

SAFETY DATA SHEET**1. IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & COMPANY DETAILS**

Product Name: 299 PROFESSIONAL GRADE PAINT STRIPPER

Product description: Paint Remover
Recommended Use: Use according to manufactures Technical Data Sheet
CAS Number: Not Applicable

Manufacturer: Callington Haven Pty Ltd
30 South Street Rydalmere NSW 2116 Australia
Phone: +61 2 9898 2700
Fax: +61 2 94750449
Website: www.callingtonhaven.com
Email: customerservice@callington.com

Distributor:

Company Name: Lacnam Paints Australia
Address: 76-80 Mandoon Road, Girrawee, NSW 2145
Email: sales@lacnam.com.au
Telephone Number: (02) 9688-1999
Website: <http://www.lacnam.com.au/>

Emergency Number: 0419 260 572 (after hours)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE-DANGEROUS GOODS:**

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of Work Safe Australia
Classified as dangerous according to Dangerous Good Code



Signal Word: DANGER

GHS Classification:

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: 2
Carcinogenicity: Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity: Category 1B
Acute Toxicity (Oral): Category 4
Specific Target Organ Toxicity: SE Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity: RE Category 2

Hazard Statements:

H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H360D - May damage the unborn child.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

General Precautionary Statements:

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

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Prevention Precautionary Statements:

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P233+234 - Keep container tightly closed. Keep only in original container.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapour/spray.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapour/spray.

P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P264 - Wash all exposed skin area thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

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

P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response Precautionary Statements:

P301+312+330 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.

P307 + P311 IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal: P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Disposal precautionary statements:

Dispose of contents/container to authorised landfill. Refer to State/Local land Management Authority.

This material is a **Schedule S5 Poison** and must be stored, handled, and used according to the appropriate regulations.

Poison Information Centre Australia Phone: 131126

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Component Name:	CAS Number:	Proportion % Weight:
Dichloromethane; Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	60.0 - 90.0%
Methanol	67-56-1	05.0 - 10.0%
Ethanol, Denatured	64-17-5	05.0 - 10.0%
Brytofa 1-2	Not assigned	01.0 - 05.0%
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	< 01.0%

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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or
Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Inhalation:

- If inhalation of mists, fumes or vapour causes irritation to the nose, throat, or lungs, causing coughing, wheezing or impaired motor skills, remove patient to fresh air.
- Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing- DO NOT USE DIRECT MOUTH-TO-MOUTH METHOD if victim ingested or inhaled substance. Use alternative respiratory method or proper respiratory device - Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Seek urgent medical assistance.

Skin:

- Remove all contaminated clothing and footwear.
- Wash contaminated area thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.

Eyes:

- Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.
- Method of irrigation; keep eyelids apart and away from eyes, routinely lift upper and lower eyelid away from eye while flushing with water.
- Removal of contact lenses should only be performed by skilled personnel.
- Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Swallowed:

- Do not induce vomiting, place person's face downwards, head lower than hips to prevent vomit entering lungs.
- Rinse mouth with water. Give water to drink.
- Seek urgent medical assistance.

First Aid Facilities:

- Ensure that eye wash bath and safety showers are readily accessible.

Advice to Doctor:

- Treat the patient symptomatically.

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or impaired respiratory or pulmonary function may be at increased risk to the effects of this substance.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to methylene chloride:

- Methylene chloride is well absorbed by the lung. An 8-hour exposure to 250 ppm causes carboxyhaemoglobin levels to exceed 8%. Physical exertion and smoke produce an additive effect.
- The lungs exhale most of the absorbed dose unchanged. Between 1/4 and 1/3 is metabolised to carbon monoxide / dioxide. 5 hours of 100% oxygen is required, typically, to reduce the carboxyhaemoglobin level from 13% to 7.5%.
- As with inhalation and ingestion of the hydrocarbons support of respiration and monitoring for dysrhythmias are the first steps toward stabilisation.
- Small ingestions require only dilution with water or milk. Patients who have ingested more than several swallows may benefit from Ipecac Syrup/lavage, charcoal, or cathartics. No data is available to support the efficacy of these treatments.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: •2Z

Fire & Explosion Hazard:

- Material does not burn.
- Fire and heat will product irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases.
- If possible, to do so safely, shut off fuel to fire.
- Use water spray to spray to cool fire-exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling fire exposed containers when using water spray; boil-over may occur when the product temperature reaches the boiling point of water.
- UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapours from this product may travel or be moved by air currents and be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from the point of handling.

