

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

Product Name: T195 MINERAL TURPENTINE

Product description: High Aromatic White Spirit (HAWS) Turpentine Substitute

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

CAS Number: Not Applicable

Company Name: Lacnam Paints Australia
Address: 76-80 Mandoon Road, Girrawee, 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:

Flammable Liquid: Category 3

Aspiration hazard: Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

Chronic Hazard to the Aquatic Environment: Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity: Narcotic Effects (Single Exposure) Category 3 Narcotic Effects

Hazard Statements:

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H315 - Causes skin 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

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

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

P264 - Wash all exposed skin area thoroughly after handling

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

P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

P273 - Avoid release to the environment

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

P285 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection

Response Precautionary Statements:

P301+310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician

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

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting

P332+313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention

P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before use

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:
Naptha, petrol, hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	30.0-60.0%
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic	64742-95-6	10.0-30.0%
1, 2, 4 Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	<10.0%
Xylene	1330-20-7	<10.0%
1, 3, 5 Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	<10.0%

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.
- 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: •3Y

Fire & Explosion Hazard:

- Liquid and vapour 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 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 in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight, away from sources of heat or ignition.
- 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.

Chemical Name	CAS. No	TWA (8hr)		STEL		Source	Notices	%Weight
		ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3			
Naptha, petrol, hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1		5		10	Not specified TWA recommendation		>30.0<60.0
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic	64742-95-6	55	270			Eu		>10.0<30.0
1, 2, 4 Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	25				ACGIH		<10.0
Xylene	1330-20-7	80	350	150	655			<10.0
1, 3, 5 Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	25	125			NIOSH		<10.0

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):

Xylene	Methylhippuric acids in urine	End of shift	1.5 g/g creatine	ACGIH (2003)
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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: Colourless Liquid.

Odour: Hydrocarbon

Boiling Point (°C): 150-193

Vapour Pressure: Typical 0.5kPa

Density: 0.800-0.820 Theoretical

Flashpoint (°C): 36.5 (Abel)

Auto-ignition temperature (°C): 300

Explosion/Flammability Limits (% by Volume): 0.5 - 8.0

Solubility in Water: Negligible

Solubility in other Solvents: Soluble

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

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for T195 Mineral Turpentine. 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
Turpentine – commercial:	Not assigned	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation expected to be low toxicity	Rat Rat Rat	>2000mg/kg >2000mg/kg Greater than near saturated vapour concentration	4 hours

Acute - Oral: 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.

Sensitisation: Not expected to be respiratory sensitiser.

Mutagenicity: Not expected to be mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity: Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect.

Reproductive & Developmental Toxicity: Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic. Not expected to impair fertility

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for T195 Mineral Turpentine. Avoid contaminating waterways.

Long-term aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as a Category Chronic 2 Hazard. Non-rapidly or rapidly degradable substance for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available OR in the absence of chronic toxicity data, Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): 1 - 10 mg/L, where the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or BCF \geq 500 and/or log $K_{ow} \geq$ 4.

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Species	Result	Method	Exposure
Turpentine – commercial:	Not assigned	Fish Aquatic Invertebrates Algae Microorganisms	1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L 1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L 1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L 1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L		

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

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

Mobility in Soil: Floats on water. If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

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 used. See "Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection" of the SDS.

Material Disposal: Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the 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 heated 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.

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: T195 Mineral Turpentine

Other Names: High Aromatic White Spirit (HAWS) Turpentine Substitute

Manufacturer's Product Code: T195

UN Number: 1300

Packaging Group: III

Dangerous Goods Class & Subsidiary Risk: 3

Special Provisions: 163; 223; 367

Hazchem Code: +3Y

Limited Quantity: 5 litres

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: T195 Mineral Turpentine

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

Subsidiary risk: None

UN No: 1300

Packaging Group: III

Special Provisions: A3A72

Shipping name: Turpentine Substitute

Declaration for shipment: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

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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: T195 Mineral Turpentine

UN No: 1300

Class-primary: 3 Flammable Liquid

Packing Group: III

Special Provisions: 163; 223; 955

EMS Number: F-E, S-E

Shipping Name: Turpentine Substitute

IMDG Marine Pollutant: Yes

Declaration for shipment: 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 (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 T195 Mineral Turpentine on regulatory listings:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy: **CAS No: 64742-82-1:** ACIS

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic: **CAS No: 64742-95-6:** HVICL, AICS, ICCA, OECD, KECI, INV (CN).

Xylene: **CAS No: 1330-20-7:** 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.

REGULATORY LISTINGS:

SUSDP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

HSIS: Safe work Australia Hazardous Substances Information System

NPI: The National Pollutant Inventory

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

TSCA: US Toxic Substances Control Act

DSL: Canadian Domestic Substances List.

IRAC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

PICCS: Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

KECL: Korea Existing Chemicals List

ENCS: Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

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

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

IECSC: Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

HSNO: New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act

ISHL: Japan Industrial Safety and Health Law

NICNAS: National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme

MITI: Japanese Handbook of Existing and New Chemical Substances

IVN (CN):

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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.

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.

LC0: Effective concentration to 0% of test organisms

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.

EC0: Effective concentration to 0% of test organisms

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:

SDS Effective Date: 20/08/2021

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
