



## 292395 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS INTERIOR LS LGT

Rust-Oleum Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 60-7264

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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Initial Date: Not Available

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	292395 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS INTERIOR LS LGT
Synonyms	Product code: 292371
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Newlook/Water-based acrylic.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Rust-Oleum Australia	Rust-Oleum
Address	Unit 12, 4 Southridge St. Eastern Creek 2766 NSW Australia	11 Hawthorn Parkway Vernon Hills 60061 IL United States
Telephone	+61 2 8808 0600	Not Available
Fax	+61 2 9680 0111	Not Available
Website	www.rustoleum.com.au	Not Available
Email	sales@rustoleum.com.au	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

#### CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132	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. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS


	Min	Max
Flammability	1	1
Toxicity	1	1
Body Contact	3	3
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	3	3

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Carcinogen Category 1A, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Continued...

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
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**Hazard statement(s)**

H227	Combustible liquid
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H350	May cause cancer
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
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.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1317-65-3	10-25	<u>limestone</u>
13463-67-7	2.5-10	<u>titanium dioxide</u>
64742-65-0.	0.1-1	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)</u>
7632-00-0	0.1-1	<u>sodium nitrite</u>
9038-95-3	0.1-1	<u>monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated</u>
7631-86-9	0.1-1	<u>silica amorphous</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Advice for firefighters**

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE****Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</li> <li>▶ Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

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

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

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	limestone	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous Precipitated silica / Silica - Amorphous Silica gel / Precipitated silica / Silica gel	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Crystalline Silica, fused / Silica, fused	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined) / Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous Fumed silica (respirable dust) / Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
limestone	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	27 mg/m3	27 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
limestone	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Pump oil	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
sodium nitrite	Sodium nitrite	2.3 mg/m3	26 mg/m3	280 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica gel, amorphous synthetic	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fumed	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Diatomaceous earth; (Silica-amorphous diatomaceous earth (uncalcined))	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1200 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, reaction products with silica; (Hydrophobic silicon dioxide, amorphous)	0.07 mg/m3	0.77 mg/m3	4.6 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fume	0.3 mg/m3	0.3 mg/m3	1.6 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica amorphous hydrated	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	85 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Diatomaceous silica, calcined	0.9 mg/m3	9.9 mg/m3	59 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
limestone	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	5,000 mg/m3
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
sodium nitrite	Not Available	Not Available
monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	3,000 mg/m3

**MATERIAL DATA**

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

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

NOTE L: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346.

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

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Personal protection</b>	

<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

### Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid with solvent -like odour; miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.392
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	-18-232	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	93	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	<1 Ether = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7

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

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or</li> <li>▶ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.</li> </ul> Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.
<b>Eye</b>	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
<b>Chronic</b>	On the basis of epidemiological data, it has been concluded that prolonged inhalation of the material, in an occupational setting, may produce cancer in humans. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

<b>292395 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS INTERIOR LS LGT</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>limestone</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
<b>titanium dioxide</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.56 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6.82 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3.43 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.09 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>sodium nitrite</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0055 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 157.9 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
<b>monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 21200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg open mild

