

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & COMPANY DETAILS

Product Name: 270 UNIVERSAL FLATTING PASTE
Product description: Gloss Reducer
Recommended Use: Use according to manufactures Technical Data Sheet
CAS Number: Not Applicable

Company Name: Lacnam Paints Australia
Address: 76-80 Mandoon Road, Girraween, NSW 2145
Email: sales@lacnam.com.au
Telephone Number: (02) 9688-1999

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:

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1
 Acute Toxicity: Category 4
 Acute Aquatic Toxicity: Category 2
 Chronic Aquatic Hazard: Category 2
 Eye Irritation Hazard: Category 1
 Flammable Liquid: Category 3
 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
 Skin Sensitizer: Category 1
 STOT-RE: Category 2
 Toxic to Reproduction: Category 2

Hazard Statements:

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour
 H302 - Harmful if swallowed
 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
 H312 - Harmful in contact with skin
 H315 - Causes skin irritation
 H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
 H318 - Causes serious eye damage
 H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
 H332 - Harmful if inhaled
 H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
 H336 - May cause drowsiness and dizziness
 H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
 H373 - May cause damage to organs
 H401 - Toxic to aquatic life
 H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Non-GHS Hazard Statement:

AUH066 – Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

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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

P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking

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

P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light/.../equipment

P242+243 - Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge

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

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

P285 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection

Response Precautionary Statements:

P301+330+331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting

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

P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

P304+340 - 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

P306+360 - IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes

P308+313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

P321 - Specific treatment: Immediate First Aid Measures Refer Section 4 of Safety Data Sheet

P333+313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention

P337+313 - If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention

P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use Foam, Dry Chemical Powder, Carbon Dioxide, Fine Water Spray or Fog (for large fires only) for extinction

P391 - Collect spillage

Storage Precautionary Statements:

P403+233+235: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool

Disposal precautionary statements:

P501: Dispose of contents/container to authorised landfill. Refer to State/Local land Management Authority.

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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Component Name:	CAS Number:	Proportion % Weight:
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate:	108-65-6	50.0 - 65.0%
Synthetic amorphous silica:	112929-00-8	15.0 - 25.0%
Additives:	Proprietary	10.0 - 20.0%
n-Butanol:	71-36-3	1.0 - 5.0%
Bentonite Clay:	68953-58-2	1.0 - 5.0%

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.
- If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

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.
- Avoid giving patient milk or oils.
- Observe patient carefully; withhold water if patient display signs of drowsiness or reduced awareness and possible unconsciousness.
- Seek medical advice.

First Aid Facilities:

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

Advice to Doctor:

- Treat the patient symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposure to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons the primary threat to life is respiratory failure from ingestion and/or inhalation. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g., cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostals retraction, or obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: 3YE

Fire & Explosion Hazard:

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Containers may rupture violently when exposed to extreme heat.
- On combustion the following products may be produced, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Soot and Toxic smoke.
- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e., nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Fire Fighting:

- Evacuate immediate area of non-emergency personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Wear full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover and safe fire escape exit.
- Use foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide extinguishers. Fine water spray may be used to cool containers to prevent vapour pressure build up.
- Prevent water runoff from entering storm water drains or waterways.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Eliminate all sources of ignition
- Wear full protective clothing (refer section 8)
- Avoid breathing vapour 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 in a flammable 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
- Eliminate all sources of ignition
- Wear full protective clothing (refer section 8)
- If safe to do so eliminate source of spillage.
- Avoid breathing vapour and contact with skin and eyes.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering storm water drains or water ways.
- If possible, contain and absorb using earth, sand, vermiculite, or other absorbent material. DO NOT USE sawdust, this is flammable.
- Use only anti-spark/ anti-static equipment to contain and remove spillage.
- Recoverable product should be collected into labeled flammable containers for recycling.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste 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.
- Keep containers closed when not in use.
- Store away from sources of heat or ignition in a cool dry well ventilated area.
- Do 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 2.1, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5.1, Class 5.2, or Class 7 materials.

Precautions for safe handling:

- Do not smoke in storage/work area.
- Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour.
- All material handling equipment in work area must be flameproof.
- All nearby equipment should be earthed
- All potential sources of ignition must be eliminated from storage/work area.

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.

