

Septone Aerosol Etch primer

ITW AAMTech Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 5225-29

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Product name | Septone Aerosol Etch primer |
| Synonyms | Product Code: AAEP400 |
| Proper shipping name | AEROSOLS |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Single pack acid etch, epoxy zinc phosphate primer, aerosol form. |
|---------------------------------|--|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | ITW AAMTech Australia |
| Address | 1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia |
| Telephone | 1800 177 989 |
| Fax | 1800 308 556 |
| Website | www.aamtech.com.au |
| Email | info@aamtech.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1800 039 008 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 0800 2436 2255 |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification ^[1] | Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

Septone Aerosol Etch primer

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|--------|--|
| H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| H280 | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H360 | May damage fertility or the unborn child. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H402 | Harmful to aquatic life |
| AUH044 | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|---|
| 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. |
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P362 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
| P410+P403 | Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. |
| P410+P412 | Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

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

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 108-88-3 | 30-60 | <u>toluene</u> |
| 67-63-0 | 30-60 | <u>isopropanol</u> |
| 1330-20-7 | 10-30 | <u>xylene</u> |
| 78-93-3 | 0-10 | <u>methyl ethyl ketone</u> |
| 71-36-3 | 0-10 | <u>n-butanol</u> |

Continued...

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| | | |
|---------------|-------|--|
| 7664-38-2 | 0-1 | <u>phosphoric acid</u> |
| 115-10-6 | 10-30 | <u>dimethyl ether</u> |
| Not Available | 0-10 | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Inhalation | <p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ 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. ▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

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Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO₂) phosphorus oxides (PO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material</p> |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

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

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled. |
| Storage incompatibility | Avoid storage with oxidisers |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | toluene | Toluene | 191 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm | 574 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm | Not Available | Sk |

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| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol | 983 mg/m ³ / 400 ppm | 1230 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | xylene | Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers) | 350 mg/m ³ / 80 ppm | 655 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | methyl ethyl ketone | Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) | 445 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm | 890 mg/m ³ / 300 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | n-butanol | n-Butyl alcohol | Not Available | Not Available | 152 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm | Sk |
| Australia Exposure Standards | phosphoric acid | Phosphoric acid | 1 mg/m ³ | 3 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | dimethyl ether | Dimethyl ether | 760 mg/m ³ / 400 ppm | 950 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| toluene | Toluene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol | 400 ppm | 400 ppm | 12000 ppm |
| xylene | Xylenes | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| methyl ethyl ketone | Butanone, 2-; (Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| n-butanol | Butyl alcohol, n-; (n-Butanol) | 20 ppm | 50 ppm | 8000 ppm |
| phosphoric acid | Phosphoric acid | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| dimethyl ether | Methyl ether; (Dimethyl ether) | 1,000 ppm | 1000 ppm | 7200 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| toluene | 2,000 ppm | 500 ppm |
| isopropanol | 12,000 ppm | 2,000 [LEL] ppm |
| xylene | 1,000 ppm | 900 ppm |
| methyl ethyl ketone | 3,000 ppm | 3,000 [Unch] ppm |
| n-butanol | 8,000 ppm | 1,400 [LEL] ppm |
| phosphoric acid | 10,000 mg/m ³ | 1,000 mg/m ³ |
| dimethyl ether | Not Available | Not Available |
| Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: ▶ For potentially moderate exposures: ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▶ For potentially heavy exposures: ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |

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|-------------------------|--|
| Other protection | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton. ▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost. <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p> |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Respiratory protection

Type BAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------------|
| Appearance | Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE . Contains highly flammable ether propellant. Grey highly flammable liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.66 propellant |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | -41 (propellant) | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 18 | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 3.4 | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