Fire Fighting:

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or water spray.
- SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) required for fire-fighting personnel.
- Evacuate immediate area of non-emergency personnel.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover and safe fire escape exit.
- Prevent water runoff from entering storm water drains or waterways.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Wear full protective clothing (refer section 8)
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Contain and absorb using earth, sand, vermiculite, or other absorbent material. DO NOT USE sawdust, this is flammable.
- Collect residues into caustic proof waste container and dispose of according to local waste management regulations.
- Do not allow product to enter storm water drains or waterways.
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing after containment.

Major Spills:

- Evacuate personnel from immediate area and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade of location and nature of hazard
- If safe to do so eliminate source of spillage.
- Avoid breathing vapour and contact with skin and eyes.
- Only trained personnel equipped with full protective clothing (refer section 8) to attempt containment of spill.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering storm water drains or water ways.
- Blanket the spill with foam or use water fog to disperse vapour clouds.
- Recoverable product should be collected into labeled caustic proof container for recycling.
- Collect residues into labeled caustic proof container and dispose of according to local waste management regulations.
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing after containment.

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Storage:

- Store product in accordance with Local State, or Territory Dangerous Goods Regulations.
- Do not use aluminum or galvanized containers.
- Keep containers closed when not in use.
- Storage area should have a caustic resistant floor with approved drainage.
- Store away from sources of heat in a cool dry well-ventilated area.
- Do not store in areas where vapour may be concentrated i.e., pits, basements, or unventilated storage area.
- Do not store or load on the same vehicle as Class 1, Class 4.3, Class 5.1, Class 5.2, Class 6, or Class 7.

Precautions for safe handling:

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Ensure containers are clearly labeled.
- Exercise caution when opening, containers build internal pressure at elevated temperatures.
- Avoid generating mists.
- Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour.
- Corrosion of equipment and surfaces should be considered in areas of constant use.
- Empty containers may contain residues which are hazardous.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits: No value assigned for this specific product by Safe Work Australia: Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS). OEL for individual components reported.

Concentration Cut-off Levels:

A concentration cut-off level for a substance is the level (expressed as a percentage on a weight/weight basis for solids and liquids and a volume/volume basis for gases) at and above which that substance is classified as a hazardous substance. A mixture is classified as a hazardous substance if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to, or above, the lowest concentration cut-off level given for that ingredient. Concentration cut-off levels refer to health hazards only and are not associated with the physicochemical or environmental hazards of a substance. The health effects of certain types of hazardous substances are regarded as additive. Due to additive effects, a mixture may be classified as hazardous even if all the individual substances in the mixture are present at levels below their respective cut offs.

Individual components workplace occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS No	TWA	STEL	PEAK
Dichloromethane; Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	50 ppm / 174 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Methanol	67-56-1	200 ppm / 262 mg/m ³	250ppm / 328 mg/m ³	Not Available
Ethanol, Denatured	64-17-5	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	Not Available	2 mg/m ³	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Components	CAS No	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Dichloromethane; Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Methanol	67-56-1	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ethanol, Denatured	64-17-5	Not Available	Not Available	15000 ppm
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	0.18 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³	54 mg/m ³

Components	CAS No	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Dichloromethane; Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	2300 ppm	Not Available
Methanol	67-56-1	6000 ppm	Not Available
Ethanol, Denatured	64-17-5	3300 ppm	Not Available
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	Not Available	Not Available
Brytofa 1-2	Not Assigned	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Components	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
Brytofa 1-2	D	>0.1 to < 1 ppm

Note: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Dichloromethane; Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	Dichloromethane	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Methanol	67-56.1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Engineering Controls:

Always maintain adequate ventilation . Prevent accumulation of gases in hallows or sumps.

Personal Protection:

CLOTHING: PVC, Nitrile, Neoprene, Natural rubber or any other type of apron or splash suit suitable for solvents

GLOVES: PVC, Nitrile, Neoprene, Natural rubber, or any other type of glove are suitable for short term immersion use.

EYES: Chemical goggles or face shield to protect eyes.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid breathing of fumes. Select and use respirator Type AX Filter (Low boiling point organic compounds below 65°C) of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent) Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1		AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES		AX-3	
50+ x ES		Air-line	



Confined Space Application:



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance: White viscous liquid with surface wax, mixes with water.

pH: 10

Boiling Point (°C): 40

Vapour Pressure kPa: 39

Vapour Density (Air=1): 2.9

Specific Gravity: 1.15

Flashpoint (°C): Not Applicable

Flammability Limits (% by Volume): Not Applicable

Volatile Component: 94

Solubility in Water: Miscible

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

Reactivity: No Dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazards: None known.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

Hazardous decomposition products: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for 299 Professional Grade Paint Stripper. No adverse health effects are expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms and effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Swallowed:

Harmful if swallowed.

May cause irritation to mouth, throat and stomach with effects including nausea, abdominal irritation, pain, and vomiting.

