3.

### LABEL ELEMENTS:

<b>Signal Word:</b>	<b>DANGER.</b>
<b>Hazard Statements:</b>	<b>Highly flammable liquid and vapour.</b> <b>May be harmful if swallowed.</b> <b>May be harmful if inhaled.</b> <b>Causes skin irritation.</b> <b>Causes serious eye damage.</b> <b>Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.</b> <b>May cause respiratory irritation.</b> <b>May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</b> <b>Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</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/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – 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.  
 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.  
 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 Avoid release to the environment.  
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
 Use personal protective equipment as required.

#### Response:

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with plenty of soap and water, and 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.  
 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
 Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.  
 Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  
 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam (preferred) or normal foam for extinction.

#### Storage:

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

#### 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:



#### Pictogram Description:

Flame                      Corrosion                      Exclamation mark                      Health hazard

#### 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>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>	Remove victim from exposure- avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if necessary.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.
<b>Eye Contact:</b>	Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Make sure to remove any contact lenses from the eyes before rinsing. 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.
<b>Ingestion (Swallowed):</b>	Immediately rinse out mouth and drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Immediately seek medical attention and bring these instructions. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration into the lungs.
<b>PPE for First Aiders:</b>	Wear overalls, safety glasses or goggles and impervious gloves. No special precautions are envisaged to be required. Barrier cream applied before work may make it easier to clean the skin after exposure, but does not prevent absorption through the skin. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet.
<b>Advice to Doctor:</b>	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>Suitable Extinguishing Media:</b>	Use Alcohol resistant foam as the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used to extinguish fire. Also dry chemical or carbon dioxide may be used to extinguish small fires. Water may be ineffective but should be used to cool fire-exposed containers, structures and to protect personnel.
<b>Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:</b>	High pressure water jet.
<b>Specific Hazards arising from the chemical:</b>	Highly Flammable liquid and vapour. Product may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture during use. All potential ignition sources (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc.) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
<b>Special Protective Equipment &amp; Precautions for Fire Fighters:</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>	●3[Y]E.
<b>IERG:</b>	14.
<b>Flash Point:</b>	< 23°C.
<b>Flammability:</b>	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.

### SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Spills:</b>	
<b>Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment &amp; Emergency Procedures:</b>	<p>In case of spill, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Eye contact MUST be prevented by means of suitable personal protection equipment. See Section 8, Exposure Controls And Personal Protection for further information regarding personal protection. See Section 4, First Aid Measures, for further information.</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>

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### SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (CONTINUED)

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 Acetone) meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

**Environmental Precautions:**

Do not allow to enter drainage system, surface or ground water. In the event of product entering waters or drainage system, or polluting soil or plants contact the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management Authority.

**Methods & Materials for**

**Containment & Cleaning up:**

**Small Spills:**

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. The wasted material can be disposed of by incineration (preferably high temperature) by an approved agent according to State, Territory and/or Local government regulations.

**Large Spills:**

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. May be slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material, but not sawdust). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services. The wasted material can be disposed of by incineration (preferably high temperature) by an approved agent according to State, Territory and/or Local government regulations.

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### SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

<p><b>Precautions for Safe Handling:</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Information about Fire and Explosion Protection:</b></p>	<p>Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements.</p>
<p><b>Conditions for Safe Storage, including any Incompatibilities:</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Suitable Materials for Receptacles &amp; Pipes:</b></p>	<p>For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint. For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.</p>
<p><b>Unsuitable Materials for Receptacles:</b></p>	<p>Aluminium; Plastics; Natural, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.</p>
<p><b>Further Information about Storage Conditions:</b></p>	<p>This material is <b>DANGEROUS GOODS</b> 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.</p> <p>This material is a Scheduled Poison and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.</p> <p>Containers may be hazardous when empty. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow all SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.</p>

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### 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>.

**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.

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

### 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.

### Engineering Controls:

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.

### Individual Protection Measures Including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

General protective & hygiene measures: 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.

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).



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

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 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.

### SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Physical Description/ Properties:**

<b>Appearance:</b>	Colourless low viscosity liquid.
<b>Odour:</b>	Strong organic odour.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	Not available.
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Melting Point/ Freezing Point:</b>	Not available.
<b>Initial Boiling Point/ Boiling Range:</b>	IBP: Ca 56°C, FBP: Ca 185°C.
<b>Flashpoint:</b>	< 23°C.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Not available.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	>1 (air=1).
<b>Relative Density:</b>	Ca. 0.8 @ 20°C.
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Partially miscible in water.
<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>Auto-ignition Temperature:</b>	Not available.
<b>Decomposition Temperature:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Viscosity:</b>	Low.

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### 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 classified as Acute Toxicity Data (Oral). Hazard Category 5; May be harmful if swallowed. 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; LDLo (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; LDLo (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.

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### SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

<b>Acute Toxicity Data (Dermal):</b>	<p>Product is not classified as Acute Toxicity Data (Dermal). No data for product. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for Acetone, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) &gt; 2,000 mg/kg.          Acute Toxicity for n-Butyl Acetate, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) &gt; 17,600 mg/kg.          Acute Toxicity for Cyclohexanone, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (male, female rabbit) &gt; 794-&lt; 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) &gt;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) &gt; 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) &gt; 20mL/kg.          Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rat) &gt; 2,000 mg/kg.          Acute Toxicity for Toluene, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) &gt; 2,000 mg/kg.          Acute Toxicity for Xylene, (Dermal) LD<sub>50</sub> (rabbit) &gt; 2,000 mg/kg.</p>
<b>Acute Toxicity Data (Inhalation):</b>	<p>Product is classified as Acute Toxicity Data (Inhalation). Hazard Category 5; May be harmful if inhaled. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Acute Toxicity for Acetone, Low toxicity, (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (rat) &gt; 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) &gt; 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) &gt;6,000 ppm/6 hours.          Acute Toxicity for Methyl Ethyl Ketone (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (rat) &gt; 20 mg/L/4 hours.          Acute Toxicity for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (rat) &gt; 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) &gt; 20 mg/L/4 hours.          Acute Toxicity for Xylene, (Inhalation) LC<sub>50</sub> (rat) 5,000 ppm/4 hours.</p>

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

<b>Chronic Toxicity Data:</b>	<p>No data for product. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Acetone has low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.</p> <p>For Cyclohexanone no substance-specific organ toxicity was observed after repeated administration to animals.</p> <p>Prolonged exposure to Methyl Isobutyl Ketone caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.</p> <p>Prolonged exposure to Toluene can cause liver damage, kidney damage, and affect the central nervous system.</p> <p>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 2; Causes skin irritation. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Acetone is not irritating to skin.</p> <p>n-Butyl Acetate is not a skin corrosive or skin irritant (Rabbit, 24 hours).</p> <p>Cyclohexanone is a skin irritant (Rabbit).</p> <p>Irritation for Ethanol, (rabbit skin) 400 mg open, mild.</p> <p>Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic causes mild skin irritation, and prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.</p> <p>Toluene causes skin irritation.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>n-Butyl Acetate does not cause serious eye damage or irritation (Rabbit, 24 hours).</p> <p>Cyclohexanone presents a risk of serious damage to eyes (Rabbit).</p> <p>Irritation for Ethanol, (rabbit eye) 100 mg/24 h, moderate.</p> <p>Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic is expected to be non-irritating to eyes.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone are not sensitisers.</p> <p>n-Butyl Acetate is not a skin sensitiser (Guinea Pig maximization test).</p> <p>Cyclohexanone is not a skin sensitiser (Guinea Pig maximization test).</p> <p>Methyl Isobutyl Ketone is not expected to be a sensitiser.</p> <p>Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic is not expected to be a skin sensitiser.</p> <p>Toluene is not expected to be a skin sensitiser.</p> <p>Xylene is not expected to be a skin sensitiser.</p>

