

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SEPTONE RUST PROOF

Infosafe No.: K1H1V  
ISSUED Date : 06/05/2014  
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

---

**GHS Product Identifier**

SEPTONE RUST PROOF

**Product Code**

AURP1T, AURP4, AURP20

**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**

Automotive rustproofing treatment (cavity sections).

**Disclaimer**

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

\*

Email: [info@aamtech.com.au](mailto:info@aamtech.com.au)

\*

New Zealand

2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland

Tel: 0800 438 996

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

---

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

GHS Classification [1]: Flammable Liquid Category 3, Carcinogen Category 1B

Legend: 1. Classified by; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour

H350 May cause cancer

## Pictogram (s)

Flame, Health hazard



### Precautionary statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

### Precautionary statement – Response

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

### 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 to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Talc	14807-96-6	30-60 %
Kaolin	1332-58-7	30-60 %
Bitumen (blown)	64742-93-4	10-30 %
Bitumen (Petroleum)	8052-42-4	10-30 %
C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	64742-95-6.	10-30 %
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	10-30 %
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Various	0-0.25 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	0-10 %

### Other Information

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

### 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.

### **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**

Treat symptomatically.

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.

## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

---

### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### **Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters**

Fire Fighting

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

### **Fire/Explosion Hazard**

Liquid and vapour are flammable.

Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.

Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

### **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.  
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.  
If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.  
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.  
Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

#### **Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**

Liquid and vapour are flammable.  
Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.  
Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.  
Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.  
Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.  
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.  
On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

#### **Hazchem Code**

•3Y

#### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not Available

#### **Other Information**

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

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

---

#### **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.  
Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.  
Wipe up.  
Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

#### **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.  
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.  
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.  
Increase ventilation.

#### **Other Information**

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of the MSDS

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for Safe Handling

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.

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.

Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.

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.

Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.

Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

### 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.

Storage incompatibility: Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

### Other Information

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Skin protection See Hand protection below

### Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	talca	Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres) / Soapstone (respirable dust)	2.5 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) / 3 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Not Available	Not Available	(see also Soapstone; This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14))
Australia Exposure Standards	kaolin	Kaolin		10 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) Available	Not Available	This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards (petroleum)	bitumen	Bitumen fumes	Available	5 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
talc	2(ppm)	2(ppm)	10(ppm)	500(ppm)
kaolin	5(ppm)	6(ppm)	125(ppm)	500(ppm)
bitumen (petroleum)	0.5 / 1.25(ppm)	4 / 0.75(ppm)	5 / 25(ppm)	125 / 25(ppm)
C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	500(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	10(ppm)	30(ppm)	50(ppm)	500(ppm)

Ingredient	Original	IDLH Revised IDLH
talc	N.E.(mgm3)N.E.(ppm)	3,000 / 1,000(mgm3)

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use in a well-ventilated area

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls

can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically

"adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a

ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

### Respiratory Protection

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

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

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

Required

Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Fac Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
---------------------------	---------------------	----------------------	------------------------

up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P3	A-PAPR-AUS / - Class 1 P3	
up to 50 x ES	A-AUS /	Class 1 P3	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P3	A-PAPR-2 P3 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

### 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and

adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their

removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately

and remove  
contact lens as soon as practicable

#### **Hand Protection**

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.  
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Recommended material(s)

#### **GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:  
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:  
Septone Rust Proof Not Available

Material CPI

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted

#### **Personal Protective Equipment**

Other protection

Overalls.

PVC Apron.

PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit.

Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower

#### **Thermal Hazards**

Not Available

#### **Body Protection**

See Other protection below

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

---

#### **Form**

Liquid

#### **Appearance**

Brown-black flammable liquid to semi-solid; does not mix with water

#### **Odour**

Not Available

#### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not Available

#### **Melting Point**

Not Available

#### **Boiling Point**

147-196

#### **Solubility in Water**

Immiscible

#### **pH**

pH (as supplied) Not Applicable

pH as a solution(1%) Not Applicable

**Vapour Pressure**

0.8 @ 38C

**Vapour Density (Air=1)**

Not Available

**Evaporation Rate**

0.16 BuAC = 1

**Physical State**

Liquid

**Odour Threshold**

Not Available

**Viscosity**

Not Available

**Volatile Component**

60-65

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

Not Available

**Surface tension**

Not Available

**Flash Point**

38

**Flammability**

Not Available

**Auto-Ignition Temperature**

Not Available

**Explosion Limit - Upper**

7.0

**Explosion Limit - Lower**

0.9

**Explosion Properties**

Not Available

**Molecular Weight**

Not Applicable

**Oxidising Properties**

Not Available

**Relative density**

0.824 @ 25C

**Other Information**

Taste Not Available

Gas group Not Available

VOC g/L Not Available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

---

**Reactivity**

See section 7

**Chemical Stability**

Presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur



**Conditions to Avoid**

See section 7

**Incompatible materials**

See section 7

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

See section 5

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

See section 7

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

---

**Toxicology Information**

Septone Rust Proof

TOXICITY      IRRITATION

Not Available      Not Available

talc

TOXICITY      IRRITATION

Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild

Not Available      Not Available

kaolin

TOXICITY      IRRITATION

Not Available      Not Available

bitumen (blown)

TOXICITY      IRRITATION

Not Available      Not Available

bitumen (petroleum)

TOXICITY      IRRITATION

Not Available      Not Available

C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent

TOXICITY      IRRITATION

Not Available      Not Available

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium

aliphatic

TOXICITY                      IRRITATION

Dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg \*      \* Xergon

Oral (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg \*

Not Available                      Not Available

polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

TOXICITY      IRRITATION

Not Available      Not Available

**KAOLIN**

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

for bentonite clays:

Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clays formed by crystallisation of vitreous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water.

