

SAFETY DATA SHEET

WATTYL L780 INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSAL THINNER

Infosafe No.: HY9KM
ISSUED Date : 23/04/2021
ISSUED by: VALSPAR PAINT (AUSTRALIA)
PTY LTD

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier

WATTYL L780 INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSAL THINNER

Product Code

190139

Company name

VALSPAR PAINT (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD

Address

L3, 2 Burbank Place Norwest
NSW 2153 AUSTRALIA

Emergency phone number

+(61)290372994 (Available 24 hrs/ 7 days)

E-mail Address

wattyl@wattyl.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Material uses : Paint or paint related material.
Industrial use only.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Flammable Liquids: Category 2
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 2
STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 2

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statement – General

Not Applicable

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Corrosion, Exclamation mark, Health hazard



Precautionary statement – Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Use personal protective equipment as required.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement – Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Precautionary statement – Storage

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

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental Information

Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children.
Do not transfer contents to other containers for storage.

Other Information

Other hazards which do not result in classification: None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Information on Composition

Substance/mixture: Mixture
Other means of identification: Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers
Not available.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8(Exposure Controls/Personal Protection).

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Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	30-60 %(w/w)
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	10-<30 %(w/w)
Toluene	108-88-3	10-<30 %(w/w)
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	64742-89-8	10-<30 %(w/w)
Ethanol	64-17-5	<10 %(w/w)
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<10 %(w/w)
cyclohexanone	108-94-1	<10 %(w/w)
diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	<10 %(w/w)
n-butanol	71-36-3	<10 %(w/w)

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation

Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Ingestion

Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin

Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Eye contact

Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

No specific treatment.

Protection for First Aiders

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain

watering

redness

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

stomach pains
nausea or vomiting
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Other Information

See toxicological information (Section 11(Toxicological Information))

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Decomposition products may include the following materials:

carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide

Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Specific Methods

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

Hazchem Code

Not applicable.

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions

For non-emergency personnel

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders

If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13 (Disposal Considerations)). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 (Identification) for emergency contact information and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for waste disposal.

Environmental Precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection)). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 (Stability and Reactivity)) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 (Stability and Reactivity) for incompatible materials before handling or use. Avoid release to the environment.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Ingredient name / Exposure limits

Ethyl Acetate

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).

TWA: 720 mg/m³ 8 hours.

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.

STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 1440 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

Xylene, mixed isomers

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).

STEL: 655 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.

TWA: 350 mg/m³ 8 hours.

TWA: 80 ppm 8 hours.

Toluene

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). Absorbed through skin.

STEL: 574 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.

TWA: 191 mg/m³ 8 hours.

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

Ethanol

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).

TWA: 1880 mg/m³ 8 hours.

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.

Ethylbenzene

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).

STEL: 543 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.

TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours.

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

Cyclohexanone

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). Absorbed through skin.

TWA: 100 mg/m³ 8 hours.

TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.

Diacetone Alcohol

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).

TWA: 238 mg/m³ 8 hours.

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

N-Butanol

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). Absorbed through skin.

PEAK: 50 ppm

PEAK: 152 mg/m³

Biological Limit Values

There is no biological limit allocated.

Appropriate engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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Respiratory Protection

Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Eye Protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Hand Protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Personal Protective Equipment

Other skin protection:

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Body Protection

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Hygiene Measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Other Information

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Colour	Not available.
Odour	Not Available	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Melting Point	Not available.	Boiling Point	70°C 158°F
Solubility	Not available.	pH	Not available.
Vapour Pressure	11.5 kPa (86 mm Hg) [at 20°C]	Vapour Density (Air=1)	1.5
Evaporation Rate	3.91 (butyl acetate = 1)	Odour Threshold	Not Available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not Available	Flash Point	-6°C (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup) 21.2°F (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup)
Flammability	(solid, gas): Not available.	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Available
Explosion Limit - Upper	19%	Explosion Limit - Lower	0.9%
Kinematic Viscosity	Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.205 cm ² /s (<20.5 cSt)	Relative density	0.84

Other Information

Aerosol product

Heat of combustion: 29.28 kJ/g

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical Stability

The product is stable.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas.

Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidising materials

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name / Result / Species / Dose / Exposure

Ethyl Acetate

LD50 Oral Rat 5620 mg/kg -

Xylene, mixed isomers

LC50 Inhalation Gas. Rat 6700 ppm 4 hours

LD50 Oral Rat 4300 mg/kg -

Toluene

LC50 Inhalation Vapour Rat 49 g/m³ 4 hours

LD50 Oral Rat 636 mg/kg -

Ethanol

LC50 Inhalation Vapour Rat 124700 mg/m³ 4 hours

LD50 Oral Rat 7 g/kg -

Ethylbenzene

LD50 Dermal Rabbit >5000 mg/kg -

LD50 Oral Rat 3500 mg/kg -

Cyclohexanone

LC50 Inhalation Gas. Rat 8000 ppm 4 hours

LD50 Oral Rat 1800 mg/kg -

Diacetone Alcohol

LD50 Dermal Rabbit 13500 mg/kg -

LD50 Oral Rat 2520 mg/kg -

N-Butanol

LC50 Inhalation Vapour Rat 24000 mg/m³ 4 hours

LD50 Dermal Rabbit 3400 mg/kg -

LD50 Oral Rat 790 mg/kg -

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name / Result / Species / Exposure

Xylene, mixed isomers

Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit 87 mg

Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit 24 hours 5 mg

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Skin - Mild irritant Rat 8 hours 60 uL
Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit 24 hours 500 mg
Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit 100 %
Toluene
Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit 0.5 minutes 100 mg
Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit 870 ug
Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit 24 hours 2 mg
Skin - Mild irritant Pig 24 hours 250 uL
Skin - Mild irritant Rabbit 435 mg
Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit 24 hours 20 mg
Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit 500 mg
Ethanol
Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit 24 hours 500 mg
Eyes - Moderate irritant Rabbit 0.06666667 minutes 100 mg
Eyes - Moderate irritant Rabbit 100 uL
Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit 500 mg
Skin - Mild irritant Rabbit 400 mg
Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit 24 hours 20 mg
Ethylbenzene
Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit-500 mg
Skin - Mild irritant Rabbit 24 hours 15 mg
Cyclohexanone
Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit 24 hours 250 ug
Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit 20 mg
Skin - Mild irritant Human 48 hours 50 %
Skin - Mild irritant Rabbit 500 mg
Diacetone Alcohol
Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit 20 mg
Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit 24 hours 100 uL
Skin - Mild irritant Rabbit 500 mg
N-Butanol
Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit 24 hours 2 mg
Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit 0.005 MI
Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit 24 hours 20 mg

Sensitisation
Not available.

Teratogenicity
Not available.

Information on likely routes of exposure
Not available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths

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skeletal malformations

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation

redness

blistering may occur

reduced foetal weight

increase in foetal deaths

skeletal malformations

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

stomach pains

nausea or vomiting

reduced foetal weight

increase in foetal deaths

skeletal malformations

Ingestion

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Inhalation

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin

Causes skin irritation.

Eye

Causes serious eye damage.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive Toxicity

Not available.

STOT-single exposure

Name / Category / Target organs

Ethyl Acetate

Category 3 Narcotic effects

Xylene, mixed isomers

Category 3 Respiratory tract irritation

Toluene

Category 3 Narcotic effects

Diacetone Alcohol

Category 3 Respiratory tract irritation

N-Butanol

Category 3 Respiratory tract irritation

Category 3 Narcotic effects

STOT-repeated exposure

Name / Category / Target organs

Xylene, mixed isomers Category 2 -

Toluene Category 2 -

Ethylbenzene Category 2 hearing organs

Aspiration Hazard

Name / Result

Xylene, mixed isomers ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Toluene ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Ethylbenzene ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Chronic Effects

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

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Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects: Not available.

Potential delayed effects: Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects: Not available.

Potential delayed effects: Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General:

Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Other Information

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route / ATE value

Oral 24599.87 mg/kg

Dermal 5584.13 mg/kg

Inhalation (gases) 34721.94 ppm

Inhalation (vapours) 361.35 mg/l

12. Ecological information

Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name / Result / Species / Exposure

Ethyl Acetate

Acute EC50 2500000 µg/l Fresh water Algae - Selenastrum sp. 96 hours

Acute LC50 750000 µg/l Fresh water Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex 48 hours

Acute LC50 154000 µg/l Fresh water Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata 48 hours

Acute LC50 212500 µg/l Fresh water Fish - Heteropneustes fossilis 96 hours

Chronic NOEC 2400 µg/l Fresh water Daphnia - Daphnia magna 21 days

Chronic NOEC 75.6 mg/l Fresh water Fish - Pimephales promelas -Embryo 32 days

Xylene, mixed isomers

Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio 48 hours

Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water Fish - Pimephales promelas 96 hours