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity:</b>	<p>Product is not classified as a Germ Cell Mutagen. No data for product. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Acetone, n-Butyl Acetate, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, Toluene and Xylene are not mutagenic.</p> <p>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>
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	<p>Product is not classified as a Carcinogen. No data for product. On basis of ingredients: Toluene and n-Butyl Acetate are not carcinogenic in animal studies.</p> <p>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 2; Suspected of damaging 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.</p> <p>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)

<p><b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – Repeated Exposure:</b></p>	<p>Product is not classified as Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure). No data for product. 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.</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><b>Aspiration Hazard:</b></p>	<p>Product is not classified as Aspiration Hazard. 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>
<p><b>Information on Possible Routes of Exposure: Ingestion (Swallowing):</b></p>	<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>
<p><b>Eye Contact:</b></p>	<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>
<p><b>Skin Contact:</b></p>	<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>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<b>Repeated Dose Toxicity:</b>	<p>No data for product. On basis of ingredients:</p> <p>Exposure to Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone and/or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone may enhance the toxicity of other materials. Exposure to Acetone may potentiate the peripheral neurotoxicity of n-Hexane.</p> <p>For Ethyl Acetate, Chronic irritation of the eyes has been reported in workers exposed to Ethyl Acetate; Ethyl Acetate is a defatting agent and can cause dermatitis (scaling, redness and itching) from prolonged exposure; Workers exposed regularly at concentrations ranging from 375 to 1,500 ppm of Ethyl Acetate showed no unusual signs or symptoms.</p> <p>Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials to Toluene has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.</p> <p>Abuse of Toluene vapours has been associated with organ damage and death.</p> <p>Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials to Xylene has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.</p>



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Ecotoxicity:</b>	This product is classified as Hazardous To The Aquatic Environment — Chronic Hazard, Hazard Category 3; Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. It is not classified as Environmentally hazardous substance (according to the ADG Code).
<b>Fish Toxicity:</b>	No data for product. On basis of ingredients: Acute Toxicity for Acetone, LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> > 1,000 mg/L. Acute Toxicity for n-Butyl Acetate, LC <sub>50</sub> 18 mg/L (Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas, 96 hours). Acute Toxicity for Cyclohexanone, LC <sub>50</sub> 527 mg/L (Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas, flow-through test, 96 hours). Acute Toxicity for Diacetone Alcohol, Low toxicity LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L. Acute Toxicity for Ethanol, LC <sub>50</sub> 14,200 mg/L (Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas, 96 hours). Acute Toxicity for Ethyl Acetate, LC <sub>50</sub> 270-333 mg/L (Golden Orfe, Leuciscus idus, 48 hours). Acute Toxicity for Methyl Ethyl Ketone, LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L. Acute Toxicity for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L. Acute Toxicity for n-Propanol, LC <sub>50</sub> 4,555 mg/L (Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas, flow-through test, 96 hours). Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic, 1<LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> ≤ 10 mg/L. Acute Toxicity for Toluene, Toxic 1<LC/EC/IC <sub>50</sub> ≤ 10 mg/L. Acute Toxicity for Xylene, LC <sub>50</sub> 3.3 mg/L (Rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96 hours).
<b>Invertebrates Toxicity:</b>	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.





# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

**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, EC<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.

**Toxicity to**

**Microorganisms:**

No data for product. On basis of ingredients:  
Acute Toxicity for Acetone, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 1000 mg/L.  
Acute Toxicity for Cyclohexanone, EC<sub>20</sub> > 1000 mg/L (30 min, activated sludge predominantly domestic sewage).  
Acute Toxicity for Diacetone Alcohol, Low toxicity LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L.  
Acute Toxicity for Methyl Ethyl Ketone, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 1000 mg/L.  
Acute Toxicity for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, Low toxicity LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L.  
Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L.  
Acute Toxicity for Xylene, LC/EC/IC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg

**Effects on other organisms:**

No data for product.

