



Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml

Forch Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 23-5906

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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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 Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml |
| Synonyms | Art.: 6210 2515, 6214 2515 |
| 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 Lacquer spray. |
|--------------------------|---|

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

| | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 4 | |
| Toxicity | 1 | |
| Body Contact | 2 | |
| Reactivity | 1 | |
| Chronic | 2 | |

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

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
|------------------|----------------|

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| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Classification ^[1] | Flammable Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Eye Irritation Category 2A, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|----------------------------|---|

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| H280 | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H340 | May cause genetic defects. |
| H361f | Suspected of damaging fertility. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| AUH019 | May form explosive peroxides. |
| AUH044 | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. |
| AUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |
| P211 | Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. |
| P251 | Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. |
| P271 | Use in a well-ventilated area. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P281 | Use personal protective equipment as required. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| 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. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |

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

Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| 67-64-1 | 20-25 | <u>acetone</u> |
| 108-65-6 | 1-10 | <u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</u> |
| 64742-82-1. | 2.5-9.9 | <u>naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy</u> |
| 64742-49-0. | 1-9.9 | <u>naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.</u> |
| 1330-20-7 | 1-5 | <u>xylene</u> |
| 64742-95-6 | 1-5 | <u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u> |
| 108-65-6 | 1-5 | <u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers</u> |
| 78-83-1 | 1-4.9 | <u>isobutanol</u> |

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 continuously for at least 15 minutes 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▶ DO NOT use solvents. ▶ Seek medical attention in the 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"> ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

Treat symptomatically.

for simple ketones:

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5mL/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Consider intubation at first sign of upper airway obstruction resulting from oedema.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.

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- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- ▶ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from 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 ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ 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.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

| Determinant | Index | Sampling Time | Comments |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Methylhippu-ric acids in urine | 1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min | End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift | |

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

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|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <p>FOR FIRES INVOLVING MANY GAS CYLINDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ To stop the flow of gas, specifically trained personnel may inert the atmosphere to reduce oxygen levels thus allowing the capping of leaking container(s). ▶ Reduce the rate of flow and inject an inert gas, if possible, before completely stopping the flow to prevent flashback. ▶ DO NOT extinguish the fire until the supply is shut off otherwise an explosive re-ignition may occur. ▶ If the fire is extinguished and the flow of gas continues, used increased ventilation to prevent build-up, of explosive atmosphere. ▶ Use non-sparking tools to close container valves. ▶ Be CAUTIOUS of a Boiling Liquid Evaporating Vapour Explosion, <i>BLEVE</i>, if fire is impinging on surrounding containers. ▶ Direct 2500 litre/min (500 gpm) water stream onto containers above liquid level with the assistance remote monitors. ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture. ▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) 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. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. |
| 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. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. |