	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.147 mg/L/4h ** <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.33 mg/L/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4.67 mg/L/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4.77 mg/L/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4240 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>silica amorphous</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	* [Grace]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14h * <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>LIMESTONE</b>	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.</p>
<b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</b>	<p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>For titanium dioxide: Humans can be exposed to titanium dioxide via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. In human lungs, the clearance kinetics of titanium dioxide is poorly characterized relative to that in experimental animals. (General particle characteristics and host factors that are considered to affect deposition and retention patterns of inhaled, poorly soluble particles such as titanium dioxide are summarized in the monograph on carbon black.) With regard to inhaled titanium dioxide, human data are mainly available from case reports that showed deposits of titanium dioxide in lung tissue as well as in lymph nodes. A single clinical study of oral ingestion of fine titanium dioxide showed particle size-dependent absorption by the gastrointestinal tract and large interindividual variations in blood levels of titanium dioxide.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. * IUCLID</p>
<b>PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)</b>	<p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>▶ The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>▶ Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>▶ The potential toxicity of <i>residual base oils</i> is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>▶ The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul> <p>Unrefined &amp; mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. Highly and Severely Refined Distillate Base Oils <b>Acute toxicity:</b> Multiple studies of the acute toxicity of highly &amp; severely refined base oils have been reported. Irrespective of the crude source or the method or extent of processing, the oral LD50s have been observed to be &gt;5 g/kg (bw) and the dermal LD50s have ranged from &gt;2 to &gt;5g/kg (bw). The LC50 for inhalation toxicity ranged from 2.18 mg/l to &gt; 4 mg/l. When tested for skin and eye irritation, the materials have been reported as "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" Testing in guinea pigs for sensitization has been negative <b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b> . No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
<b>SODIUM NITRITE</b>	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.</p>
<b>MONOBUTYL ETHER ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED</b>	<p>Polyalkylene glycol monobutyl ether (PGME) polymers have a low degree of toxicity. Toxicity by ingestion is low, but highest for lower molecular weight products *(molecular weight &lt;1500). Thus, the FDA has restricted the use of PGME in sanitizing solutions that may contact surfaces that contact foods to a 0.05% aqueous solution of polymers that have an average molecular weight of 2,400-3,300 and a cloud-point of 90-100 degrees C. In this application, large PGME polymers engulf (micellize) oils and smaller particulates that are subsequently precipitated at temperatures of 90-100 deg C. Toxicity by skin contact is low for all PGME species. Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products . Exposure to these chemicals can occur through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers): <b>Skin absorption:</b> Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glycol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm2/hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest. The rates of absorption of TGBE, TGEE and TGME are at least 100-fold less than EGME, EGEE, and EGBE, their ethylene glycol monoalkyl ether counterparts, which have absorption rates that range from 214 to 2890 micrograms/ cm2/hr . Therefore, an increase in either the chain length of the alkyl substituent or the number of ethylene glycol moieties appears to lead to a decreased rate of percutaneous absorption. However, since the ratio of the change in values of the ethylene glycol to the diethylene glycol series is larger than that of the diethylene glycol to triethylene glycol series , the effect of the length of the chain and number of ethylene glycol moieties on absorption diminishes with an increased number of ethylene glycol moieties. Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units: EO &lt; 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes)</p>

	<p>EO &gt; 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41  EO &gt; 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41  &gt;20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000)  Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) .  AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC</p> <p>In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats. AE are quickly eliminated from the body through the urine, faeces, and expired air (CO<sub>2</sub>). Orally dosed AE was absorbed rapidly and extensively in rats, and more than 75% of the dose was absorbed. When applied to the skin of humans, the doses were absorbed slowly and incompletely (50% absorbed in 72 hours).</p>
<b>SILICA AMORPHOUS</b>	<p>For silica amorphous:  When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals.  The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:  <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.  Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.  Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]</p>

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

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

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
limestone	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
limestone	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
limestone	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	LC50	96	Fish	9.214mg/L	3
titanium dioxide	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
titanium dioxide	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
titanium dioxide	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.23mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	EC50	504	Crustacea	0.46mg/L	2
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
sodium nitrite	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.12.5100mg/L	1
sodium nitrite	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.537mg/L	3
sodium nitrite	EC50	216	Crustacea	1.8mg/L	4
sodium nitrite	LC50	96	Fish	0.048mg/L	4
sodium nitrite	NOEC	2	Fish	0.02mg/L	4
silica amorphous	EC50	384	Crustacea	28.000mg/L	3
silica amorphous	LC50	96	Fish	120.743mg/L	3
silica amorphous	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	440mg/L	1
silica amorphous	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	60mg/L	1
silica amorphous	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	2

#### Legend:

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

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

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
sodium nitrite	LOW	LOW
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW



**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
sodium nitrite	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0564)
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
sodium nitrite	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

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

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	titanium dioxide	Z
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	sodium nitrite	Y

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****LIMESTONE(1317-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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**TITANIUM DIOXIDE(13463-67-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

**PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)(64742-65-0.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

**SODIUM NITRITE(7632-00-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

**MONOBUTYL ETHER ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED(9038-95-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**SILICA AMORPHOUS(7631-86-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe); sodium nitrite; monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

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

Name	CAS No
titanium dioxide	100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12188-41-9, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1309-63-3, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 1344-29-2, 13463-67-7, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9
silica amorphous	112926-00-8, 112945-52-5, 60676-86-0, 61790-53-2, 67762-90-7, 68611-44-9, 68909-20-6, 69012-64-2, 7631-86-9, 844491-94-7, 91053-39-3

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](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

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

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.



