LACNAM PAINTS AUSTRALIA
ABN 48 125 092 482
78-80 MANDOON, ROAD, GIRRAWEEN, SYDNEY
NSW 2145 AUSTRALIA
TELEPHONE: (02) 9688 1999 FACSIMILE: (02) 9896 1606
EMAIL: sales@lacnam.com.au WEBSITE: www.lacnam.com.au

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. INDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & COMPANY DETAILS

Product Name: **T152 POLYURETHANE SLOW THINNER**

Product description: Solvent Mixture
Recommended Use: Industrial 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 2
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 2
STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1A
Acute Aquatic Toxicity: Category 3

Hazard Statements:
H225 - Highly 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
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H402 - Harmful to aquatic life

Non GHS Hazard Statement:
AUH066 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

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.

Poison Schedule: S6

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Component Name:	CAS Number:	Proportion % Weight:
Toluene	108-88-3	30.0 - 40.0
N-butyl acetate	123-86-4	25.0 - 35.0
2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	25.0 - 35.0
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	01.0 - 05.0

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Inhalation:

- 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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: •3YE

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, Caron 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.

7. HANDLING AND STOREAGE

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

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			
• Toluene	108-88-3	50	191	150	574		Sk	<40.00
N-butyl acetate	123-86-4	150	713	200	950	N/Eu;A		<35.00
2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	50	274	100	548	N/Eu;A	Sk	<35.00
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	50		100		Eastman		<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.
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

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
Toluene	Methylhippuric acids in urine	End of shift	1.6 g/g creatine	ACGIH (2003)
	o-cresol in urine	End of shift	0.5mg/l	ACGIH (2003)
	Toluene in Blood	Prior to last shift of work week	0.02mg/l	ACGIH BEL(01 2010)
	o-Cresol,with hydrolysis	End of shift	0.3mg/g	ACGIH BEL(01 2010)
	Creatinine in urine	End of shift	0.03mg/l	ACGIH BEL(01 2010)
	Toluene in urine			

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: Aromatic
Boiling Point (°C): 110
Solubility in Organic Solvents: Soluble in hydrocarbons and acetone.
Specific Gravity: 0.860
Volatile Component: Not available
Flashpoint (°C): 4 (Abel)
Auto-ignition temperature (°C): 315
Explosion/Flammability Limits (% by Volume): Not available
Solubility in Water: Not Determined

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 combustion: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Reacts with incompatible materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for T152 Polyurethane Slow Thinner. The available toxicological data is given below.

Acute Toxicity: Refer Table 1 Section 16:

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Toluene	108-88-3	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation	Rat Rat Rat	>2000mg/kg >2000mg/kg >20mg/L	 4 hours
N-butyl acetate	123-86-4	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal	Rat Rabbit	14130mg/l >16mg/kg	
2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation	Rat Rabbit Rat	6190mg/kg >5000mg/kg 4345ppm	 6 hours
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	LD50 Oral LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation	Rat (Male) Rat (Female) Rabbit (Male) Rabbit (Female) Rat	4309mg/kg 5000mg/kg 4080mg/kg 4680mg/kg >998ppm	 6 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: 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.
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: May damage fertility or the unborn child. Classified as a Known or presumed human reproductive or developmental toxicant. Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic.
Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

STOT-single exposure: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
STOT-repeated exposure: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Other Information: Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears. Visual system disturbances may be evidenced by decreases in the ability to discriminate between colours. Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for T152 Polyurethane Slow Thinner. The available ecological data is given below.

Acute Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Species	Result	Method	Exposure
Toluene	108-88-3	Fish Aquatic Crustacea Algae	NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data) 1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data) 10<LC/EC/IC50<=100mg/L NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data) LL/EL/IL50>100mg/L		
N-butyl acetate	123-86-4	Fish (Fathead minnow) Aquatic Crustacea (Water flea)	LC50 - 18mg/l LC50 - 44mg/l		96 hours 48 hours
2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	Fish (Fathead minnow) Aquatic Crustacea (Water flea)	LC50 - 161mg/l LC50 - 408mg/l		96 hours 48 hours
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	Fish Aquatic Crustacea (Water flea)	LC50 – 60.9mg/l EC50 - 873mg/l		96 hours 48 hours
Chronic Aquatic Ecotoxicity					
N-butyl acetate	123-86-4	Algae	EC50 - 648mg/l		72 hours
2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	Fish (Oryzias latipes) Aquatic Crustacea (Water flea) Algae (Selenastrum capricornutum)	LC50 - 63.5mg/l NOEC - 47.5mg/l NOEC: >= 100 mg/l EC - 50: > 100 mg/l NOEC: >= 1000 mg/l EC - 50: > 1000 mg/l		14 days 14 days 21 days 21 days 96 hours 96 hours
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	Algae	NOEC: >114.86 mg/l EC - 50: >= 114.86 mg/l		72 hours 72 hours

Persistence and Biodegradability: Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Bioaccumulative Potential: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.
Mobility in Soil: Floats on water. If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
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 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 meatal 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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: T152 Polyurethane Slow Thinner
Other Names: Paint Thinner
Manufacturer's Product Code: T152
UN Number: 1263
Packaging Group: II
Dangerous Goods Class & Subsidiary Risk: 3
Hazchem Code: •3YE
Limited Quantity: 5 litre
Declaration for land shipment: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

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: T152 Polyurethane Slow Thinner
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
Special Provisions: None
UN No: 1263
Packaging Group: II
Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 353
Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 364
Shipping name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

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: T152 Polyurethane Slow Thinner
UN No: 1263
Class-primary: 3 Flammable Liquid
Packing Group: II
Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid / Paint Related Material
EMS: F-E, S-D
Special Provisions: None
IMDG Marine pollutant: No
Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

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: S6

Individual components of T152 Polyurethane Slow Thinner on regulatory listings:

Toluene: **CAS No: 108-88-3:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, TSCA, EINECS, KECI, PICCS, IVN (CN), IRAC.
N-butyl acetate: **CAS No: 124-86-4:** ACIS, NICNAS, DSL, TSCA, MITI, KECL.
2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate: **CAS No: 108-65-6:** ACIS, NICNAS, DSL, TSCA, MITI, KECL, PICCS, IECSC.
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate: **CAS No: 763-69-9:** ACIS, NICNAS, DSL, TSCA, MITI, KECL, PICCS, IECSC.

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 Exiting and New Chemical Substances
REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
DSL/NDSL: 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:

Group 2A Probably carcinogenic to humans:

Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans:

Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans: CAS No: 108-88-3

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.

16. OTHER INFORMATION:

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

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: 24/10/2018

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