Eye:

May cause irritation to the eyes, with effects including tearing, pain, stinging and blurred vision.

Skin:

Harmful by skin contact.

May cause irritation to the skin, with effects including Redness and itchiness.

Inhaled:

Harmful if inhaled.

May cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory system with effects including Dizziness, headache, and possible confusion.

Acute Toxicity: Refer Table 1 Section 16:

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Dichloromethane; Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation LD50 Dermal	Rat Mouse Rat	>2000 mg/kg 86 mg/l >2000 mg/kg	4 hours
Methanol	67-56-1	LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation LD50 Dermal	Rat Rat Rabbit	>1187-2769 mg/kg 128.2 mg/l 17100mg/kg	4 hours
Ethanol, Denatured	64-17-5	LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation	Mouse Rat	3450mg/kg 2000ppmmg/l	4 hours
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	LD50 Oral	Rat	214-324 mg/kg	
Brytofa 1-2	Not assigned	No Data Available			

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for 299 Professional Grade Paint Stripper. Aquatic Ecotoxicity Results are recorded for individual components that may be present.

- Prevent release into the environment.
- Do not discharge into sewer or waterways.
- May cause adverse effects to marine organisms.
- May cause adverse effects to marine environment.

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Species	Result	Method	Exposure
Dichloromethane; Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	Fish: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Invertebrates: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Bacteria: Activated sludge	LC50: 193.0 mg/l LC50: 27.0 mg/l LC50: 2590 mg/l		96 hours 48 hours 40 min
Methanol	67-56-1	Fish: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) Invertebrates: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Algae: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) Bacteria: Activated sludge	LC50: 15400.0 mg/l EC50: 18260 mg/l ErC50: 22000.0 mg/l IC50: >1000.0 mg/l		96 hours 96 hours 96 hours 3 hours
Ethanol, Denatured	64-17-5	Fish Aquatic Crustacea Algae Microorganisms	LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non-toxic:		

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	Fish: Gambusia affinis (Mosquito fish) Aquatic Crustacea Fish	EC50: 80mg/l ECO: <1mg/l NOEC: 28 mg/l	96 hours 48 hours 24 hours
Brytofa 1-2	Not assigned		No Data Available	

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION:

Waste generation should be minimized where possible.

Do not mix with oxidizing agents.

Refer to Local/ State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal regulations. Advice flammable nature of product.

Solvent component normally suitable for incineration by approved agent if recycling is not feasible.

Liquid waste recycling refer to Local Waste Authority. Recycle containers if possible or dispose of in authorised landfill. Processing use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

Classified as Dangerous Goods by criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by road or rail.



Product Name: 299 Professional Grade Paint Stripper

Other Names: Dichloromethane

Shipping name: Toxic liquid, organic, n.o.s. * (contains methylene chloride)

Manufacturer's Product Code: 299

UN Number: 2810

Packaging Group: III

Dangerous Goods Class & Subsidiary Risk: 6.1

Hazchem Code: •2Z

Declaration for land shipment: Dichloromethane

Special Provisions: 223, 274

Limited Quantity: 5 Litres

Air Transport IATA:

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Product Name: 299 Professional Grade Paint Stripper

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

UN No: 2810

Shipping name: Toxic liquid, organic, n.o.s. * (contains methylene chloride)

Packaging Group: III

Labels: Toxic Substances

Special provisions: A3 A4 A137

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 663, Y642

Cargo Only Maximum Qty: Pack 220 L

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty: Pack 60 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty: Pack 2 L

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 655, Y642

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

Marine Transport:

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Product Name: 299 Professional Grade Paint Stripper

UN No: 2810

Shipping name: Toxic liquid, organic, n.o.s. * (contains methylene chloride)

Class-primary: 3

Packing Group: III

Transport hazard class(es): IMDG: 6.1, Subclass: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user: EMS Number: F-A, S-A

Special Provisions: 223, 274

Limited Quantities: 5 L

IMDG Marine Pollutant: Nil, emulsifies in water.

Do not load on the same vehicle as:

Class 1: Explosives

Class 2.3: Toxic Gasses

Class 5.1: Oxidising Agents

Class 6: Toxic Substances

Class 2.1: Flammable Gases (if both are in bulk)

Class 4.2: Spontaneously Combustible Substances

Class 5.2: Organic Peroxides

Class 7: Radioactive Substances

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule: 5

Individual components of 299 Professional Grade Paint Stripper on regulatory listings:

Dichloromethane: **CAS No 75-09-2:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI.

Methanol: **CAS No 67-56-1:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, NZIoC, PICCS.

Ethanol Denatured: **CAS No: 64-17-5:** AICS, NZIoC, TSCA, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, PICCS.