**Persistence and Degradability:**

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.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

<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.
<b>Bio-accumulative potential:</b>	<p>There is no evidence to suggest bioaccumulation will occur. On basis of ingredients:          Acetone is not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.          n-Butyl Acetate does not bioaccumulate significantly.          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.          Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic does not have the potential to bioaccumulate significantly.          Toluene does not bioaccumulate significantly.          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:          If Acetone enters soil, it will be mobile and may enter groundwater. Acetone dissolves in water.          If Methyl Ethyl Ketone enters soil, it will be mobile and may enter groundwater. Methyl Ethyl Ketone is partially miscible in water.          Solvent naphtha (petroleum) light aromatic adsorbs to soil and has low mobility and floats on water.          If Toluene enters soil, one or more constituents will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater. Floats on water.          Xylene adsorbs to soil and has low mobility and floats on water.          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. 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

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Disposal methods:**

**Product:** 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.

**Individual Protection Measures:** Refer to Individual Protection Measures Including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

**Uncleaned Packaging:** Recommended to be disposed of according to official regulations.

**Behaviour in Sewage Processing Plants:** No further relevant information available.

### SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Road and Rail Transport:** This product 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:** ●3[Y]E.

**IERG:** 14.

**Segregation:** Not to be loaded with Explosives (Class 1), Toxic Gas (Class 2.3), Spontaneously Combustible (Class 4.2) Oxidising Agents (Class 5.1), Organic Peroxides (Class 5.2) or Radioactive Material (Class 7), however exemptions may apply.

### 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 1940:2004: 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.  
 AS/NZS 2161.10.2:2005: Occupational protective gloves: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms—Determination of resistance to penetration.  
 AS/NZS 2161.10.3:2005: Occupational protective gloves: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms—Determination of resistance to permeation by chemicals.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

AS/NZS 2210.1:2010: Safety, protective and occupational footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.  
 AS/NZS 2210.2:2009: Occupational protective footwear - Test methods (ISO 20344:2004, MOD).  
 AS/NZS 2210.4:2009: Occupational protective footwear - Specification for protective footwear (ISO 20346:2004, MOD).  
 AS/NZS 4501.1:2008: Occupational protective clothing - Guidelines on the selection, use, care and maintenance of protective clothing.  
 AS/NZS 4501.2:2006: Occupational protective clothing - General requirements.

**NICNAS:** All ingredients present on AICS.

**SUSMP:** Poisons Schedule S6 allocated.

### SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

#### **Acronyms and Comments:**

**ACGIH:** American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.  
**ADG Code:** Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.  
**AICS:** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.  
**AS:** Standards issued by Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney NSW 2001, Australia.  
**AS/NZ:** Standards issued by Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney NSW 2001, Australia and Standards New Zealand, Private Bag 2439 Wellington 6140, New Zealand.  
**BEI:** Biological Exposure Indices published by the Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), 1330 Kemper Meadow Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45240-4148, USA.  
**CAS Number:** Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.  
**GHS:** Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, a globally harmonized system for classification and labelling of chemicals proposed by the United Nations.  
**HAZCHEM:** An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.  
**IARC:** International Agency for Research on Cancer.  
**IERG:** Dangerous Goods Initial Emergency Response Guide (SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand).  
**IMDG:** International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code for transport by sea.  
**LC/LD:** 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.  
**NICNAS:** National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme.  
**NOEC:** No-Observed-Effect-Concentration. The highest concentration of toxicant to which organisms are exposed in a full life-cycle or partial life-cycle (short-term) test, that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of toxicant in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).  
**NOEL:** No-Observable-Effect-Level. It is the greatest concentration or amount of a substance, found by experiment or observation, that causes no alterations of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development, or life span of target organisms distinguishable from those observed in normal (control) organisms of the same species and strain under the same defined conditions of exposure.  
**NTP:** National Toxicology Program (USA Department of Health and Human Services).

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

<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>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>	11 July 2016.
<b>Supersedes</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Issue Date:</b>	
<b>Revision Information:</b>	New issue according to GHS.
<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.
<b>Disclaimer:</b>	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.