

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SEPTONE ALL PURPOSE THINNER

Infosafe No.: K1H19  
ISSUED Date : 27/06/2017  
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE ALL PURPOSE THINNER

#### Company Name

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

#### Address

1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH  
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

#### Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 1800 177 989

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

#### Emergency phone number

1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

#### E-mail Address

info@aamtech.com.au

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

General purpose automotive paint thinner.

#### Other Names

Name	Product Code
Industrial thinner	

#### Additional Information

Website: [www.aamtech.com.au](http://www.aamtech.com.au)

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Flammable Liquids: Category 2

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 2

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 2

#### Signal Word (s)

DANGER

#### Hazard Statement (s)

AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.  
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 H315 Causes skin irritation.  
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
 H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Precautionary Statement (s)**

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
 P102 Keep out of reach of children.  
 P103 Read label before use.

**Pictogram (s)**

Flame, Exclamation mark, Health hazard



**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

**Precautionary statement – Response**

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
 P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
 P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
 P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**Precautionary statement – Storage**

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
 P405 Store locked up.

**Precautionary statement – Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

**Other Information**

Classification of the substance or mixture:

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Classification[1]: Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1

Legend:

2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex

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### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
TOLUENE	108-88-3	30-60 %
Mixed hexanes aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent	64742-89-8.	30-60 %
Acetone	67-64-1	10-30 %
Ethanol	64-17-5	0-10 %

**Other Information**

Synonyms: industrial thinner

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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### Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### Ingestion

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

Observe the patient carefully.

Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

Seek medical advice.

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

### Skin

If skin contact occurs:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.

About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.

There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

### Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

### Inhalation Management:

Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.

If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.

Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.

Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

### Dermal Management:

Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.

Irrigate with copious amounts of water.

An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.

Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

No GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC

Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.

Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.

If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.

Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

#### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant / Sampling Time / Index / Comments

Acetone in urine End of shift 50 mg/L NS

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.

Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.

Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.

Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen.

Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ( $pO_2 < 50$  mm Hg or  $pCO_2 > 50$  mm Hg) should be intubated.

Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial damage has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Epinephrine (adrenaline) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use.

#### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant / Index / Sampling Time / Comments

o-Cresol in urine 0.5 mg/L End of shift B

Hippuric acid in urine 1.6 g/g creatinine End of shift B, NS

Toluene in blood 0.05 mg/L Prior to last shift of workweek

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam.  
Dry chemical powder.  
BCF (where regulations permit).  
Carbon dioxide.

### Specific Methods

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
May be violently or explosively reactive.  
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.  
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

### Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

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

### Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.  
Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.  
Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.  
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.  
Combustion products include:  
Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.  
May emit clouds of acrid smoke

### Hazchem Code

•3YE

### Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Personal Precautions

See section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection

### Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Remove all ignition sources.  
Clean up all spills immediately.  
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.  
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

### Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.  
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
May be violently or explosively reactive.  
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

### Environmental Precautions

See section 12 - Ecological information

### Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection of the SDS.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.

Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

Check for bulging containers.

Vent periodically

Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.

Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec).

Avoid splash filling.

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information:

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

Keep containers securely sealed.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

Packing as supplied by manufacturer.

Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.

Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 °C)

For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.

Storage incompatibility:

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

INGREDIENT DATA:

Source / Ingredient / Material name / TWA / STEL / Peak / Notes

Australia Exposure Standards toluene Toluene 191 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm 574 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm Not Available Not Available

Australia Exposure Standards acetone Acetone 1185 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm Not Available Not Available

Australia Exposure Standards ethanol Ethyl alcohol 1880 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm Not Available Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient / Material name / TEEL-1 / TEEL-2 / TEEL-3

toluene Toluene Not Available Not Available Not Available

acetone Acetone Not Available Not Available Not Available

ethanol Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol) Not Available Not Available 15000 ppm

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH

toluene 2,000 ppm 500 ppm

mixed hexanes aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent Not Available Not Available

acetone 20,000 ppm 2,500 [LEL] ppm  
ethanol 15,000 ppm 3,300 [LEL] ppm

### **Appropriate Engineering Controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

### **Respiratory Protection**

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

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

### **Eye Protection**

Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

### **Hand Protection**

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

### **Personal Protective Equipment**

Other protection:

Overalls.

PVC Apron.

PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit.

· Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

· For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).

· Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

### **Thermal Hazards**

Not Available

### **Body Protection**

See Hand protection below

See Other protection below

## **9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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### **Form**

Liquid

### **Appearance**

Clear water-white mobile highly flammable liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water.

**Odour**

Not Available

**Decomposition Temperature**

Not Available

**Solubility in Water**

Partly miscible

**pH**

Not Applicable (as supplied)

Not Available as a solution (1%)

**Vapour Pressure**

Not Available

**Vapour Density (Air=1)**

>1

**Evaporation Rate**

>1 n-BuAC = 1

**Odour Threshold**

Not Available

**Viscosity**

Not Available

**Volatile Component**

100 %vol

**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water**

Not Available

**Surface tension**

Not Available

**Flash Point**

-30 °C (CC)

**Flammability**

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.