## 292396 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS INTERIOR LS MID

Rust-Oleum Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 60-7267

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 10/11/2015

Print Date: 29/12/2015

Initial Date: **Not Available**

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	292396 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS INTERIOR LS MID
Synonyms	Product code: 292371
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Newlook/Water-based acrylic.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Rust-Oleum Australia	Rust-Oleum
Address	Unit 12, 4 Southridge St. Eastern Creek 2766 NSW Australia	11 Hawthorn Parkway Vernon Hills 60061 IL United States
Telephone	+61 2 8808 0600	Not Available
Fax	+61 2 9680 0111	Not Available
Website	www.rustoleum.com.au	Not Available
Email	sales@rustoleum.com.au	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

#### CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132	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. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS


	Min	Max
Flammability	1	1
Toxicity	1	1
Body Contact	3	3
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	3	3

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Carcinogen Category 1A, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Continued...

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
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**Hazard statement(s)**

H227	Combustible liquid
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H350	May cause cancer
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
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.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1317-65-3	25-50	<u>limestone</u>
13463-67-7	2.5-10	<u>titanium dioxide</u>
64742-65-0.	0.1-1	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)</u>
7632-00-0	0.1-1	<u>sodium nitrite</u>
9038-95-3	0.1-1	<u>monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated</u>
7631-86-9	0.1-1	<u>silica amorphous</u>
14808-60-7	0.1-1	<u>silica crystalline - quartz</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>

<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE****Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</li> <li>▶ Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

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

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

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	limestone	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous Precipitated silica / Silica - Amorphous Silica gel / Precipitated silica / Silica gel	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Crystalline Silica, fused / Silica, fused	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined) / Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous Fumed silica (respirable dust) / Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline Quartz (respirable dust) / Quartz (respirable dust)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
limestone	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	27 mg/m3	27 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
limestone	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Pump oil	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
sodium nitrite	Sodium nitrite	2.3 mg/m3	26 mg/m3	280 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica gel, amorphous synthetic	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fumed	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Diatomaceous earth; (Silica-amorphous diatomaceous earth (uncalcined))	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1200 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, reaction products with silica; (Hydrophobic silicon dioxide, amorphous)	0.07 mg/m3	0.77 mg/m3	4.6 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fume	0.3 mg/m3	0.3 mg/m3	1.6 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica amorphous hydrated	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	85 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Diatomaceous silica, calcined	0.9 mg/m3	9.9 mg/m3	59 mg/m3
silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)	0.025 mg/m3	0.025 mg/m3	0.025 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
limestone	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	5,000 mg/m3
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
sodium nitrite	Not Available	Not Available
monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	3,000 mg/m3
silica crystalline - quartz	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	50 mg/m3

#### MATERIAL DATA

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

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

NOTE L: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346.

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

#### Exposure controls


##### Appropriate engineering controls

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and

	"removes" air in the work environment.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

### Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid with solvent-like odour; miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.354
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	-18-232	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	93	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	<1 Ether = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or</li> <li>▶ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.</li> </ul> <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>On the basis of epidemiological data, it has been concluded that prolonged inhalation of the material, in an occupational setting, may produce cancer in humans.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.</p>

<b>292396 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS INTERIOR LS MID</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>limestone</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
<b>titanium dioxide</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.56 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6.82 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3.43 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.09 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>sodium nitrite</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	



	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0055 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 157.9 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 21200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg open mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.147 mg/L/4h ** <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.33 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4.67 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4.77 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4240 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
silica amorphous	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	* [Grace]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14h * <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
silica crystalline - quartz	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Nil reported

