

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

Product Name: T122 RETARDER THINNERS
Product description: Solvent Mixture
Recommended Use: Industrail solvent for paint thinning and clean up.
CAS Number: 64742-94-5
Company Name: Lacnam Paints Australia
Address: 78-80 Mandoon Road, Girraween, NSW 2145
Email: sales@lacnam.com.au
Telephone Number: (02) 9688-1999
Facsimile: (02) 9896 1606
Emergency Number: (02) 9636-5505 (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:**

Flammable Liquid: Category 4

Aspiration hazard: Category 1

Acute Toxicity Inhalation: Category 4

Eye Irritation Hazard: Category 2A

Skin irritation: Category 2

Acute Toxicity: Category 4

Carcinogenicity: Category 2

Acute Aquatic Toxicity: Category 2

Chronic Aquatic Toxicity: Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (central nervous system): Category 3

Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Single Exposure (Narcotic effect): Category 2

Hazard Statements:

H227 - Combustible liquid

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H312 - Harmful in contact with skin

H316 - Mild skin irritation

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

H336 - May cause drowsiness and dizziness

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer

H371 - May cause damage to organs

H401 - Toxic to aquatic life

H410 - Very 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

Prevention 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

- 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
- P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/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
- P312 - Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician 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
- P405 - Store locked up

Disposal precautionary statements:

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

Poison Schedule: S5.Caution

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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Component Name:	CAS Number:	Proportion % Weight:
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Inhalation:

- Remove victim from exposure-avoid becoming a casualty. Remove all contaminated clothing and footwear.
- Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm.
- 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.
- For gross contamination immediately drench with water and remove clothing. Continue to flush skin and hair with plenty of water (and soap if material is insoluble).
- For skin burns cover with a clean dry dressing, if blistering occurs do not break blisters. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for at least 15 minutes.
- 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: ●3Z

Fire & Explosion Hazard:

- Liquid and vapours are highly flammable.
- 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 vapours 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 vapours 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 in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight, away from sources of heat or ignition.
- Do store in areas where vapours 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).

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 of 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			
1, 2, 4 Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	25				ACGIH		<10.00
1, 3, 5 Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	25	125			NIOSH		<03.00
1, 2, 3 Trimethylbenzene	526-73-8	25	123					<33.00
• Naphthalene:	91-20-3	10	52	15	79		Eu;A	<07.00
Benzene	71-43-2	1	3				Eu;A	<00.10
• Solvent naptha (petroleum), heavt aromatics	64742-94-5	17	100			ExxonMobil		To 100%

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.
- NZWES New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 7th edition
- Sk Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.
- (a) The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1.0% free silica.
- ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable.

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.

If the directions for use on the Product Label/Safety Data Sheet are followed, exposure using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

Biological Limit Values:

Biological Exposure Index (BEI):

Material name	Determinant	Determinant	BEI	Reference
Benzene	t,t-Muconic acid in Creatinine in urine	End of shift.	500 µg/g	ACGIH BEL (2008)
	S-Phenylmercapturic acid in Creatinine in urine	End of shift.	25 µg/g	ACGIH BEL (2008)
Naphthalene	1-hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis (1-HP) in urine	End of shift at end of work week		ACGIH BEL (2008)

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 work spaces.
 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.

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance: Colourless Liquid.
Odour: Aromatic
 Odour threshold: Data not available
Boiling Range: 180 - 220 °C / 356 - 428 °F
Pour point: Typical -20 °C / -4 °F
Flash point: Typical 65 °C / 149 °F (ASTM D-93, PMCC)
Explosion/Flammability Limits (% by Volume): 0.6 - 7.0
Auto-ignition temperature (°C): 449 - 510 °C / 840 - 950 °F (ASTM E-659)
Vapour Pressure: < 1.3 kPa at 20 °C / 68 °F
Specific Gravity: 0.882 - 0.900 at 15 °C / 60 °F
Solubility in Water: Below 0.1% Mass
Decomposition Temp: Stable under normal condition of use.
Vapor density (air=1): 4.8
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1): < 1.0 (ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1)
Volatile organic carbon content: 90 % (EC/1999/13)

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 stow with Reactive or oxidizing agents.