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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|----------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <p>The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential. ▶ Any static discharge is also a source of hazard. ▶ Before any distillation process remove trace peroxides by shaking with excess 5% aqueous ferrous sulfate solution or by percolation through a column of activated alumina. ▶ Distillation results in uninhibited ether distillate with considerably increased hazard because of risk of peroxide formation on storage. ▶ Add inhibitor to any distillate as required. ▶ When solvents have been freed from peroxides by percolation through columns of activated alumina, the absorbed peroxides must promptly be desorbed by treatment with polar solvents such as methanol or water, which should then be disposed of safely. <p>The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example. Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date. ▶ The person or laboratory receiving the chemical should record a receipt date on the bottle. ▶ 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. |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. |
| 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. Contents under pressure. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. ▶ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. <p>For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen ▶ Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids. ▶ Oxidation in the presence of transition metal salts not only accelerates but also selectively decomposes the hydroperoxides. ▶ Hock-rearrangement by the influence of strong acids converts the hydroperoxides to hemiacetals. Peresters formed from the hydroperoxides undergo Criegee rearrangement easily. ▶ Alkali metals accelerate the oxidation while CO₂ as co-oxidant enhances the selectivity. <p>Acetone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may react violently with chloroform, activated charcoal, aliphatic amines, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorotriazine, chromic(IV) acid, chromic(VI) acid, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, iodine heptafluoride, iodoform, liquid oxygen, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, nitril perchlorate, perchloromelamine, peroxomonosulfuric acid, platinum, potassium tert-butoxide, strong acids, sulfur dichloride, trichloromelamine, xenon tetrafluoride ▶ reacts violently with bromoform and chloroform in the presence of alkalies or in contact with alkaline surfaces. ▶ may form unstable and explosive peroxides in contact with strong oxidisers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene ▶ can increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane on contact flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity ▶ dissolves or attacks most rubber, resins, and plastics (polyethylenes, polyester, vinyl ester, PVC, Neoprene, Viton) <p>Ketones in this group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H₂). ▶ react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H₂) and heat. ▶ are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides. ▶ react violently with aldehydes, HNO₃ (nitric acid), HNO₃ + H₂O₂ (mixture of nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide), and HClO₄ (perchloric acid). ▶ may react with hydrogen peroxide to form unstable peroxides; many are heat- and shock-sensitive explosives. <p>A significant property of most ketones is that the hydrogen atoms on the carbons next to the carbonyl group are relatively acidic when compared to hydrogen atoms in typical hydrocarbons. Under strongly basic conditions these hydrogen atoms may be abstracted to form an enolate anion.</p> <p>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may polymerise unless properly inhibited due to peroxide formation ▶ should be isolated from UV light, high temperatures, free radical initiators ▶ may react with strong oxidisers to produce fire and/ or explosion ▶ reacts violently with with sodium peroxide, uranium fluoride ▶ is incompatible with sulfuric acid, nitric acid, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, boranes ▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

█ OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

█ INGREDIENT DATA

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| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | acetone | Acetone | 500 ppm / 1185 mg/m3 | 2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | 1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate | 50 ppm / 274 mg/m3 | 548 mg/m3 / 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | White spirits | 790 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Petrol (gasoline) | 900 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | xylene | Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers) | 80 ppm / 350 mg/m3 | 655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | Propylene glycol monomethyl ether | 100 ppm / 369 mg/m3 | 553 mg/m3 / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | 1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate | 50 ppm / 274 mg/m3 | 548 mg/m3 / 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | isobutanol | Isobutyl alcohol | 50 ppm / 152 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

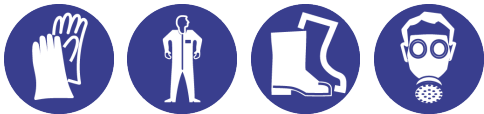
| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| acetone | Acetone | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; (1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2) | 350 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Petroleum distillates; petroleum ether; includes clay-treated light naphthenic [64742-45-6]; low boiling [68477-31-6]; petroleum extracts [64742-06-9]; petroleum base oil [64742-46-7]; petroleum 50 thinner, petroleum spirits [64475-85-0], Soltrol, VM&P naphtha [8032-32-4]; Ligroine, and paint solvent; petroleum paraffins C5-C20 [64771-72-8]; hydrotreated light naphthenic [64742-53-6]; solvent refined light naphthenic [64741-97-5]; and machine coolant 1 | 1,100 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Naphtha (coal tar); includes solvent naphtha, petroleum (64742-88-7), naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic, rubber solvent (64742-89-8), heavy catalytic cracked (64741-54-4), light straight run (64741-46-4), heavy aliphatic solvent (64742-96-7), high flash aromatic and aromatic solvent naphtha (64742-95-6) | 1,200 mg/m3 | 6,700 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene) | 300 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 | 29500 mg/m3 |
| naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated. | Naphtha (petroleum),hydrotreated light | 1,000 mg/m3 | 11,000 mg/m3 | 66,000 mg/m3 |
| xylene | Xylenes | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | Propylene glycol monomethyl ether; (Ucar Triol HG-170) | 100 ppm | 160 ppm | 660 ppm |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; (1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| isobutanol | Isobutyl alcohol | 150 ppm | 1,300 ppm | 8000 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| acetone | 2,500 ppm | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | 20,000 mg/m3 / 1,100 ppm / 1,000 ppm | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated. | Not Available | Not Available |
| xylene | 900 ppm | Not Available |

