

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SEPTONE SUBFRAME BLACK

Infosafe No.: SEPB1  
ISSUED Date : 24/11/2015  
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS Product Identifier**

SEPTONE SUBFRAME BLACK

**Product Code**

AFSB1, AFSB4

**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**

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack  
Leak Sealer.

**Additional Information**

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

Emergency telephone numbers: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)

Other emergency telephone numbers: +61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 4

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 4

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Flammable Liquids: Category 2

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 3

Sensitization - Skin: Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H332 Harmful if inhaled.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

#### **Pictogram (s)**

Flame, Exclamation mark, Health hazard



#### **Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.  
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.  
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

#### **Precautionary statement – Response**

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.  
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

#### **Precautionary statement – Storage**

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P405 Store locked up.  
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

#### **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.

GHS Classification [1]: Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

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

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	64742-89-8.	10-20 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	30-60 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	20-60 %

#### Other Information

Synonyms: Product Code: AFSB1, AFSB4

Substances: See section below for composition of Mixtures

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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#### First Aid Measures

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)

#### 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

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 xylene:

Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.

Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

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

Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. 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 injury 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 (adrenalin) 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.

#### 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: Methylhippuric acids in urine

Index: 1.5 gm/gm creatinine

Sampling Time: End of shift

Index: 2 mg/min

Sampling Time: Last 4 hrs of shift

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### 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.

Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.

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

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

Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

### 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.

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

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

### Hazchem Code

•3YE

## Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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.

Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### 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

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.

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.

DO NOT use plastic buckets.

Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.

Use spark-free tools when handling.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Keep containers securely sealed.

Avoid physical damage to containers.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Work clothes should be laundered separately.

Use good occupational work practice.

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

Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

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 SDS.

|Store below 27 °C.

### 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 storage with oxidisers

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: xylene

Material name: Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)

TWA: 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 80 ppm

STEL: 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: xylene

Material name: Xylenes

TEEL-1: Not Available

TEEL-2: Not Available

TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic

Material name: Rubber solvent; (Naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic)

TEEL-1: 264 ppm

TEEL-2: 1700 ppm

TEEL-3: 10000 ppm

Ingredient: xylene

Original IDLH: 1,000 ppm

Revised IDLH: 900 ppm

Ingredient: solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

#### Appropriate Engineering Controls

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

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

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

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

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)

Air Speed: 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)

Type of Contaminant: aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)

Air Speed: 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

Type of Contaminant: direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

Air Speed: 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range:

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range:

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood - local control only

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

### **Respiratory Protection**

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

### **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. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

### **Hand Protection**

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

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

### **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.

· 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. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

### **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**

Black highly flammable thin liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water.

**Odour**

Not Available

**Decomposition Temperature**

Not Available

**Solubility in Water**

Immiscible

**pH**

Not Applicable (as supplied)

Not Applicable as a solution

**Vapour Pressure**

Not Available

**Vapour Density (Air=1)**

Not Available

**Evaporation Rate**

Not Available

**Odour Threshold**

Not Available

**Viscosity**

Not Available

**Volatile Component**

65 %vol

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

Not Available

**Surface tension**

Not Available

**Flash Point**

-6 °C

**Flammability**

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.

**Auto-Ignition Temperature**

Not Available

**Explosion Limit - Upper**

Not Available

**Explosion Limit - Lower**

Not Available

**Explosion Properties**

Not Available

**Molecular Weight**

Not Applicable

**Oxidising Properties**

Not Available

**Initial boiling point and boiling range**

Not Available

**Relative density**

1.0-1.3 (Water = 1)

**Melting/Freezing Point**

Not Available

**Other Information**

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

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**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

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**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Toxicology Information**

Septone Subframe Black

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Xylene

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

Solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic

TOXICITY:

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

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

IRRITATION: Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds.

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Acute Toxicity: Data required to make classification available

**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.

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous.

Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.

**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.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers.

Xylene is a central nervous system depressant

**Skin**

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

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

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

**Eye**

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Data required to make classification available

**Serious eye damage/irritation**

Data required to make classification available

**Mutagenicity**

Data Not Available to make classification

**Respiratory sensitisation**

Data required to make classification available

**Carcinogenicity**

Data Not Available to make classification

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Data Not Available to make classification

**STOT-single exposure**

Data required to make classification available

**STOT-repeated exposure**

Data Not Available to make classification

**Aspiration Hazard**

Data required to make classification available

**Chronic Effects**

Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects.

Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient: xylene

Endpoint: LC50

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Fish

Value: 0.0013404mg/L

Source: 4

Ingredient: xylene

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Crustacea

Value: >3.4mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: xylene

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 72

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 4.6mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: xylene

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 24

Species: Crustacea

Value: 0.711mg/L

Source: 4

Ingredient: xylene

Endpoint: NOEC

Test Duration (hr): 73

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 0.44mg/L

Source: 2

Ingredient: solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 72

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: =6.5mg/L

Source: 1

Ingredient: solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 72

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: =6.5mg/L

Source: 1

Ingredient: solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic

Endpoint: NOEC

Test Duration (hr): 72

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: <0.1mg/L

Source: 1

Legend:

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### **Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient: xylene

Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)

Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

#### **Mobility**

No Data available for all ingredients in soil

#### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

Ingredient: xylene

Bioaccumulation: MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

### **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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#### **Waste Disposal**

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

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

### **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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#### **Transport Information**

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1263

Packing group: II

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)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es)

Class: 3

Subrisk: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user

Special provisions: 163 \*

Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1263

Packing group: II

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)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es)

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

ERG Code: 3L

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

Packing group: II

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: Not Applicable

Transport hazard class(es)

IMDG Class: 3

IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable

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 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source: IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

Ingredient: xylene

Pollution Category: Y

**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

**Marine Pollutant**

NO

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Regulatory information**

XYLENE(1330-20-7) 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

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC(64742-89-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (xylene; solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic)

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (solvent naphtha

petroleum, light aliphatic)

National Inventory: Korea - KECI

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

**Poisons Schedule**

S5

**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)**

All ingredients are on the inventory

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Other Information**

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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.

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### END OF SDS

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