

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

Product Name: T160 WHITE SPIRIT

Product description: Laws Turpentine Substitute

Recommended Use: Industrail solvent for paint thinning and clean up.

CAS Number: Not Applicable

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 Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

**Signal Word: DANGER****GHS Classification:**

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

Flammable Liquids: Category 3

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

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Hazard Statements:

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

H336 - May cause drowsiness and dizziness

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

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
- P260 - Do not breathe 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
- 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
- P285 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection

Response Precautionary Statements:

- P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- 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.
- P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- P332+313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
- P337+313 - If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention
- P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash 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.

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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Component Name:	CAS Number:	Proportion % Weight:
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	100.0%

Preparation Description:

Contains 1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene (CAS 95-63-6), 1,3,5-Trimethyl benzene (CAS 108-67-8) and xylene mixed isomers (CAS 1330-20-7).

The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen does not apply since the substance contains less than 0.1% w/w benzene (EINECS no 200-753-7).

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.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
- 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.

Other Information:

- For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26) or a doctor.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire & Explosion Hazard:

- Liquid and vapours are highly flammable.
- Explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour/air mix may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Will float and can be reignited on surface water.
- 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.

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.
- For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Unsuitable Materials: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.
- 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

Exposure control measures:

In the absence of data from National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC) Worksafe Australia use -
Mineral Spirits 150-200 HSPA: 350mg/m³ TWA (8hr)

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			
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrosulferised heavy	64742-82-1		5		10	Not specified TWA recommendation	ACGIH	To 100.00
1, 2, 4 Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	25						<10.00
Dimethyl benzene	1330-20-7	80	350	150	655	NIOSH		<10.00
1, 3, 5 Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	25	125					<10.00

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.
- NZWS 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	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI	Reference
Xylene	Methylhippuric acids in urine	End of shift	1.5 g/g creatine	ACGIH (2003)
	Methylhippuric acids in Creatine in urine	End of shift	1.5g/g	ACGIH BEL (2009)

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance: Colourless Liquid.

Odour: Paraffinic

Decomposition Temperature: Not available

Boiling Point (°C): 162-192

Solubility in Water: Insoluble

Solubility in Organic Solvents: Miscible in aromatics and aliphatics

Specific Gravity: Not available

pH: Not available

Vapour Pressure: 370 Pa (20°C) (Typical), 110 Pa (0°C) (Typical), 1800 Pa (50°C) (Typical)

Vapour Density (Air=1): Not available

Odour Threshold: Not available

Evaporation Rate: 0.16 (ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1), 80 (DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1)

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water: 3.7 - 6.7 (log Pow)
Density: 783kg/m³ (15°C) (typical) (ASTM D-4052)
Surface tension: 26.4 mN/m (20°C) (ASTM D-971) (Typical)
Flashpoint (°C): 41-42°C (Abel Closed Cup)
Flammability: Flammable.
Auto-ignition temperature (°C): 296°C (ASTM E-659), 245°C (DIN 51794)
Explosion/Flammability Limits (% by Volume): 0.7- 6.5 in air
Molecular Weight: 140 g/mol
Kinematic Viscosity: 1.08 mm²/s (25°C)
Melting/Freezing Point: Not available

Other Information:

Electrical conductivity: 1 pS/m (20°C) (typical)
 Coefficient of expansion: 0.0008 / °C (typical)
 Dielectric constant: 2.1 (20°C) (typical)
 Refractive index: 1.434 (20°C) (ASTM D-1218) (typical)
 Volatile organic carbon content: 85 % (EC/1999/13)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions of storage and 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.

Reactivity and Stability: Reacts with incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds and oxides of nitrogen.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Reacts with incompatible materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Acute Toxicity: Refer Table 1 Section 16:

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
White Spirit	64742-82-1	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation	Rat Rat Rat	>2000mg/kg >2000mg/kg greater than near-saturated vapour concentration	4 hours

Acute - Oral: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Acute - Eye: May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

Acute - Skin: Irritating to skin. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Acute - Inhaled: May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Respiratory sensitisation: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Mutagenicity: Not expected to be mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity: Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

STOT-single exposure: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure: Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Other Information:

Repeated Dose Toxicity:

Kidney: Caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.

Central nervous system: Repeated exposure affects the nervous system.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Available ecological data:

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Species	Result	Method	Exposure
White Spirit	64742-82-1	Fish	Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l		
		Aquatic Invertebrates	Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l		
		Algae	Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l		
		Microorganisms	Practically nontoxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l		
Chronic Aquatic Ecotoxicity:					
White Spirit	64742-82-1	Fish	NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on modeled data)		
		Aquatic Crustacea	NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data)		

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

Bioaccumulative Potential: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

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

Other Adverse Effects: In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

Environmental Protection: Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION:

Persons conducting disposal, recycling or reclamation activities should ensure that appropriate personal protection equipment is used. 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, national, 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: T160 White Spirit
Other Names: Paint Thinner
Manufacturer's Product Code: T160
UN Number: 1300
Packaging Group: III
Dangerous Goods Class & Subsidiary Risk: 3
Hazchem Code: +3Y
Proper Shipping Name: Turpentine Substitute
Declaration for land shipment: Flammable Liquid / Paint Related Material
Limited Quantity: 5 litre

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: T160 White Spirit
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
Special Provisions: A3
UN No: 1300
Packaging Group: III
Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 355
Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 366
Proper Shipping Name: Turpentine Substitute
Shipping name: Flammable Liquid / Paint Related Material

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: T160 White Spirit
UN No: 1300
Class-primary: 3 Flammable Liquid
Packing Group: III
Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid / Paint Related Material
Proper Shipping Name: Turpentine Substitute
EMS: F-E, S-E
Special Provisions: 223

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

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule: S5

Individual components of T160 White Spirit on regulatory listings:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy: **CAS No: 64742-82-1:** ACIS
Xylene: **CAS No: 1330-20-7:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, TSCA, EINECS, KECI, PICCS, IVN (CN).
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.

IRAC GROUP CLASSIFICATION:

- Group 1 Carcinogenic to humans:
- Group 2A Probably carcinogenic to humans:
- Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans:
- Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans: CAS No: 1330-20-7
- 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.

HSPA: Health Systems Performance Assessment.

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 Observable Effect Concentration/Level

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16. OTHER INFORMATION:

Toxicity classification: Table 1

Toxicity Classes: Hodge and Sterner Scale					
		Route of Administration			
		Oral LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀	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: 01/10/2016

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	(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
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