Toluene

Acute EC50 12500 µg/l Fresh water Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 72 hours

Acute EC50 11600 µg/l Fresh water Crustaceans - Gammarus pseudolimnaeus - Adult 48 hours

Acute EC50 6000 µg/l Fresh water Daphnia - Daphnia magna -Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) 48 hours

Acute LC50 5500 µg/l Fresh water Fish - Oncorhynchus kisutch -Fry 96 hours

Chronic NOEC 1000 µg/l Fresh water Daphnia - Daphnia magna 21 days

Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent

Acute LC50 >100000 ppm Fresh water Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss 96 hours

Ethanol

Acute EC50 17.921 mg/l Marine water Algae - Ulva pertusa 96 hours

Acute EC50 2000 µg/l Fresh water Daphnia - Daphnia magna 48 hours

Acute LC50 25500 µg/l Marine water Crustaceans - Artemia franciscana - Larvae 48 hours

Acute LC50 42000 µg/l Fresh water Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss 4 days

Chronic NOEC 4.995 mg/l Marine water Algae - Ulva pertusa 96 hours

Chronic NOEC 100 µl/l Fresh water Daphnia - Daphnia magna -Neonate 21 days

Chronic NOEC 0.375 µl/l Fresh water Fish - Gambusia holbrooki -Larvae 12 weeks

Ethylbenzene

Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 72 hours

Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 96 hours

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Acute EC50 6.53 mg/l Marine water Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii 48 hours
Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Fresh water Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate 48 hours
Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss 96 hours
Cyclohexanone
Acute EC50 32.9 mg/l Fresh water Algae - Chlamydomonas reinhardtii - Exponential growth phase 72 hours
Acute LC50 527000 µg/l Fresh water Fish - Pimephales promelas 96 hours
Chronic EC10 3.56 mg/l Fresh water Algae - Chlamydomonas reinhardtii - Exponential growth phase 72 hours
Diacetone Alcohol
Acute LC50 420000 µg/l Marine water Fish - Menidia beryllina 96 hours
N-Butanol
Acute EC50 1983 mg/l Fresh water Daphnia - Daphnia magna 48 hours
Acute LC50 1730000 µg/l Fresh water Fish - Pimephales promelas 96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name / Biodegradability

Ethyl Acetate Readily

Xylene, mixed isomers Readily

Toluene Readily

Ethanol -Readily

Ethylbenzene Readily

N-Butanol Readily

Mobility

Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC): Not available.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Product/ingredient name / BCF / Potential

Ethyl Acetate 30 low

Xylene, mixed isomers 8.1 to 25.9 low

Toluene 90 low

Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent 10 to 2500 high

Other Adverse Effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. Transport information

U.N. Number

1263

UN proper shipping name

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing Group

II

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Hazchem Code

Not applicable.

IERG Number

14

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

1263

IATA/ICAO Proper Shipping Name

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

3

IATA/ICAO Packing Group

II

IMDG UN No

1263

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IMDG Hazard Class

3

IMDG Pack. Group

II

Transport in Bulk

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not available.

Special Precautions for User

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Other Information

ADG

UN number: UN1263

UN proper shipping name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

Transport hazard class(es): 3

Packing group: II

Environmental hazards: Not applicable.

Additional information: Hazchem code: Not applicable.

ADR/RID

UN number: UN1263

UN proper shipping name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

Transport hazard class(es): 3

Packing group: II

Environmental hazards: Not applicable.

Additional information: Special provisions 640 (C)

Tunnel code D/E

IMDG

UN number: UN1263

UN proper shipping name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

Transport hazard class(es): 3

Packing group: II

Environmental hazards: Not applicable.

Additional information: Emergency schedules F-E, S-E

IATA

UN number: UN1263

UN proper shipping name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

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Transport hazard class(es): 3
Packing group: II
Environmental hazards: Not applicable.
Additional information: Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory information

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances
No listed substance

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994
Not available.

International regulations
Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals
Not listed.

Montreal Protocol
Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals
Not listed.

Poisons Schedule
Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

References

Not available.

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00698198
Wis Numbers	03422499

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Other Information

Key to abbreviations

ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods

ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

N/A = Not available

SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification / Justification

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 / On basis of test data

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 / Calculation method

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 / Calculation method

EPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2 / Calculation method

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 / Calculation method

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 / Calculation method

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2 / Calculation method

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 / Calculation method

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END OF SDS

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