

SAFETY DATA SHEET

GALMET RUSTPAINT (ALL COLOURS)

Infosafe No.: ACX2I
ISSUED Date : 23/12/2022
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

GALMET RUSTPAINT (ALL COLOURS)

Product Code

GRP (PREFIX)

Company Name

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Emergency Phone Number

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCYRESPONSE (24/7): +61 1800 951 288; +61 3 9573 3188

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses: Anti-corrosive and decorative coating for steel.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
GALMET RUSTPAINT (ALL COLOURS)	GRP (PREFIX)

Additional Information

Other means of identification: Not Available

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Flammable liquids: Category 3

Aspiration hazard: Category 1

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2B

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 2

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H320 Causes eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

UNCONTROLLED COPY

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark, Health hazard, Environment



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

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

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

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

Precautionary Statement – Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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 hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Precautionary Statement – General

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Other Information

Legend:

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

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrosulfurised	64742-82-1.	30-60 %weight
Ingredients nonhazardous	Not Available	Balance

Other Information

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Section 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

UNCONTROLLED COPY

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

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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate 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 (pO₂ 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.

Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

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.

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 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.

Other combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO₂)

aldehydes

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code

•3Y

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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.

Section 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

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information:

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

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

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

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

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

UNCONTROLLED COPY

inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.

Storage incompatibility:
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy
Material name: White spirits
TWA: 790 mg/m³
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy
TEEL-1: 300 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 1,800 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 29500** mg/m³

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised
Original IDLH: 20,000 mg/m³
Revised IDLH: Not Available

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

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]

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.

Footwear

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

Body Protection

Other protection:

Overalls.

PVC Apron.

PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Coloured flammable liquid with a hydrocarbon odour; does not mix with water.
Odour	Not Available	Melting/Freezing Point	Not Available
Boiling Point	162°C - 192°C	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Solubility in Water	Immiscible	pH	Not Applicable (as supplied) Not Applicable as a solution (1%)
Vapour Pressure	0.37 kPa @ 20C	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1
Evaporation Rate	0.14 BuAC = 1	Odour Threshold	Not Available
Viscosity	Not Available	Volatile Component	45 %vol
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not Available	Surface Tension	Not Available
Flash Point	41°C	Flammability	Flammable.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	296 °C	Explosion Limit - Upper	6.5 %
Explosion Limit - Lower	0.7 %	Explosion Properties	Not Available
Molecular Weight	Not Applicable	Oxidising Properties	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	162-192 °C	Relative Density	0.98 (Water = 1)

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

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.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7(Handling and Storage)

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)

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

UNCONTROLLED COPY

Galmet Epoxy Rust Paint

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

naphtha, petroleum,hydrodesulfurised heavy

TOXICITY

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

Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >1.58 mg/l4h[1]

Oral(Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION

Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM,HEAVY,HYDRODESULFURISED

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.

The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell.

For trimethylbenzenes:

Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream.

For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs)

Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semi-lethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively.

Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin.

Repeated dose toxicity: Animal studies show that chronic inhalation toxicity for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents is slight. Similarly,

oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure trimethylbenzene isomers. Mutation-causing ability: No

evidence of mutation-causing ability and genetic toxicity was found in animal and laboratory testing. Reproductive and

developmental toxicity: No definitive effects on reproduction were seen, although reduction in weight in developing animals may

been seen at concentrations that are toxic to the mother. Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene,

naphthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour

formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity.

Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable.

Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).

Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.

Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.

Acute Toxicity: Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Ingestion

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

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

UNCONTROLLED COPY

Inhalation

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.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Skin

The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact. Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis.

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

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.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Eye

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

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Data available to make classification

Respiratory Sensitisation

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Carcinogenicity

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT - Single Exposure

Data available to make classification

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data available to make classification

Mutagenicity

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Chronic Effects

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

Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Toxicity

Galmet Epoxy Rust Paint

Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Species / Value / Source

Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

naphtha, petroleum,hydrodesulfurised heavy

Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Species / Value / Source

EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 391mg/l 2

EC50(ECx) 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 391mg/l 2

EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 0.53mg/l 2

EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants 0.58mg/l 2

NOEC(ECx) 504h Crustacea 0.097mg/l 2

EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants 0.277mg/l 2

NOEC(ECx) 720h Fish 0.02mg/l 2

LC50 96h Fish 0.14mg/l 2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity3. 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) - Bioconcentration Data 8.Vendor Data

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Persistence: Water/Soil: No Data available for all ingredients

Persistence: Air: No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility

Mobility:

No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential

Bioaccumulation:

No Data available for all ingredients

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal:

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.

Section 14 - Transport Information

UN Number

1263

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)

UNCONTROLLED COPY

Transport Hazard Class

3

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

•3Y

IERG Number

14

IATA UN Number

1263

IATA 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)

IATA Transport Hazard Class

3

IATA Packing Group

III

IMDG UN Number

1263

IMDG 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)

IMDG Transport Hazard Class

3

IMDG Packing Group

III

Additional Information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: Environment

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)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 3

Subrisk: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: 163 223 367

Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

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); 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:

UNCONTROLLED COPY

Special provisions: A3 A72 A192
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, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Environmental hazard: Marine Pollutant

Transport hazard class(es):

IMDG Class: 3

IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user:

EMS Number: F-E, S-E

Special provisions: 163 223 367 955

Limited Quantities: 5 L

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

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name / Group

naphtha, petroleum,hydrodesulfurised heavy / Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name / Ship Type

naphtha, petroleum,hydrodesulfurised heavy / Not Available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

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

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory / Status

Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use Yes

Canada - DSL Yes

Canada - NDSL No (naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy)

China - IECSC Yes

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS /NLP Yes

Japan - ENCS Yes

Korea - KECI Yes

New Zealand - NZIoC Yes

Philippines - PICCS Yes

USA - TSCA Yes

Taiwan - TCSI Yes

Mexico - INSQ Yes

Vietnam - NCI Yes

Russia - FBEPH Yes

UNCONTROLLED COPY

Legend:

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

Poisons Schedule

S5

UNCONTROLLED COPY

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00290479
Wis Numbers	00290547
Wis Numbers	00290598
Wis Numbers	00290666
Wis Numbers	00290853
Wis Numbers	00290887
Wis Numbers	00301495
Wis Numbers	00301563
Wis Numbers	00301597
Wis Numbers	00301631
Wis Numbers	00303671
Wis Numbers	00303688
Wis Numbers	00326978
Wis Numbers	00647504
Wis Numbers	00705558
Wis Numbers	00711055
Wis Numbers	00720759
Wis Numbers	00720861
Wis Numbers	00720956
Wis Numbers	00721558
Wis Numbers	00722756
Wis Numbers	00722858
Wis Numbers	00722954
Wis Numbers	00723158
Wis Numbers	00723352
Wis Numbers	00723454
Wis Numbers	00795260
Wis Numbers	02869574
Wis Numbers	02869625
Wis Numbers	04197859
Wis Numbers	04197954
Wis Numbers	04198056
Wis Numbers	04198158
Wis Numbers	04198454
Wis Numbers	04198562
Wis Numbers	04198659
Wis Numbers	04198755
Wis Numbers	04198863

UNCONTROLLED COPY

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	04198966

Other Information

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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted AveragePC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCs: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

NSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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.