



# Theo Forch ASK-Windscreen Sealer K108 310 ml

Forch Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 4777-38

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 27/06/2017

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Theo Forch ASK-Windscreen Sealer K108 310 ml
Synonyms	Article No.: 6600 6150, 6604 6150
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Adhesives, sealants.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Forch Australia Pty Ltd
Address	2 Forward Street Gnagnara WA 6077 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 9303 9113
Fax	+61 8 9303 9114
Website	www.forch.com.au
Email	admin@forch.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	+61 8 9303 9113
Emergency telephone numbers	0413 550 330 (Terry Childs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0424 135 792

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	2	


0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

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**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

**Label elements**

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>WARNING</b>

**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H361f</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>AUH018</b>	In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour/air mixture.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P321</b>	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
<b>P362</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-49-0.	<25	<u>naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.</u>
110-54-3	<2	<u>n-hexane</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to n-hexane:

- ▶ Large quantities of n-hexane are expired by the lungs after vapour exposure (50-60%). Humans exposed to 100 ppm demonstrate an n-hexane biological half life of 2 hours.
- ▶ Initial attention should be directed towards evaluation and support of respiration. Cardiac dysrhythmias are a potential complication.

**INGESTION:**

- ▶ Ipecac syrup should be considered for ingestion of pure hexane exceeding 2-3ml/kg. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid aspiration since small amounts of n-hexane intratracheally, produce a severe chemical pneumonitis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI**

BEIs represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected in a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV).

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. 2,5-hexanedione in urine	5 mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	NS
2. n-Hexane in end-exhaled air			SQ

NS: Non-specific determinant; Metabolite observed following exposure to other materials.

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant; Interpretation may be ambiguous - should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

**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**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ 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**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
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<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p><b>WARNING:</b> In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.</p> <p>Combustible. Will burn if ignited.</p> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <p>carbon monoxide (CO)</p> <p>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</p> <p>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.</li> <li>▶ Trowel up/scrape up.</li> <li>▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.</li> <li>▶ Flush spill area with water.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> </ul>

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

### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</li> <li>▶ Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

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**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

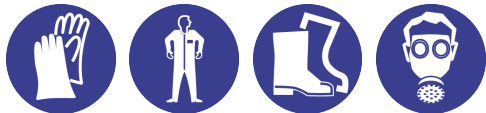
Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	20 ppm / 72 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.	Naphtha (petroleum),hydrotreated light	1,000 mg/m3	11,000 mg/m3	66,000 mg/m3
n-hexane	Hexane	260 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.	Not Available	Not Available
n-hexane	1,100 ppm	Not Available

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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. 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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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 adsorption 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

**Recommended material(s)**

**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

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:  
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**Respiratory protection**

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

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.

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C

\* 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 glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^

^ - 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.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Black paste with characteristic odour; doesnot mix with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Non Slump Paste	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.42 @ 20C
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	>200
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	8 (vol)	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	0.6 (vol)	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	<10 @ 20C	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).</p> <p>The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> <p>Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.</p> <p>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p>

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
<b>Theo Forch ASK-Windscreen Sealer K108 310 ml</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>n-hexane</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: =3000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 47945.232 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 15840 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED.</b>	<p>For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs):</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> LBPNs generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats &gt; 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats &gt; 5000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits &gt; 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure</p>
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## Theo Forch ASK-Windscreen Sealer K108 310 ml

Most LBPNs are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices.

**Sensitisation:**

LBPNs do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies

**Repeat dose toxicity:**

The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBPN substances. These values were determined for a variety of endpoints after considering the toxicity data for all LBPNs in the group. Most of the studies were carried out by the inhalation route of exposure. Renal effects, including increased kidney weight, renal lesions (renal tubule dilation, necrosis) and hyaline droplet formation, observed in male rats exposed orally or by inhalation to most LBPNs, were considered species- and sex-specific. These effects were determined to be due to a mechanism of action not relevant to humans -specifically, the interaction between hydrocarbon metabolites and alpha-2-microglobulin, an enzyme not produced in substantial amounts in female rats, mice and other species, including humans. The resulting nephrotoxicity and subsequent carcinogenesis in male rats were therefore not considered in deriving LOAEC/LOAEL values.

Only a limited number of studies of short-term and subchronic duration were identified for site-restricted LBPNs.

Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.

The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.

For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.

Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.

Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).

Reproductive toxicity: Animal studies show that high concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.

<b>Theo Forch ASK-Windscreen Sealer K108 310 ml &amp; NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED.</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED. &amp; N-HEXANE</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✓
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Toxicity**

Theo Forch ASK-Windscreen Sealer K108 310 ml	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	4.1mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3mg/L	2



Theo Forch ASK-Windscreen Sealer K108 310 ml

	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
n-hexane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.674mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	21.85mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.089mg/L	3
<b>Legend:</b>	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 allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

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

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-hexane	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-hexane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
n-hexane	LOW (KOC = 149)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**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**

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED.(64742-49-0.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List  
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes  
 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5  
 IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

#### N-HEXANE(110-54-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List  
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes  
 Australia Exposure Standards  
 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5  
 GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
 IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
 IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances  
 IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

#### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (n-hexane; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Thailand - TECI	No (naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

#### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	27/06/2017
<b>Initial Date</b>	Not Available

#### Other information

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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.