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|--|---------------|---------------|
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | Not Available | Not Available |
| isobutanol | 1,600 ppm | 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. 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> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 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. |
| 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 |
| 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. ▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces. ▶ 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> |

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:

Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml

| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| BUTYL | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| CPE | C |
| HYPALON | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |

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.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 5 x ES | AX-AUS / Class 1 | - | AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 25 x ES | Air-line* | AX-2 | AX-PAPR-2 |

Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml

| | |
|------------------|---|
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| SARANEX-23 2-PLY | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON | C |
| VITON/NEOPRENE | 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.

| | | | |
|---------------|---|------------|---|
| up to 50 x ES | - | AX-3 | - |
| 50+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

^ - 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

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| Appearance | Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. The alpha form, which is thermodynamically favored during synthesis, consists of a secondary alcohol configuration. The beta form consists of a primary alcohol. The two isomeric forms are shown above. The di- and tripropylene glycol ethers may form up to 4 and 8 isomeric forms, respectively. Even so, all isomers exhibit either the "alpha" or "beta" configuration, existing as secondary or primary alcohols, respectively. The distribution of isomeric forms for the di- and tripropylene glycols, as with the mono-PGEs, also results in predominantly the alpha form (i.e., a secondary alcohol). Black aerosol with solvent odour; doesnt mix with water. | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| Physical state | Compressed Gas | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | 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 Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml

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 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhaled | <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 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>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</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> |
| Ingestion | <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> |
| Eye | <p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p> <p>The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.</p> <p>Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).</p> <p>Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| acetone | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ≈20 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 100.2 mg/l/8hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - moderate |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 1800-7300 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE |

Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 6510.0635325 mg/l/6h ^[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 5155 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated. | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| xylene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295 mg/l/4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 3523-8700 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate |
| | | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7331.62506 mg/l/8h* ^[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 6510.0635325 mg/l/6h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - mild |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 5155 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| isobutanol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 2 20 mg/24h-moderate |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 19.2 mg/l/4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 2460 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): mg (open)-SEVERE |
| 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 | |

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER

A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. [I.C.I] *Shin-Etsu SDS

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED.

For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs):

Acute toxicity:

LBPNs generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats > 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats > 5000 mg/m3) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits > 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure

Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>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.</p> <p>Sensitisation: LBPNs do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Only a limited number of studies of short-term and subchronic duration were identified for site-restricted LBPNs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> |
| <p>XYLENE</p> | <p>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. Reproductive effector in rats</p> |
| <p>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT</p> | <p>For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream. It is excreted from the body both by exhalation and in the urine.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Direct contact with liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin, and breathing the vapour is irritating to the airway, causing lung inflammation. Breathing high concentrations of the chemical vapour causes headache, fatigue and drowsiness.</p> <p>For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs) Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively.</p> <p>Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin.</p> <p>Repeated dose toxicity: Animal studies show that chronic inhalation toxicity for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents is slight. Similarly, oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure trimethylbenzene isomers.</p> <p>Mutation-causing ability: No evidence of mutation-causing ability and genetic toxicity was found in animal and laboratory testing. * [Devoe] .</p> |
| <p>PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS</p> | <p>NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Fetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.</p> |
| <p>Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml & NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED. & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS</p> | <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> |
| <p>Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-</p> | <p>For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the</p> |

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| | |
|---|---|
| ISOMER & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS | ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces and alkoxyacetic acid. The reproductive and developmental toxicities of the lower molecular weight homologues in the ethylene series are due specifically to the formation of methoxyacetic and ethoxyacetic acids. Longer chain homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with reproductive toxicity, but can cause haemolysis in sensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid. The predominant alpha isomer of all the PGEs (which is thermodynamically favoured during manufacture of PGEs) is a secondary alcohol incapable of forming an alkoxypropionic acid. |
| Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS & ISOBUTANOL | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. |
| Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER | Animal testing shows that high concentrations (for example, 0.5%) are associated with birth defects but lower exposures have not been shown to cause adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material; the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low, but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. |
| Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml & ACETONE | For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits. |
| ACETONE & XYLENE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS & ISOBUTANOL | 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. |
| NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED. | 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. |
| NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED. & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| XYLENE & ISOBUTANOL | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|----------|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|
|---|----------|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|