- Reportable exposure limits for individual components that exceed **Concentration Cut Off levels:**

Chemical Name	CAS. No	TWA (8hr)		STEL		Source	Notices	%Weight
		ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3			
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	108-65-6	50	274	100	548	Eu, A	Sk	<65.00%
Synthetic amorphous silica (dust)	112926-00-8		10			A	Inhalation	<25.00%
Additive Component (Dimethyl benzene)	1330-20-7	80	350	150	655	N/Eu,A		<10.00%
n-Butanol:	71-36-3	50	152			Eu, A	Sk	<05.00%
Additive Component (Ethyl benzene)	100-41-4	100	434	125	543	N/Eu,A		<05.00%
Additive Component (2-methylpropan-1-ol)	78-83-1	50	152			Eu, A		<05.00%

Source:

- A Listed in the National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC: 1003(1995).
- Eu Listed in the European Union's Annex I of the EEC Council Directive 67/548/EEC (as updated by EEC Council Directive 2001/59/EC).
- NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
- AU OEL Australian Occupational Exposure Limits
- NZWES New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 7th edition
- ACGIH The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
- Sk Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.
- Sen Sensitiser.
- (a) The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1.0% free silica.
- N National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS).

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Based on available information on hazardous components of this product, the recommended exposure limit, (TWA) is 100 ppm.

Exposed individuals may be desensitised to product and are not reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that exposure standard is being exceeded.

If the TWA concentration of ANY of the components is exceeded the individual is deemed to be over exposed.

Engineering Controls: Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to maintain worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. Keep containers closed when not in use. Ensure exhaust air does not contaminate other workspaces.
Vapour heavier than air - Prevent vapours concentrating in work pits, tanks, or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.
Ensure electrical equipment is in accordance with applicable regulations.
Equipment used to transfer product should be adequately earthed.
Ventilation equipment should be explosion/flame resistant.
Do not use near ignition sources.

Personal Protection: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable clothing such as impervious overalls, PVC, or Neoprene gloves, and safety goggles. Where workplace ventilation is assessed as inadequate and vapours/mists are generated, the use of an approved Half or Full-Face Respirator with Type A-P Filter complying with Australian Standards AS1715/1716 is recommended. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours rated for; [boiling point > 65°C]. If working in confined spaces with inadequate ventilation, wear an air-fed full-face mask.



Confined Space Application:



Flammability: Highly flammable. Avoid heat and sources of ignition. Container should be earthed when pouring.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance: Neutral coloured viscous paste.

Boiling Point (°C): 117

Vapour Pressure: Not available

Specific Gravity: 0.980 - 1.050

Flashpoint (°C): 25

Auto-ignition temperature (°C): 315

Explosion/Flammability Limits (% by Volume): Not Established

Solubility in Water: Nil

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.

Do not store: In areas of extreme heat generated by naked flame or heating element.
In the presence of incompatible materials. Refer Section 7.

Incompatible materials: Do not store with Reactive or oxidizing agents.

Hazardous combustion: Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Soot and Toxic smoke.

Hazardous reactions: Under normal ambient conditions hazardous polymerization will not occur.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for 270 Universal Flatting Paste. Toxicity limits are recorded for individual components that may be present.

Acute - Swallowed: May cause irritation to mouth, throat, and digestive tract. Large dose may cause drowsiness and may lead to unconsciousness.

Acute - Eye: Irritating to the eyes.

Acute - Skin: Irritating to the skin. Has a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to contact dermatitis and toxic effects.

Acute - Inhaled: Vapour may be an irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, and possible nausea. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and, if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. Harmful if inhaled.

Chronic: Repeated or prolonged exposure to this chemical could result in central nervous system disorders.

Acute Toxicity: Refer Table 1 Section 16:

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Bentonite Clay (dust)	68953-58-2	LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation	Rat Rat	>5000mg/kg >200mg/kg	
Toluene	108-88-3	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation	Rat Rat Rat	>2000mg/kg >2000mg/kg >20mg/L	4 hours
n-Butanol	71-36-3	LD50 Oral	Rat	>800mg/kg	
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	108-65-6	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal	Rat Rabbit	>5000mg/kg >5000mg/kg	
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation	Rat Rabbit Rat	>3500mg/kg >5000mg/kg >55000mg/L	2 hours
2-methylpropan-1-ol	78-83-1	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation	Rat Rabbit Rat	3350mg/kg 3460mg/kg 5.25mg/l	5 hours
Xylene	1330-20-7	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation	Rat Rabbit Rat	>2000mg/kg >2000mg/kg >20mg/L	4 hours

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for 270 Universal Flatting Paste. 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

This product if spilled into waterways is expected to have similar characteristic to oil, creating a surface film, emulsion, or sludge at or beneath the water surface depending on prevailing conditions.