**Legend:**

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. \* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>LIMESTONE</b>	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.</p>
<b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</b>	<p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>For titanium dioxide: Humans can be exposed to titanium dioxide via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. In human lungs, the clearance kinetics of titanium dioxide is poorly characterized relative to that in experimental animals. (General particle characteristics and host factors that are considered to affect deposition and retention patterns of inhaled, poorly soluble particles such as titanium dioxide are summarized in the monograph on carbon black.) With regard to inhaled titanium dioxide, human data are mainly available from case reports that showed deposits of titanium dioxide in lung tissue as well as in lymph nodes. A single clinical study of oral ingestion of fine titanium dioxide showed particle size-dependent absorption by the gastrointestinal tract and large interindividual variations in blood levels of titanium dioxide.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p> <p>* IUCLID</p>
<b>PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT- DEWAXED (SEVERE)</b>	<p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives;</p> <p>The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>▶ The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>▶ Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>▶ The potential toxicity of <i>residual base oils</i> is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>▶ The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul> <p>Unrefined &amp; mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components.</p> <p>Highly and Severely Refined Distillate Base Oils</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> Multiple studies of the acute toxicity of highly &amp; severely refined base oils have been reported. Irrespective of the crude source or the method or extent of processing, the oral LD50s have been observed to be &gt;5 g/kg (bw) and the dermal LD50s have ranged from &gt;2 to &gt;5g/kg (bw). The LC50 for inhalation toxicity ranged from 2.18 mg/l to &gt; 4 mg/l.</p> <p>When tested for skin and eye irritation, the materials have been reported as "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating"</p> <p>Testing in guinea pigs for sensitization has been negative</p> <p><b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b> .</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p><b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
<b>SODIUM NITRITE</b>	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.</p>
<b>MONOBUTYL ETHER ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED</b>	<p>Polyalkylene glycol monobutyl ether (PGME) polymers have a low degree of toxicity. Toxicity by ingestion is low, but highest for lower molecular weight products *(molecular weight &lt;1500). Thus, the FDA has restricted the use of PGME in sanitizing solutions that may contact surfaces that contact foods to a 0.05% aqueous solution of polymers that have an average molecular weight of 2,400-3,300 and a cloud-point of 90-100 degrees C. In this application, large PGME polymers engulf (micellize) oils and smaller particulates that are subsequently precipitated at temperatures of 90-100 deg C.</p> <p>Toxicity by skin contact is low for all PGME species.</p> <p>Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products . Exposure to these chemicals can occur through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported.</p>

For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers):

**Skin absorption:** Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glycol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm<sup>2</sup>/hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest. The rates of absorption of TGBE, TGEE and TGME are at least 100-fold less than EGME, EGEE, and EGBE, their ethylene glycol monoalkyl ether counterparts, which have absorption rates that range from 214 to 2890 micrograms/cm<sup>2</sup>/hr. Therefore, an increase in either the chain length of the alkyl substituent or the number of ethylene glycol moieties appears to lead to a decreased rate of percutaneous absorption. However, since the ratio of the change in values of the ethylene glycol to the diethylene glycol series is larger than that of the diethylene glycol to triethylene glycol series, the effect of the length of the chain and number of ethylene glycol moieties on absorption diminishes with an increased number of ethylene glycol moieties.

Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units:

EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes)

EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41

EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41

>20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000)

Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin).

AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC

In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats. AE are quickly eliminated from the body through the urine, faeces, and expired air (CO<sub>2</sub>). Orally dosed AE was absorbed rapidly and extensively in rats, and more than 75% of the dose was absorbed. When applied to the skin of humans, the doses were absorbed slowly and incompletely (50% absorbed in 72 hours).

#### SILICA AMORPHOUS

For silica amorphous:

When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals.

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.

Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]

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

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

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
limestone	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
limestone	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
limestone	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	LC50	96	Fish	9.214mg/L	3
titanium dioxide	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
titanium dioxide	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
titanium dioxide	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.23mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	EC50	504	Crustacea	0.46mg/L	2
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
sodium nitrite	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.12.5100mg/L	1
sodium nitrite	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.537mg/L	3
sodium nitrite	EC50	216	Crustacea	1.8mg/L	4
sodium nitrite	LC50	96	Fish	0.048mg/L	4
sodium nitrite	NOEC	2	Fish	0.02mg/L	4
silica amorphous	EC50	384	Crustacea	28.000mg/L	3
silica amorphous	LC50	96	Fish	120.743mg/L	3
silica amorphous	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	440mg/L	1
silica amorphous	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	60mg/L	1
silica amorphous	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	2

#### Legend:

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

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

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
sodium nitrite	LOW	LOW
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
sodium nitrite	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0564)
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
sodium nitrite	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

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

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

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

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

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	titanium dioxide	Z
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	sodium nitrite	Y

