303 Fabric Guard

Trico Products

Chemwatch: 5281-72
Version No: 2.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>303 Fabric Guard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proper shipping name</td>
<td>FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains n-butyl acetate and mineral spirit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevant identified uses</th>
<th>Use according to manufacturer's directions. Product is used on recommended materials to create water repellency.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Trico Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Unit 1, 80 Fairbank Road Clayton VIC 3169 Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 3 9271 3288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 3 9271 3290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="https://www.tricoproducts.com">https://www.tricoproducts.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sales@tricoproducts.com.au">sales@tricoproducts.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poisons Schedule</th>
<th>S5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classification [1]</td>
<td>Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Label elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard pictogram(s)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |

Hazard statement(s)

| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210  Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P271  Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P240  Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241  Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242  Use only non-sparking tools.
P243  Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261  Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P271  Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280  Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310  IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331  Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378  In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P301+P312  IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353  IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340  IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P330  Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235  Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405  Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501  Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64742-47-8</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64475-85-0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>mineral spirit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123-86-4</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64742-88-7</td>
<td>&lt;2</td>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>fluorinated acrylic copolymer, proprietary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact
If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion
If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
Observe the patient carefully.
Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
Seek medical advice.
Avoid giving milk or oils.
Avoid giving alcohol.
If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient’s head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmaceutically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Incompatibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advice for firefighters

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include:
- carbon dioxide (CO2)
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazard - Y

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
See section 8

Environmental precautions
See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minor Spills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remove all ignition sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean up all spills immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wipe up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling**

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Avoid personal contact, including inhalation.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.
- Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Pack as supplied by manufacturer.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Ensure that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
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- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP</td>
<td>White spirits</td>
<td>790 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>n-Butyl acetate</td>
<td>713 mg/m³ / 150 ppm</td>
<td>950 mg/m³ / 200 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.</td>
<td>Oil mist, refined mineral</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP</td>
<td>Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)</td>
<td>300 mg/m³</td>
<td>1,800 mg/m³</td>
<td>29600 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>Butyl acetate, n-</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATERIAL DATA

NOTE M: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.005% w/w benzo[a]pyrene (EINECS No 200-028-5). This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex IV.

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7). Note E shall also apply when the substance is classified as a carcinogen. This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex VI.

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

Exposure controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
- Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying “escape” velocities which, in turn, determine the “capture velocities” of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant</th>
<th>Air Speed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td>
<td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 l/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filing, low speed conveyor transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td>
<td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 l/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td>
<td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 l/min.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued...
Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Lower end of the range</th>
<th>Upper end of the range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Room air currents minimal</td>
<td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td>
<td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or favourable to capture</td>
<td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td>
<td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Intermittent, low production.</td>
<td>3: High production, heavy use</td>
<td>4: Small hood-local control only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td>
<td>4: Small hood-local control only</td>
<td>4: Small hood-local control only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

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### Personal protection

![Glove Icon] (Hand protection)

#### Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adhesion for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly (CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59) [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

#### Skin protection

See Hand protection below

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final decision.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F799, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.

- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove material. Therefore, the manufacturers’ technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- Polyethylene gloves

---

### Hands/feet protection

See Other protection below

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bonded to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot so that dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

---

### Body protection

See Other protection below

---

### Other protection

- Thermal hazards

- Not Available

---

### Recommended material(s)

**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

---

### Respiratory protection


---

**Print Date:**

**Issue Date:**

**Version No.**

**Print Date:**

**Print Date:**
Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: “Forsberg Clothing Performance Index”. The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL/NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPALON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE/NATURAL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE+PVC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE/EVAL/PE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEFLOWON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON/BUTYL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation.

