POLYTHANE BRUSH CLEAN

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Version No: 2.3

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>POLYTHANE BRUSH CLEAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>3614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper shipping name</td>
<td>PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical formula</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS number</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Relevant identified uses

Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Address

7 Production Ave, Molendinar 4214 QLD Australia

Telephone

+61 7 55126600

Fax

+61 7 55126697

Website

Not Available

Email

Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation

Not Available

Emergency telephone numbers

131126

Other emergency telephone numbers

131126

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number

1800 039 008

Alternative Number 1

+612 9186 1132

Alternative Number 2

Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule

Not Applicable

GHS Classification [1]

Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Legend:


Label elements

GHS label elements

SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Continued...
Hazard statement(s)

- H226: Flammable liquid and vapour
- H312: Harmful in contact with skin
- H332: Harmful if inhaled
- H315: Causes skin irritation
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H402: Harmful to aquatic life
- AUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

Supplementary statement(s)
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501: Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Substances**
See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>xylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109-59-1</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123-86-4</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-17-5</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>ethanol, denatured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-56-1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>methanol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

**Description of first aid measures**

**Eye Contact**
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Skin Contact**
If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

**Inhalation**
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

**Ingestion**
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casually can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient’s head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for...
difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. Followed acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates:

- Hepatic metabolism produces ethylene glycol as a metabolite.
- Clinical presentation, following severe intoxication, resembles that of ethylene glycol exposures.
- Monitoring the urinary excretion of the alkoxyacetic acid metabolites may be a useful indication of exposure.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [LLO]
- Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.
- Ethanol prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.
- Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-esteric acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.


for simple esters:

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 (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and

GIVE activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- 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 Ringer’s 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.
- 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 and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract. Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- Stabilize obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartics is not established.
- Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L).
- Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Bronstein and Currance: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determinant</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Sampling Time</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methanol in urine</td>
<td>15 mg/L</td>
<td>End of shift</td>
<td>B, NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formic acid in urine</td>
<td>80 mg/gm creatinine</td>
<td>Before the shift at end of workshift</td>
<td>B, NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

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

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 (pO2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arteriothams 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.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determinant</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Sampling Time</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methylhippu-ric acids in urine</td>
<td>1.5 gm/gm creatinine</td>
<td>End of shift</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 mg/min</td>
<td>Last 4 hrs of shift</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

- **Fire Fighting**: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

- **Fire/Explosion Hazard**: Liquid and vapour are flammable.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- **Minor Spills**: Remove all ignition sources.
- **Major Spills**: Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- **Safe handling**: Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- **Other information**: Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- **Suitable container**: Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- **Storage incompatibility**: n-Butyl acetate:
  - reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol
  - reacts violently with strong oxidisers and potassium tert-butoxide
  - is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates
  - dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings
  - Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.

PACKING MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)</td>
<td>350 mg/m³/80 ppm</td>
<td>655 mg/m³/150 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether</td>
<td>Isopropanol</td>
<td>106 mg/m³/25 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>n-Butyl acetate</td>
<td>713 mg/m³/150 ppm</td>
<td>950 mg/m³/200 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>ethanol, denatured</td>
<td>Ethyl alcohol</td>
<td>1880 mg/m³/1000 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>methanol</td>
<td>Methyl alcohol</td>
<td>262 mg/m³/200 ppm</td>
<td>328 mg/m³/250 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Sk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>Butyl acetate, n-</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethanol, denatured</td>
<td>Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>methanol</td>
<td>Methyl alcohol; (Methanol)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>1,000 ppm</td>
<td>900 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below.

Hands/feet protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Body protection

See Other protection below.

Other protection

Overalls.

Thermal hazards

Not Available.

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:

POLYTHANE BRUSH CLEAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL/NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPALON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL+NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE/NATURAL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE+PVC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVDC/PE/PVDC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARANEX-23</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARANEX-23 2-PLY</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEFILON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON/BUtYL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON/NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

* - 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)

Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 5 ES</td>
<td>AX-AUS / Class 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 25 x ES</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>AX-2</td>
<td>AX-PAPR-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AX-3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+ x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>clear liquid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued...
### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical stability</td>
<td>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibility of hazardous reactions</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions to avoid</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible materials</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous decomposition products</td>
<td>See section 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Information on toxicological effects

**Inhaled**
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

**Ingestion**
- Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.

**Skin Contact**
- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

**Eye**
- There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation.

**Chronic**
- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

#### Polythene Brush Clean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>Irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1600 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 1930 ppm/7h</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (rat) LD50: 3100 mg/m3/4h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 1860 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Toxicity
- Irritation
Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 800 mg/kg
Oral (mouse) LD50: 4900 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 5660 mg/kg

Not Available

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4H
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg
Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 4700 mg/kg
Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg
Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg

Not Available

n-butyl acetate

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4H
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg
Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 4700 mg/kg
Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg
Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg

Not Available

ethanol, denatured

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Not Available

methanol

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h
Oral (rat) LD50: 5668 mg/kg
Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg
Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg

Not Available

XYLENE

Reproductive effector in rats

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOISOPROPYL ETHER

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Somnolence, excitement, analgesia, dyspnea, respiratory tract changes, haematuria recorded.

METHANOL

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.

POLYTHANE BRUSH CLEAN, XYLENE, N-BUTYL ACETATE, ETHANOL, DENATURED

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

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 required to make classification available

- Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

- Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

REPROTOXIN

xylene | ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction

SKIN

methanol | Australia Exposure Standards - Skin

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)</td>
<td>LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingredient</td>
<td>Bioaccumulation</td>
<td>Mobility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>MEDIUM (BCF = 740)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethanol, denatured</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>methanol</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods**

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Labels Required**

- Marine Pollutant: NO
- HAZCHEM: <3Y

#### Land transport (ADG)

- **UN number**: 1263
- **Packing group**: III
- **UN proper shipping name**: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
- **Environmental hazard**: No relevant data
- **Transport hazard class(es)**: Class 3
  - Subrisk: Not Applicable
- **Special precautions for user**:
  - Special provisions: 163 223 *
  - Limited quantity: 5 L

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

- **UN number**: 1263
- **Packing group**: III
- **UN proper shipping name**: Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)
- **Environmental hazard**: No relevant data
- **Transport hazard class(es)**:
  - ICAO/IATA Class: 3
  - ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
  - ERG Code: 3L
Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| UN number | 1263 |
| Packing group | III |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class: 3, IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable |

Special precautions for user

| Special provisions | A3 A72 A192 |
| Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 |
| Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L |
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 |
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Pollution Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk</td>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk</td>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk</td>
<td>methanol</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

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

ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether(109-59-1) is found on the following regulatory lists

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

n-butyl acetate(123-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists

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

ethanol, denatured(64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists

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

methanol(67-56-1) is found on the following regulatory lists

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

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references

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

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