Potassium Hydroxide: **Cas No: 1310-58-3:** AICS, IECSC, TSCA, NZIoC, PICCS, EINECS, KECI, ISHL.

Brytofa 1-2: **Cas No:** No Available Data

REGULATORY LISTINGS:

SUSDP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

HSIS: Safe work Australia Hazardous Substances Information System

NPI: The National Pollutant Inventory

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

TSCA: US Toxic Substances Control Act

DSL: Canadian Domestic Substances List.

IRAC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

PICCS: Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

KECL: Korea Existing Chemicals List

ENCS: Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

DSL/NDL: Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substance List

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

IECSC: Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

HSNO: New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act

ISHL: Japan Industrial Safety and Health Law

NICNAS: National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme

MITI: Japanese Handbook of Existing and New Chemical Substances

IVN (CN):

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16. OTHER INFORMATION:

International Agency for Research on Cancer: (IRAC) GROUP CLASSIFICATION:

- Group 1 Carcinogenic to humans:
- Group 2A Probably carcinogenic to humans: CAS No: 75-09-2
- Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans:
- Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans:
- Group 4 Probably not carcinogenic to humans:

CAS No: CAS Registry Number is a unique numeric identifier that designates only one substance. It has no chemical significance.

Class C1: A combustible liquid that has a flashpoint of 150°C or less, i.e., >60°C, <150°C.

TWA: Exposure standard-time weighted average; the average airborne concentration of a particle substance when calculated over a normal eight hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL: Short-term exposure limit (STEL) is the acceptable exposure limit to a toxic or an irritant substance over a short period of time (time-weighted average), usually 15 minutes. STEL is the maximum concentration of a chemical to which workers may be exposed continuously for a short period of time without any danger to health, safety, or work efficiency.

ppm: Parts of vapour or gas per million parts of contaminated air by volume.

mg/m3: Milligrams of substance per cubic metre of air at 25°C and one atmosphere pressure. When entry is in this column only the value is exact; when listed with a ppm value, it is approximate.

LD50: Lethal Dosage represents the individual dose required to kill 50 percent of a population of test animals.

LC50: Lethal Concentrations of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals during the observation period (traditional 4 hours). It can also mean the concentration of a chemical in water.

LDLo: Lowest lethal does to cause death.

ErC50: Effective concentration, 50%; r means based on growth rate

NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration.

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit.

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit

EC50: The Median Effective Concentration is the statistically derived concentration of a substance in an environmental medium expected to produce a certain effect in 50% of test organisms in each population under a defined set of conditions.

IC50: Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration is a measure of the effectiveness of a substance in inhibiting a specific biological or biochemical function. This quantitative measure indicates how much of a particular drug or other substance is needed to inhibit a given biological process (or component of a process, i.e., an enzyme, cell, cell receptor or microorganism) by half.

EbC50: The concentration at which 50% reduction of biomass for algae and aquatic plants is observed.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION:

Toxicity classification: Table 1

Toxicity Classes: Hodge and Sterner Scale					
		Route of Administration			
		Oral LD50	Inhalation LC50	Dermal LD ₅₀	
Toxicity Rating	Common Term	(single dose to rats) mg/kg	(exposure of rats for 4 hours) ppm	(single application to skin of rabbits) mg/kg	Probable Lethal Dose for Man
1	Extremely Toxic	1 or less	10 or less	5 or less	1 grain (a taste, a drop)
2	Highly Toxic	1 to 50	10 to 100	5 to 43	4 ml (1 tsp)
3	Moderately Toxic	50 to 500	100 to 1000	44 to 340	30 ml (1 fl. oz.)
4	Slightly Toxic	500 to 5000	1000 to 10000	350 to 2810	600 ml (1 pint)
5	Practically Non-Toxic	5000 to 15000	10000 to 100000	2820 to 22590	1 litre (or 1 quart)
6	Relatively Harmless	15000 or more	100000 or more	22600 or more	1 litre (or 1 quart)

Toxicity classification: Table 2

LC/EC/IC50	< 1 mg/l	very high toxicity
LC/EC/IC50	1-10 mg/l	high toxicity
LC/EC/IC50	10-100 mg/l	moderate toxicity
LC/EC/IC50	>100 mg/l	low toxicity

SDS Effective Date: 01/08/2025

SDS Distribution: The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.

CONTACT POINT		
Technical Manager	- Working hours	(02) 9688-1999
	- After hours	0419 260 572

Although this information is presented in good faith and compiled from various sources believed to be accurate, Lacnam Paints make no representations or warranty as to the completeness or accuracy thereof. As the product's performance and suitability depends on various factors, the purchasers of our products should determine for themselves whether the product is suitable for their particular use.

Hazardous according to criteria of Australian Safety Compensation Council
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