The expected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is very low (LD50&gt;15 g/kg). However, severe anterior segment inflammation, uveitis and retrocorneal abscess from eye exposure were reported when bentonite had been used as a prophypaste. In a 33 day dietary (2 and 6%) and a 90 day dietary (1, 3 and 5%) studies in chickens, no changes in behaviour, overall state, clinical and biochemical parameters and electrolytic composition of the blood. Repeat dietary administration of bentonite did not affect calcium or phosphorus metabolism. However, larger amounts caused decreased growth, muscle weakness, and death with marked

changes in both calcium and phosphorus metabolism.

#### BITUMEN (BLOWN)

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.  
as extracts of steam-refined and air-refined bitumens

#### SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC

for petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to

compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

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

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

for full range naphthas

#### POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC

HYDROCARBONS No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

#### TALC, BITUMEN (PETROLEUM), C9-AROMATIC HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production

#### **Ingestion**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting

#### **Inhalation**

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination

#### **Skin**

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

#### **Eye**

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

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

N/A

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

N/A

**Skin Sensitisation**

N/A

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

N/A

**Reproductive Toxicity**

N/A

**STOT-single exposure**

N/A

**STOT-repeated exposure**

N/A

**Aspiration Hazard**

N/A

**Chronic Effects**

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a

strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in cancer on the basis of:

- appropriate long-term animal studies
- other relevant information

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant

number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

[The polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) contained in this product are a contaminant contained in the bitumen. So long as the end user

takes precautions against inhalation (including the wearing of a suitable respirator to AS1715) the likelihood of this product leading to the

formation of cancers in the end user is minimal. Once the product is applied and has formed a dry coating film, the PAHs will be entrapped within

the coating.

**Other Information**

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

---

**Ecotoxicity**

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

[The volatile components of this product are readily biodegradable under aerobic conditions. They will partition largely to the atmosphere but some will partition to soil and sediment where lowered bioavailability would reduce uptake by organisms.

Research also indicates that the volatile components have a moderate potential for bioaccumulation: however bioconcentration would be expected to be low. They are expected to exhibit a moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms. The non-volatile components

of this product are not considered to be biodegradable and will persist for years in the environment. However, they are not considered to be toxic to the environment and will not bioaccumulate

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
------------	-------------------------	------------------

Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
---------------	---------------	---------------

**Mobility**

Ingredient	Mobility
------------	----------

Not Available	Not Available
---------------	---------------

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
------------	-----------------

Not Available	Not Available
---------------	---------------

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

---

### Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

---

### Transport Information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: ·3Y

Land transport (ADG):

UN number: 1263

Packing group: III

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) (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 3

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: 163 223 \*

limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1263

Packing group: III

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

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

ERG Code: 3L

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: A3A72

Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee):

UN number: 1263

Packing group: III

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

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

IMDG Class: 3

Special precautions for user:

EMS Number: F-E,S-E

Special provisions: 163 223 955

Limited Quantities: 5 L

**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**

III

**Hazchem Code**

•3Y

**IERG Number**

14

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

### Regulatory information

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

talc(14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "WHO Food Additives Series - Food Additives considered for specifications only", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "Australia Exposure Standards"

kaolin(1332-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Australia Exposure Standards"

bitumen (blown)(64742-93-4) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

bitumen (petroleum)(8052-42-4) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Exposure Standards"

C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent(64742-95-6.) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (\*Substitute It Now!)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List"

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic(64742-88-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations"

(ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "FisherTransport Information", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons(Various) is found on the following regulatory lists  
"Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List"

#### **Poisons Schedule**

Not Scheduled

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

---

#### **Contact Person/Point**

Australia:

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT (ACOHs Pty Ltd): 1 800 638 556

Poisons Information Centre (Australia): 13 11 26

New Zealand:

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT (ACOHs Pty Ltd): 0800 154 666

NZ National Poisons Centre (24 Hour): 0800 764 766

DISCLAIMER:

This Material Safety Data Sheet summarises at the date of issue to the best of our knowledge, the health and safety hazards of the product and how to safely handle and use the product.

As ITW AAMTech cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product is used, customers are encouraged, prior to usage, to assess and control the risks associated with their use of the product.

Data sheets from unauthorised sources may contain information that is no longer current or accurate.

This MSDS is valid for 5 years from date of issue. However, this version may be revoked and revised at any time, and users should contact ITW AAMTech to ensure they are in possession of the latest version.

#### **Other Information**

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

The (M)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. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

**END OF SDS**

© Copyright Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd

Copyright in the source code of the HTML, PDF, XML, XFO and any other electronic files rendered by an Infosafe system for Infosafe SDS displayed is the intellectual property of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.

Copyright in the layout, presentation and appearance of each Infosafe SDS displayed is the intellectual property of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.

The compilation of SDS's displayed is the intellectual property of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.

Copying of any SDS displayed is permitted for personal use only and otherwise is not permitted. In particular the SDS's displayed cannot be copied for the purpose of sale or licence or for inclusion as part of a collection of SDS without the express written consent of Chemical Safety International Pty Ltd.