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SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. |
| Skin Contact | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] |

| Septone Aerosol Etch primer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| toluene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.87 mg - mild |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 49 mg/L/4hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30sec - mild |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - moderate |
| isopropanol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12792 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/L/4hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild |
| xylene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate |
| methyl ethyl ketone | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >8100 mg/kg ^[1] | - mild |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 23.5 mg/L/8hr ^[2] | Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 3474.9 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild Skin (rabbit): 13.78mg/24 hr open |
| n-butanol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3434.4 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (human): 50 ppm - irritant |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 24 mg/L/4hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg-SEVERE |

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|------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8000 ppm/4hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h-SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 2292.3 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h-moderate |
| phosphoric acid | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg ^[2] | [Monsanto]* |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0255 mg/L/4hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 1.7 ml ^[1] | Skin (rabbit):595 mg/24h - SEVERE |
| dimethyl ether | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 309 mg/L/4hr ^[2] | Nil reported |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | |
|---|--|
| TOLUENE | For toluene: Acute Toxicity Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death. Similar effects are observed in short-term animal studies. Humans - Toluene ingestion or inhalation can result in severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses, can act as a narcotic. The ingestion of about 60 mL resulted in fatal nervous system depression within 30 minutes in one reported case. |
| ISOPROPANOL | Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled. |
| XYLENE | Reproductive effector in rats |
| METHYL ETHYL KETONE | Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the toxic effects of the mix may be greater than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone show increase in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of nerves of extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show increase in toxicity |
| N-BUTANOL | for n-butanol Acute toxicity: n-Butanol (BA) was only slightly toxic to experimental animals following acute oral, dermal, or inhalation exposure. The acute oral LD50 values for female rats ranged from 790 to 4360 mg/kg. Different strains of rat were used in each of four studies, which may account for the variability. Oral LD50 values for mice, rabbits, hamsters, dogs, and male rats all fell within the same range. |
| PHOSPHORIC ACID | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. for acid mists, aerosols, vapours Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events in vivo in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to > 7 and normally averages 6.2. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. phosphoric acid (85%) |
| TOLUENE & ISOPROPANOL & XYLENE & METHYL ETHYL KETONE & N-BUTANOL | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. |
| ISOPROPANOL & XYLENE | The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. |
| XYLENE & N-BUTANOL & PHOSPHORIC ACID | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| METHYL ETHYL KETONE & N-BUTANOL & PHOSPHORIC ACID | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a |

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documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✓ | Carcinogenicity | ⊖ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✓ | Reproductivity | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ⊖ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✓ |
| Mutagenicity | ⊖ | Aspiration Hazard | ⊖ |

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| toluene | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.0031704mg/L | 4 |
| toluene | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.01151750mg/L | 4 |
| toluene | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 12.5mg/L | 4 |
| toluene | BCF | 24 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 10mg/L | 4 |
| toluene | EC50 | 3 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.1336030mg/L | 4 |
| toluene | NOEC | 168 | Crustacea | 0.74mg/L | 2 |
| isopropanol | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 183.844mg/L | 3 |
| isopropanol | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 12500mg/L | 5 |
| isopropanol | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 993.232mg/L | 3 |
| isopropanol | EC50 | 384 | Crustacea | 42.389mg/L | 3 |
| isopropanol | NOEC | 5760 | Fish | 0.02mg/L | 4 |
| xylene | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.0013404mg/L | 4 |
| xylene | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >3.4mg/L | 2 |
| xylene | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.6mg/L | 2 |
| xylene | EC50 | 24 | Crustacea | 0.711mg/L | 4 |
| xylene | NOEC | 73 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.44mg/L | 2 |
| methyl ethyl ketone | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 228.130mg/L | 3 |
| methyl ethyl ketone | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 308mg/L | 2 |
| methyl ethyl ketone | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >500mg/L | 4 |
| methyl ethyl ketone | EC50 | 384 | Crustacea | 52.575mg/L | 3 |
| methyl ethyl ketone | NOEC | 48 | Crustacea | 68mg/L | 2 |
| n-butanol | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 88.462mg/L | 3 |
| n-butanol | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >500mg/L | 1 |
| n-butanol | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 225mg/L | 2 |
| n-butanol | BCF | 24 | Fish | 921mg/L | 4 |
| n-butanol | EC50 | 504 | Crustacea | 18mg/L | 2 |
| n-butanol | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| phosphoric acid | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 75.1mg/L | 2 |
| phosphoric acid | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >100mg/L | 2 |
| phosphoric acid | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 77.9mg/L | 2 |
| phosphoric acid | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/L | 2 |
| phosphoric acid | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | <7.5mg/L | 2 |
| dimethyl ether | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 200.592mg/L | 3 |
| dimethyl ether | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >4400.0mg/L | 2 |