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

##### LIMESTONE(1317-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

##### TITANIUM DIOXIDE(13463-67-7) 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

**PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)(64742-65-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**SODIUM NITRITE(7632-00-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**MONOBUTYL ETHER ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED(9038-95-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**SILICA AMORPHOUS(7631-86-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ(14808-60-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe); silica crystalline - quartz; sodium nitrite; monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
titanium dioxide	100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12188-41-9, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1309-63-3, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 1344-29-2, 13463-67-7, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9
silica amorphous	112926-00-8, 112945-52-5, 60676-86-0, 61790-53-2, 67762-90-7, 68611-44-9, 68909-20-6, 69012-64-2, 7631-86-9, 844491-94-7, 91053-39-3
silica crystalline - quartz	122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 14808-60-7, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0

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](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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.

### Definitions and abbreviations

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

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.



## 292397 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS INTERIOR LS STG

Rust-Oleum Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 60-7270

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 10/11/2015

Print Date: 29/12/2015

Initial Date: Not Available

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	292397 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS INTERIOR LS STG
Synonyms	Product code: 292391
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Newlook/Water-based.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Rust-Oleum Australia	Rust-Oleum
Address	Unit 12, 4 Southridge St. Eastern Creek 2766 NSW Australia	11 Hawthorn Parkway Vernon Hills 60061 IL United States
Telephone	+61 2 8808 0600	Not Available
Fax	+61 2 9680 0111	Not Available
Website	www.rustoleum.com.au	Not Available
Email	sales@rustoleum.com.au	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

#### CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132	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. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	1
Toxicity	1	1
Body Contact	2	2
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	3	3


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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogen Category 1A, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Continued...

292397 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS INTERIOR LS STG

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
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**Hazard statement(s)**

H227	Combustible liquid
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water spray/fog for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

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

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1317-65-3	2.5-10	<u>limestone</u>
107-21-1	1-2.5	<u>ethylene glycol</u>
1314-13-2	1-2.5	<u>zinc oxide</u>
64742-65-0.	0.1-1	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)</u>
7632-00-0	0.1-1	<u>sodium nitrite</u>
9038-95-3	0.1-1	<u>monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

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

- 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. [I.L.O]
- ▶ 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 therapy 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-acetic 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.

Laitinen J., et al: *Occupational & Environmental Medicine* 1996; 53, 595-600

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</li> <li>▶ Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION



**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	limestone	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol (particulate) / Ethylene glycol (vapour)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 52 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 20 ppm	104 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 40 ppm	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide (dust) / Zinc oxide (fume)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
limestone	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	27 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	27 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
limestone	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol	10 ppm	40 ppm	60 ppm
zinc oxide	Zinc oxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Pump oil	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	170 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	990 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
sodium nitrite	Sodium nitrite	2.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	26 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	280 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
limestone	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
zinc oxide	2,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
sodium nitrite	Not Available	Not Available
monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available

**MATERIAL DATA**


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

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

NOTE L: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346.

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

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below

<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.</li> <li>▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.</li> <li>▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.</li> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	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:

292397 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS INTERIOR LS STG

Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
TEFLON	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.

## Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid with solvent -like odour; miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.152
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	-18-232	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	93	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	<1 Ether = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	15.3	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	3.2	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available

Vapour density (Air = 1) &gt;1

VOC g/L Not Available

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.
<b>Eye</b>	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in cancer on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- appropriate long-term animal studies</li> <li>- other relevant information</li> </ul> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>There is some evidence to provide a presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: some evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.</p>

<b>292397 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS INTERIOR LS STG</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>limestone</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
<b>ethylene glycol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9530 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /3D
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild	
<b>zinc oxide</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild
		Skin (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h- mild
<b>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l/4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l/4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l/4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	

Continued...