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the “Exposure Standard” (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>A-AUS</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-AUS / Class 1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-2</td>
<td>A-PAPR-2 ^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\^ - Full-face
A (All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Clear flammable liquid with a banana fragrance; does not mix with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing point</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point</td>
<td>&gt;150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>Molcular weight (g/mol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>50 (CC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>&lt;0.1 BuAC = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH as a solution (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical stability</td>
<td>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Product is considered stable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibility of hazardous reactions</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions to avoid</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible materials</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous decomposition products</td>
<td>See section 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued...
### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Information on toxicological effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Inhalation     |                         | Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.
|                |                         | Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mist, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| Ingestion      |                         | Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis). |
| Skin Contact   |                         | Repeated exposure may cause skin irritation, a prolonged or repeated exposure may produce a skin rash. The skin reaction to the material may be accentuated if it is a contact allergens (non-irritants). The reaction to the skin may also be characterized by skin redness (erythema) and swelling of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. |
| Skin (rabbit)  |                         | Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual. Systemic effects may result following absorption. |
|                |                         | The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition |
|                |                         | Inhaled (rat) LD50: >20000 mg/kg [2] Not Available |
|                |                         | Oral (rat) LD50: >10768 mg/kg |
|                |                         | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >20000 mg/kg [2] Not Available |
|                |                         | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2796.8/15 mg/l/8h [2] |
|                |                         | Oral (rabbit) LD50: >4500 mg/kg [1] |
|                |                         | Oral (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg [1] |
| Skin (rabbit)  |                         | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg [2] |
|                |                         | Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg |
|                |                         | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >10768 mg/l/8h [2] |
|                |                         | Oral (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg |
| Skin (rabbit)  |                         | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15400 mg/kg [2] Not Available |
|                |                         | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >21.4 mg/l/8h [2] |
|                |                         | Oral (rabbit) LD50: >34600 mg/kg [2] |
| Skin (rabbit)  |                         | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3200 mg/kg [2] |
|                |                         | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1.802 mg/l/8h [2] |
|                |                         | Oral (rabbit) LD50: >10768 mg/kg [2] |
|                |                         | Eye (human): 300 mg |
|                |                         | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open) SEVERE |
|                |                         | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate |
| Skin (rabbit)  |                         | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - moderate |
|                |                         | Dermal (rat) LD50: >28000 mg/kg [2] Not Available |

**303 Fabric Guard**

- **TOXICITY**: Not Available
- **IRRITATION**: Not Available

**isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP**

- **TOXICITY**: Not Available
- **IRRITATION**: Not Available

**mineral spirit**

- **TOXICITY**: Not Available
- **IRRITATION**: Not Available

**n-butyl acetate**

- **TOXICITY**: Not Available
- **IRRITATION**: Not Available

**solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.**

- **TOXICITY**: Not Available
- **IRRITATION**: Not Available

**303 Fabric Guard**

- **TOXICITY**: Not Available
- **IRRITATION**: Not Available

---

*Continued...*
### ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### N-BUTYL ACETATE

- **Acute Toxicity**: No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
- **Skin Irritation/Corrosion**: Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification.
- **Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**: Data not available to make classification.
- **Respiratory or Skin sensitisation**: Data not available to make classification.
- **Mutagenicity**: Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification.

**Legend:**
- [x] Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
- [✓] Data available
- [✗] Data Not Available

### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (HR)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>303 Fabric Guard</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP</td>
<td>LC50: 96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>2.2 mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOEC: 3072</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>=1 mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
- [✓] Data available
- [✗] Data Not Available
### n-butyl acetate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (HR)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>18mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&lt;30mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>&lt;674.7mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC0</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>&lt;21mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (HR)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;100mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>&gt;450mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (HR)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;100mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>&gt;450mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
- Extracted from: 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

### Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 159)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 20.86)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
  - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
  - **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
  - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
  - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
  - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - Recycle wherever possible.
  - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
  - Dispose of by: burial in a landfill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
  - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

- **Marine Pollutant**: NO
- **HAZCHEM**: <Y

### Land transport (ADG)

- **UN number**: 1993
- **UN proper shipping name**: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains n-butyl acetate and mineral spirit)
### Transport hazard class(es)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subrisk</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Packing group

| III |

### Environmental hazard

| Not Applicable |

### Special precautions for user

| Special provisions | 223 274 |
| Limited quantity   | 5 L |

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

#### UN number

| 1993 |

#### UN proper shipping name

Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains n-butyl acetate and mineral spirit)

#### Transport hazard class(es)

| ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| ICAO/IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| ERG Code         | 3L |

### Packing group

| III |

### Environmental hazard

| Not Applicable |

### Special precautions for user

| Special provisions | A3 |
| Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 |
| Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L |
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 |
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L |

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGSee)

#### UN number

| 1993 |

#### UN proper shipping name

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains n-butyl acetate and mineral spirit)

#### Transport hazard class(es)

| IMDG Class | 3 |
| IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |

### Packing group

| III |

### Environmental hazard

| Not Applicable |

### Special precautions for user

| EMS Number               | F-E, S-E |
| Special provisions       | 223 274 955 |
| Limited Quantities       | 5 L |

### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

| Not Applicable |

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### ISOPAFFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP(64742-47-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

#### MINERAL SPIRIT(64745-85-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| Not Applicable |

#### N-BUTYL ACETATE(123-86-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

#### SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC.(64742-88-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>N (mineral spirit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP</td>
<td>64742-47-8, 64742-82-1, 8052-41-3, 1030262-12-4, 101795-05-5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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