Septone Aerosol Etch primer

| | | | | | |
|----------------|--|-----|-------------------------------|-------------|---|
| dimethyl ether | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 154.917mg/L | 2 |
| dimethyl ether | EC50 | 384 | Crustacea | 46.027mg/L | 3 |
| dimethyl ether | NOEC | 48 | Crustacea | >4000mg/L | 1 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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 | | | | |

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| toluene | LOW (Half-life = 28 days) | LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days) |
| isopropanol | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3 days) |
| xylene | HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days) |
| methyl ethyl ketone | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days) |
| n-butanol | LOW (Half-life = 54 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3.65 days) |
| phosphoric acid | HIGH | HIGH |
| dimethyl ether | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| toluene | LOW (BCF = 90) |
| isopropanol | LOW (LogKOW = 0.05) |
| xylene | MEDIUM (BCF = 740) |
| methyl ethyl ketone | LOW (LogKOW = 0.29) |
| n-butanol | LOW (BCF = 0.64) |
| phosphoric acid | LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699) |
| dimethyl ether | LOW (LogKOW = 0.1) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| toluene | LOW (KOC = 268) |
| isopropanol | HIGH (KOC = 1.06) |
| methyl ethyl ketone | MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827) |
| n-butanol | MEDIUM (KOC = 2.443) |
| phosphoric acid | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| dimethyl ether | HIGH (KOC = 1.292) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. ▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|--|---|
| |  |
|--|---|

Septone Aerosol Etch primer

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table> | Class | 2.1 | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Class | 2.1 | | | | |
| Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 | Limited quantity | 1000ml |
| Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 | | | | |
| Limited quantity | 1000ml | | | | |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|--|----------------|--|------------------|---|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>10L</td> </tr> </table> | ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | ERG Code | 10L | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ERG Code | 10L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>150 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>203; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>75 kg; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y203; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 kg G; Forbidden</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203 | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203; Forbidden | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 75 kg; Forbidden | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203; Forbidden | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G; Forbidden |
| Special provisions | A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203; Forbidden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 75 kg; Forbidden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203; Forbidden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G; Forbidden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | | | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table> | IMDG Class | 2.1 | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable | | |
| IMDG Class | 2.1 | | | | | | |
| IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | | | |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | | | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td> <td>F-D, S-U</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344 959</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table> | EMS Number | F-D, S-U | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 959 | Limited Quantities | 1000ml |
| EMS Number | F-D, S-U | | | | | | |
| Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 959 | | | | | | |
| Limited Quantities | 1000ml | | | | | | |

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

Continued...

TOLUENE(108-88-3) 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

ISOPROPANOL(67-63-0) 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

XYLENE(1330-20-7) 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

METHYL ETHYL KETONE(78-93-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

N-BUTANOL(71-36-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

PHOSPHORIC ACID(7664-38-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DIMETHYL ETHER(115-10-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (toluene; n-butanol; xylene; dimethyl ether; phosphoric acid; isopropanol; methyl ethyl ketone) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | Y |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

| Name | CAS No |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| phosphoric acid | 7664-38-2, 16271-20-8 |
| dimethyl ether | 115-10-6, 157621-61-9 |

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

Septone Aerosol Etch primer

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.

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