	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>sodium nitrite</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0055 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 157.9 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 21200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg open mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.147 mg/L/4h ** <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.33 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4.67 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4.77 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4240 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>LIMESTONE</b>	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.</p>
<b>ETHYLENE GLYCOL</b>	<p>For ethylene glycol:</p> <p>Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow. Following absorption, ethylene glycol is distributed throughout the body according to total body water. In most mammalian species, including humans, ethylene glycol is initially metabolised by alcohol.</p> <p>[Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells.</p>
<b>ZINC OXIDE</b>	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
<b>PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT- DEWAXED (SEVERE)</b>	<p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives;</p> <p>The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>▶ The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>▶ Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>▶ The potential toxicity of <i>residual base oils</i> is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>▶ The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul> <p>Unrefined &amp; mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components.</p> <p>Highly and Severely Refined Distillate Base Oils</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> Multiple studies of the acute toxicity of highly &amp; severely refined base oils have been reported. Irrespective of the crude source or the method or extent of processing, the oral LD50s have been observed to be &gt;5 g/kg (bw) and the dermal LD50s have ranged from &gt;2 to &gt;5g/kg (bw). The LC50 for inhalation toxicity ranged from 2.18 mg/l to &gt; 4 mg/l.</p> <p>When tested for skin and eye irritation, the materials have been reported as "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating"</p> <p>Testing in guinea pigs for sensitization has been negative</p> <p><b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b></p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p><b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
<b>SODIUM NITRITE</b>	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.</p>
<b>MONOBUTYL ETHER ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED</b>	<p>Polyalkylene glycol monobutyl ether (PGME) polymers have a low degree of toxicity. Toxicity by ingestion is low, but highest for lower molecular weight products *(molecular weight &lt;1500). Thus, the FDA has restricted the use of PGME in sanitizing solutions that may contact surfaces that contact foods to a 0.05% aqueous solution of polymers that have an average molecular weight of 2,400-3,300 and a cloud-point of 90-100 degrees C. In this application, large PGME polymers engulf (micellize) oils and smaller particulates that are subsequently precipitated at temperatures of 90-100 deg C.</p> <p>Toxicity by skin contact is low for all PGME species.</p> <p>Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported.</p> <p>For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers):</p> <p><b>Skin absorption:</b> Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glycol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm2/hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest. The rates of absorption of TGBE, TGEE and TGME are at least 100-fold less than EGME, EGEE, and EGBE, their ethylene glycol monoalkyl ether counterparts, which have absorption rates that range from 214 to 2890 micrograms/cm2/hr. Therefore, an increase in either the chain length of the alkyl substituent or the number of ethylene glycol moieties appears to lead to a decreased rate of percutaneous absorption. However, since the ratio of the change in values of the ethylene glycol to the diethylene glycol series is larger than that</p>

of the diethylene glycol to triethylene glycol series, the effect of the length of the chain and number of ethylene glycol moieties on absorption diminishes with an increased number of ethylene glycol moieties.

Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units:

EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes)

EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41

EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41

>20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000)

Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin).

AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC

In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats. AE are quickly eliminated from the body through the urine, faeces, and expired air (CO<sub>2</sub>). Orally dosed AE was absorbed rapidly and extensively in rats, and more than 75% of the dose was absorbed. When applied to the skin of humans, the doses were absorbed slowly and incompletely (50% absorbed in 72 hours).

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

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

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
limestone	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
limestone	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
limestone	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
ethylene glycol	EC50	Not Applicable	Crustacea	=10mg/L	1
ethylene glycol	LC50	96	Fish	2284.940mg/L	3
ethylene glycol	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
ethylene glycol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3536mg/L	2
ethylene glycol	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
zinc oxide	BCF	336	Fish	4376.673mg/L	4
zinc oxide	EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.023mg/L	4
zinc oxide	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.042mg/L	4
zinc oxide	LC50	96	Fish	0.112mg/L	2
zinc oxide	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.105mg/L	2
zinc oxide	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0000013mg/L	2
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
sodium nitrite	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.12.5100mg/L	1
sodium nitrite	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.537mg/L	3
sodium nitrite	EC50	216	Crustacea	1.8mg/L	4
sodium nitrite	LC50	96	Fish	0.048mg/L	4
sodium nitrite	NOEC	2	Fish	0.02mg/L	4

#### Legend:

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

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
ethylene glycol	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)
sodium nitrite	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 200)
zinc oxide	LOW (BCF = 217)
sodium nitrite	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0564)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
sodium nitrite	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	ethylene glycol	Y
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	sodium nitrite	Y

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****LIMESTONE(1317-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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**ETHYLENE GLYCOL(107-21-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

**ZINC OXIDE(1314-13-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

**PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)(64742-65-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

**SODIUM NITRITE(7632-00-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

**MONOBUTYL ETHER ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED(9038-95-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	
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National Inventory	Status

Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe); sodium nitrite; ethylene glycol; monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (monobutyl ether ethoxylated, propoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
zinc oxide	1314-13-2, 175449-32-8

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](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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.