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| 400 ml | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
|---|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| acetone | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 5-540mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >100mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 20.565mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC | 240 | Crustacea | 1-866mg/L | 2 |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 100mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 373mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >=1-mg/L | 2 |
| naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =13mg/L | 1 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =0.1mg/L | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 4.5mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 4.5mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 18mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 1.4mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.7mg/L | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 4.5mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.1mg/L | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.00746mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.058mg/L | 4 |
| | BCF | 96 | Fish | 0.2mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC | 168 | Crustacea | <=0.05mg/L | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 3.7mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.1mg/L | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 4.5mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.1mg/L | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.14mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.277mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 720 | Crustacea | 0.024mg/L | 2 | |
| naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated. | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 3mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| xylene | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 2.6mg/L | 2 |

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| | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 1.8mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.2mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 73 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.44mg/L | 2 |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 3.2mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =1mg/L | 1 |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 100mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 373mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >=1-mg/L | 2 |
| isobutanol | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 1-430mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 1-100mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1-799mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 4mg/L | 4 |
| 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 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 |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| acetone | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days) |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | LOW | LOW |
| xylene | HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days) |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | LOW (Half-life = 56 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days) |
| isobutanol | LOW (Half-life = 14.42 days) | LOW (Half-life = 4.15 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---------------------|
| acetone | LOW (BCF = 0.69) |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | LOW (LogKOW = 0.56) |
| xylene | MEDIUM (BCF = 740) |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | LOW (BCF = 2) |
| isobutanol | LOW (LogKOW = 0.76) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|----------|
|------------|----------|

Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| acetone | HIGH (KOC = 1.981) |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | HIGH (KOC = 1.838) |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| isobutanol | MEDIUM (KOC = 2.048) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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. ▶ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site. |
|-------------------------------------|---|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

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

Land transport (ADG)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Class</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Subrisk</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">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 style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Special provisions</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">63 190 277 327 344 381</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Limited quantity</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">1000ml</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 381 | Limited quantity | 1000ml |
| Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 381 | | | | |
| Limited quantity | 1000ml | | | | |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----|---------------------|----------------|----------|-----|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid); Aerosols, flammable | | | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">ERG Code</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">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 | | | | | | |

Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802 |
| | 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) | IMDG Class | 2.1 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-D , S-U |
| | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 |
| | Limited Quantities | 1000 ml |

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****ACETONE(67-64-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

| | |
|--|---|
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5 |
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles |
| Australia Exposure Standards | IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2) | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3) | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index | United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations |

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER(108-65-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--|--|
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List | IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements |
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes | IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk |
| Australia Exposure Standards | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations |
| GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | |

NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY(64742-82-1.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml

| | |
|--|---|
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List | IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk |
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes | IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances |
| Australia Exposure Standards | IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2) | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5 | International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes |
| GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) |
| IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements | United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations |

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

| | |
|--|---|
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5 |
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes | IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2) | United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations |

XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5 |
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6 |
| Australia Exposure Standards | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements |
| Australia Hazardous chemicals which may require Health Monitoring | IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2) | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3) | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Part 2, Section Seven - Appendix I | United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations |

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT(64742-95-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--|---|
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List | IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements |
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes | IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2) | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5 | United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations |
| GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | |

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS(108-65-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml

| | |
|--|--|
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles |
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes | IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements |
| Australia Exposure Standards | IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3) | United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index | |

ISOBUTANOL(78-83-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--|---|
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List | IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk |
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes | IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances |
| Australia Exposure Standards | IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) |
| GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations |
| IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements | |

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; acetone; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; xylene; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.; naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy; isobutanol) |
| 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 aromatic solvent; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.) |
| Legend: | 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

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Revision Date | 27/06/2017 |
| Initial Date | 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

Theo Forch Paint Black High Temperature 650 C 400 ml

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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