Hazardous combustion: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for T122 Retarder Thinners. No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product Label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are.

Acute Toxicity: Refer Table 1 Section 16:

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000mg/kg	

Routes of exposure: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute oral toxicity: Low toxicity.

Acute dermal toxicity: Low toxicity.

Acute inhalation toxicity: Expected to be low toxicity if inhaled. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

Skin irritation: Not irritating to skin. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Serious eye damage/ irritation:	Not irritating to eye.
Respiratory Irritation:	Inhalation of vapors or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.
Sensitization:	Not a skin sensitiser
Aspiration Hazard:	Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Not mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity:	Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect. (Naphthalene).
Reproductive and	Not expected to impair fertility.
Developmental toxicity:	Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic.
Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure:	Kidney – caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for T122 Retarder Thinners. Avoid contaminating waterways.

Acute Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Species	Result	Method	Exposure
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	Fish	1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L		
		Aquatic Invertebrates	1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L		
		Algae	1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L		
		Microorganisms	1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L		

Chronic Aquatic Ecotoxicity:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	Fish	NOEC/NOEL expected to be >0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l (based on modeled data) NOEC/NOEL expected to be >0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l (based on modeled data)		
		Aquatic Invertebrates			

Persistence and Biodegradability: Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Mobility in Soil: Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility. Floats on water.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION:

Persons conducting disposal, recycling or reclamation activities should ensure that appropriate personal protection equipment is use, See "Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection" of the SDS.

Material Disposal: Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Container Disposal: Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Refer to Section 7 before handling the product or containers. Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heat above flash point. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum or metal recyclers.

Local Legislation: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, nation, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

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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: T122 Retarder Thinners
Other Names: Paint Thinner
Manufacturer's Product Code: T122
UN Number: 3082
Packaging Group: III
Dangerous Goods Class & Subsidiary Risk: 9
Hazchem Code: ●3Z
Limited Quantity: 5 litres
Declaration for land shipment: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (ALKYL (C3-C8) BENZENES)

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: T122 Retarder Thinners
ICAO/IATA Class: 9
Subsidiary risk: None
UN No: 3082
Packaging Group: III
Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Naphthalene)

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: T122 Retarder Thinners
UN No: 3082
Class-primary: 9
Packing Group: III
IMDG Marine Pollutant: Yes (Naphthalene)
Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Naphthalene)

Do not load on the same vehicle as:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Class 2.1: Flammable Gases
- 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 T122 Retarder Thinners on regulatory listings:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic: **CAS No: 64742-94-5:** ACIS, DSL, INV(CN), TSCA, EINECS, KECI, PICCS

1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene: **CAS No: 95-63-6:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, NZIoC, PICCS.

1, 3, 5-Trimethylbenzene: **CAS No: 108-67-8:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, NZIoC, PICCS.

1, 2, 3-Trimethylbenzene: **CAS No: 526-73-8:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, NZIoC, PICCS.

Naphthalene: **CAS No: 91-20-3:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, NZIoC, PICCS.

Benzene: **CAS No: 71-43-2:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, NZIoC, PICCS.

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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):

IRAC GROUP CLASSIFICATION:

Group 1 Carcinogenic to humans: CAS No: 71-43-2

Group 2A Probably carcinogenic to humans:

Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans: CAS No: 91-20-3

Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans:

Group 4 Probably not carcinogenic to humans:

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 of time (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 a given 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.

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

NOEC/NOEL: No Observed Effect Concentration/ No Observable Effect Level

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16.	OTHER INFORMATION:
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MSDS Effective Date: 01/10/2016

MSDS 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	(02) 9636-5505

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