### Definitions and abbreviations

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

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.



## 292398 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS EXTERIOR GLS LGT

Rust-Oleum Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 60-7272

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 10/11/2015

Print Date: 29/12/2015

Initial Date: **Not Available**

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	292398 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS EXTERIOR GLS LGT
Synonyms	Product code: 292371
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Newlook/Water-based acrylic.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Rust-Oleum Australia	Rust-Oleum
Address	Unit 12, 4 Southridge St. Eastern Creek 2766 NSW Australia	11 Hawthorn Parkway Vernon Hills 60061 IL United States
Telephone	+61 2 8808 0600	Not Available
Fax	+61 2 9680 0111	Not Available
Website	www.rustoleum.com.au	Not Available
Email	sales@rustoleum.com.au	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

#### CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132	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. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	3	


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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Carcinogen Category 1A, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Continued...



GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
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**Hazard statement(s)**

H227	Combustible liquid
H350	May cause cancer
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
13463-67-7	2.5-10	<u>titanium dioxide</u>
107-21-1	2.5-10	<u>ethylene glycol</u>
1314-13-2	1-2.5	<u>zinc oxide</u>
25265-77-4	1-2.5	<u>2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate</u>
64742-65-0.	0.1-1	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)</u>
7631-86-9	0.1-1	<u>silica amorphous</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- ▶ Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- ▶ It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- ▶ Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- ▶ Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- ▶ To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- ▶ Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5]

**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 shock.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- ▶ **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 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- ▶ Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For C8 alcohols and above.

Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

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

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

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

**Advice for firefighters****Fire Fighting**

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

- ▶ Combustible.
  - ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures****Minor Spills**

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

**Major Spills**

Chemical Class: alcohols and glycols  
For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT

RANK

APPLICATION

COLLECTION

LIMITATIONS

## 292398 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS EXTERIOR GLS LGT

TYPE				
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## LAND SPILL - SMALL

cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS
cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R, I, P
wood fiber - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
treated wood fiber - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT
foamed glass - pillow	4	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT

## LAND SPILL - MEDIUM

cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	blower	skid loader	R, W, SS
polypropylene - particulate	2	blower	skid loader	W, SS, DGC
sorbent clay - particulate	2	blower	skid loader	R, I, W, P, DGC
polypropylene - mat	3	throw	skid loader	DGC, RT
expanded mineral - particulate	3	blower	skid loader	R, I, W, P, DGC
polyurethane - mat	4	throw	skid loader	DGC, RT

## Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R: Not reusable

I: Not incinerable

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988

Moderate hazard.

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> <li>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</li> <li>▶ Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Glycols and their ethers undergo violent decomposition in contact with 70% perchloric acid. This seems likely to involve formation of the glycol perchlorate esters (after scission of ethers) which are explosive, those of ethylene glycol and 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol being more powerful than glyceryl nitrate, and the former so sensitive that it explodes on addition of water.</li> <li>Alcohols <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.</li> <li>▶ reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen</li> <li>▶ react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzinc, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium</li> <li>▶ should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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Continued...

## 292398 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS EXTERIOR GLS LGT

Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol (particulate) / Ethylene glycol (vapour)	10 mg/m3 / 52 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	104 mg/m3 / 40 ppm	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide (dust) / Zinc oxide (fume)	10 mg/m3 / 5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous Precipitated silica / Silica - Amorphous Silica gel / Precipitated silica / Silica gel	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Crystalline Silica, fused / Silica, fused	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined) / Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous Fumed silica (respirable dust) / Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3
ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol	10 ppm	40 ppm	60 ppm
zinc oxide	Zinc oxide	10 mg/m3	15 mg/m3	2500 mg/m3
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate, 2,2,4-; (Texanol)	20 mg/m3	220 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Pump oil	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica gel, amorphous synthetic	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fumed	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Diatomaceous earth; (Silica-amorphous diatomaceous earth (uncalcined))	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1200 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, reaction products with silica; (Hydrophobic silicon dioxide, amorphous)	0.07 mg/m3	0.77 mg/m3	4.6 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fume	0.3 mg/m3	0.3 mg/m3	1.6 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica amorphous hydrated	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	85 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Diatomaceous silica, calcined	0.9 mg/m3	9.9 mg/m3	59 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
titanium dioxide	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	5,000 mg/m3
ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
zinc oxide	2,500 mg/m3	500 mg/m3
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	3,000 mg/m3

## MATERIAL DATA


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

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

NOTE L: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346.