Aquatic Ecotoxicity:

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Species	Result	Method	Exposure
n-Butanol	71-36-3	Fish (Lepomis macrochirus) Water Flea (Daphnia Magna) Algae (Blue green)	LC50 - 100mg/L EC50 - 312mg/L EC50 - 185mg/L		
Toluene	108-88-3	Fish Aquatic Invertebrates Algae	1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L 1<LC/EC/IC50<=100mg/L 1<LC/EC/IC50>100mg/L		
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	108-65-6	Fish (Oncorhynchus mykiss) Water Flea (Daphnia Magna) Algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	LC50 - 134mg/l EC50 - 408mg/l ErC50 - >1000mg/l		96 hours 48 hours 96 hours
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	Fish (fathead minnow) Fish (sheepshead minnow) Fish (guppy)	LC50 - 423-48.5mg/l LC50 - 275mg/l LC50 - 97.1mg/l		96 hours 96 hours 96 hours

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Aquatic Ecotoxicity:

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Species	Result	Method	Exposure
Xylene	1330-20-7	Fish Aquatic Invertebrates Algae Microorganisms	Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10mg/L Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10mg/L Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10mg/L Practically non toxic LL/EL/IL50 >100mg/L		
2-methylpropan-1-ol	78-83-1	Fish (fathead minnow) Water Flea (Daphnia Magna)	LC50 - 1430mg/l EC50 - 1220mg/l		96 hours 96 hours

Persistence and Biodegradability: Not Available

Bioaccumulative Potential: Not Available

Mobility in Soil: Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION:

Waste generation should be minimized where possible.

Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive mixture inside sealed container.

Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless thoroughly cleaned inside.

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

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.

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: 270 Universal Flatting Paste

Other Names: Paint

Manufacturer's Product Code: 270

UN Number: 1263

Packaging Group: II

Dangerous Goods Class & Subsidiary Risk: 3

Hazchem Code: •3YE

Declaration for land shipment: Paint Related Material

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: 270 Universal Flatting Paste

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

Subsidiary risk: None

UN No: 1263

Packaging Group: II

Shipping name: Paint Related Material

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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: 270 Universal Flatting Paste

UN No: 1263

Class-primary: 3 Flammable Liquid

Packing Group: II

Shipping Name: Paint Related Material

IMDG Marine Pollutant: Yes

Do not load on the same vehicle as:

Class 1:	Explosives
Class 2.1:	Flammable Gases (if both are in bulk)
Class 2.3:	Toxic Gasses
Class 4.2:	Spontaneously Combustible Substances
Class 5.1:	Oxidising Agents
Class 5.2:	Organic Peroxides
Class 7:	Radioactive Substances

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule: S5

Individual components of 270 Universal Flatting Paste on regulatory listings:

Toluene: CAS No: **108-88-3**: AICS, DSL, ENCS, TSCA, EINECS, KECI, PICCS, IVN (CN), IRAC.

n-Butanol: **CAS No: 71-36-3**: AICS, IRAC.

2-methylpropan-1-ol: **CAS No: 78-83-1**: ASIC, TSCA, DSL, ENCS, KECL, PICCS.

Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate: **CAS No: 108-65-6**: AICS.

Ethyl Benzene: **CAS No: 100-41-4**: AICS, TSCA, DSL, PICCS, KECL, EINECS, ENCS.

Xylene: **CAS No: 1330-20-7**: AICS, DSL, ENCS, TSCA, EINECS, KECI, PICCS, IVN (CN).

Bentonite Clay: **CAS No: 68953-58-2**: AICS, REACH.

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

ECL: Korean Toxic Substances Control Act

IVN (CN):

IRAC GROUP CLASSIFICATION:

Group 1 Carcinogenic to humans:

Group 2A Probably carcinogenic to humans:

Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans: CAS No: 100-41-4

Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans: CAS No: 108-88-3, 1330-20-7

Group 4 Probably not carcinogenic to humans:

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16. OTHER INFORMATION:

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

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.

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.

ErC50: Means EC50 in terms of reduction of growth rate after exposure for 72 or 96 hours.

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.

LDL0: Lethal Dose Low, lowest dose of a substance reported to have caused death in humans or animals.

Toxicity classification: Table 1

Toxicity Classes: Hodge and Sterner Scale					
		Route of Administration			Probable Lethal Dose for Man
		Oral LD50 (single dose to rats) mg/kg	Inhalation LC50 (exposure of rats for 4 hours) ppm	Dermal LD ₅₀ (single application to skin of rabbits) mg/kg	
Toxicity Rating	Common Term				
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)

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16. OTHER INFORMATION:

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