**Auto-Ignition Temperature**

480-536°C

**Explosion Limit - Upper**

19 %

**Explosion Limit - Lower**

0.8%

**Explosion Properties**

Not Available

**Molecular Weight**

Not Applicable

**Oxidising Properties**

Not Available

**Initial boiling point and boiling range**

50-166 °C

**Relative density**

0.780-0.820 @ 25 °C (Water = 1)

**Melting/Freezing Point**

Not Available

**Other Information**

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available



VOC g/L: Not Available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Reactivity

See section 7 - Handling and storage

### Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### Conditions to Avoid

See section 7 - Handling and storage

### Incompatible materials

See section 7 - Handling and storage

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5 - Fire-fighting measures

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 - Handling and storage

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Toxicology Information

Septone All Purpose Thinner

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

toluene

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg[2]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6675 ppm/1hr[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild

Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate

Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate

mixed hexanes aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]

Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION:

Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild

acetone

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant

Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate

Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild

Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild

ethanol

**TOXICITY:**

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg[1]  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4hr[2]  
Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg[2]

**IRRITATION:**

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE  
Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate  
Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate  
Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.  
Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

**TOLUENE:**

For toluene:

Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death. Death of heart muscle fibres, liver swelling, congestion and bleeding of the lungs and kidney injury were all found on autopsy.

**MIXED HEXANES ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON SOLVENT:**

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

**ACETONE:**

For acetone:

The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits.

**TOLUENE & ACETONE & ETHANOL:**

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity: Data available to make classification

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure):

<#ToxCatAcute toxicity (any route of exposure)>

**Ingestion**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.

**Inhalation**

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse.

Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and inco-ordination lasting up to 24 hours.

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

#### **Skin**

The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.

Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

#### **Eye**

Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

#### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Data available to make classification

#### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

Data available to make classification

#### **Mutagenicity**

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **Respiratory sensitisation**

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Data available to make classification

#### **STOT-single exposure**

Data available to make classification

#### **STOT-repeated exposure**

Data available to make classification

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

Data available to make classification

#### **Chronic Effects**

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.

Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.

Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Intentional abuse (glue sniffing) or occupational exposure to toluene can result in chronic habituation. Chronic abuse has caused inco-ordination, tremors of the extremities (due to widespread cerebrum withering), headache, abnormal speech, temporary memory loss, convulsions, coma, drowsiness, reduced colour perception, blindness, nystagmus (rapid, involuntary eye movements), hearing loss leading to deafness and mild dementia.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ecotoxicity

Chemtech Carfresh Vanilla

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Septone All Purpose Thinner

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

toluene

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

LC50 96 Fish 0.0073mg/L 4

EC50 48 Crustacea 3.78mg/L 5

EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 12.5mg/L 4

BCF 24 Algae or other aquatic plants 10mg/L 4

NOEC 168 Crustacea 0.74mg/L 5

mixed hexanes aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants =6.5mg/L 1

NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants <0.1mg/L 1

acetone

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

LC50 96 Fish >100mg/L 4

EC50 48 Crustacea >100mg/L 4

EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 20.565mg/L 4

NOEC 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 4.950mg/L 4

ethanol

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

LC50 96 Fish 42mg/L 4

EC50 48 Crustacea 2mg/L 4

EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 17.921mg/L 4

NOEC 2016 Fish 0.000375mg/L 4

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

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient / Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air

toluene LOW (Half-life = 28 days) LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)

acetone LOW (Half-life = 14 days) MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)

ethanol LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days) LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

### Mobility

Mobility in soil

Ingredient / Mobility

toluene LOW (KOC = 268)

acetone HIGH (KOC = 1.981)

ethanol HIGH (KOC = 1)

#### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

Ingredient / Bioaccumulation

toluene LOW (BCF = 90)

acetone LOW (BCF = 0.69)

ethanol LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

### **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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#### **Waste Disposal**

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Reduction

Reuse

Recycling

Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

Recycle wherever possible.

Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Decontaminate empty containers.

### **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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#### **Transport Information**

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1263

UN proper shipping name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Transport hazard class(es)

Class: 3

Subrisk: Not Applicable

Packing group: II

Environmental hazard: Environmentally hazardous

Special precautions for user

Special provisions: 163 367

Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1263

UN proper shipping name: Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)

Transport hazard class(es)

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

ERG Code: 3L  
Packing group: II  
Environmental hazard: Environmentally hazardous  
Special precautions for user  
Special provisions: A3 A72 A192  
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364  
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L  
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353  
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number: 1263

UN proper shipping name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Transport hazard class(es)

IMDG Class: 3

IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable

Packing group: II

Environmental hazard: Marine Pollutant

Special precautions for user

EMS Number: F-E , S-E

Special provisions: 163 367

Limited Quantities: 5 L

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

Not Applicable

**U.N. Number**

1263

**UN proper shipping name**

PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

**Transport hazard class(es)**

3

**Packing Group**

II

**Hazchem Code**

•3YE

**IERG Number**

14

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Regulatory information**

TOLUENE(108-88-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

MIXED HEXANES ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON SOLVENT(64742-89-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

ACETONE(67-64-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ETHANOL(64-17-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Canada - NDSL: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(toluene; acetone; ethanol; mixed hexanes aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent)

China - IECSC: All ingredients are on the inventory

Japan - ENCS: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(poly(mixed hexanes aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent)

Korea - KECI: All ingredients are on the inventory

New Zealand - NZIoC: All ingredients are on the inventory

#### **Poisons Schedule**

S6

#### **Hazard Rating Systems**

Flammability: 1

Toxicity: 1

Body Contact: 2

Reactivity: 1

Chronic: 0

0 = Minimum

1 = Low

2 = Moderate

3 = High

4 = Extreme

#### **EINECS/ELINCS (EC)**

All ingredients are on the inventory

#### **Australia (AICS)**

All ingredients are on the inventory

#### **Philippines (PICCS)**

All ingredients are on the inventory

#### **USA (TSCA)**

Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(poly(dimethyl siloxane))

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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#### **Other Information**

Version No: 8.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown.

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**END OF SDS**

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