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

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	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:

292398 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS EXTERIOR GLS LGT

Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
TEFLON	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.

## Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid with solvent -like odour; miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.148
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	-18-537	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	93	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	<1 Ether = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	15.3	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	0.6	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available

Vapour density (Air = 1) &gt;1

VOC g/L Not Available

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Exposure to aliphatic alcohols with more than 3 carbons may produce central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness, delirium, CNS depression, coma, seizure, and neurobehavioural changes. Symptoms are more acute with higher alcohols. Respiratory tract involvement may produce irritation of the mucosa, respiratory insufficiency, respiratory depression secondary to CNS depression, pulmonary oedema, chemical pneumonitis and bronchitis. Cardiovascular involvement may result in arrhythmias and hypotension.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.
<b>Eye</b>	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
<b>Chronic</b>	On the basis of epidemiological data, it has been concluded that prolonged inhalation of the material, in an occupational setting, may produce cancer in humans. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

<b>292398 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS EXTERIOR GLS LGT</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>titanium dioxide</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.56 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6.82 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3.43 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.09 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>ethylene glycol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9530 mg/kgD <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m3/3D
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kgd <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild
<b>zinc oxide</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild
		Skin (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h- mild
<b>2,2,4-trimethyl- 1,3-pentenediol monoisobutyrate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >15200 mg/kg** <sup>[2]</sup>	Eyes - Moderate irritant *

Continued...

## 292398 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS EXTERIOR GLS LGT

	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.55 mg/l/6h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin - Slight irritant *
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6517 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): mild ***
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l/4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l/4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l/4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l/4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l/4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l/4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l/4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
silica amorphous	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	* [Grace]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14h * <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</b>	<p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>For titanium dioxide: Humans can be exposed to titanium dioxide via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. In human lungs, the clearance kinetics of titanium dioxide is poorly characterized relative to that in experimental animals. (General particle characteristics and host factors that are considered to affect deposition and retention patterns of inhaled, poorly soluble particles such as titanium dioxide are summarized in the monograph on carbon black.) With regard to inhaled titanium dioxide, human data are mainly available from case reports that showed deposits of titanium dioxide in lung tissue as well as in lymph nodes. A single clinical study of oral ingestion of fine titanium dioxide showed particle size-dependent absorption by the gastrointestinal tract and large interindividual variations in blood levels of titanium dioxide.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. * IUCLID</p>
<b>ETHYLENE GLYCOL</b>	<p>For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow. Following absorption, ethylene glycol is distributed throughout the body according to total body water. In most mammalian species, including humans, ethylene glycol is initially metabolised by alcohol. [Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells.</p>
<b>ZINC OXIDE</b>	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
<b>2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE</b>	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) *** Ames Test: negative *** Micronucleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat *** * [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perstop]</p>
<b>PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)</b>	<p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>▶ The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>▶ Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>▶ The potential toxicity of <i>residual base oils</i> is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>▶ The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul> <p>Unrefined &amp; mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components.</p> <p>Highly and Severely Refined Distillate Base Oils <b>Acute toxicity:</b> Multiple studies of the acute toxicity of highly &amp; severely refined base oils have been reported. Irrespective of the crude source or the method or extent of processing, the oral LD50s have been observed to be &gt;5 g/kg (bw) and the dermal LD50s have ranged from &gt;2 to &gt;5g/kg (bw). The LC50 for inhalation toxicity ranged from 2.18 mg/l to &gt; 4 mg/l.</p> <p>When tested for skin and eye irritation, the materials have been reported as "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" Testing in guinea pigs for sensitization has been negative</p> <p><b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b> No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>

<b>SILICA AMORPHOUS</b>	<p>For silica amorphous: When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]</p>
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<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☒	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✔
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	☒	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☒
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	☒	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	☒
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	☒	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☒
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☒	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☒

**Legend:**  
 ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✔ – Data required to make classification available  
 ☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
titanium dioxide	LC50	96	Fish	9.214mg/L	3
titanium dioxide	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
titanium dioxide	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
titanium dioxide	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.23mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	EC50	504	Crustacea	0.46mg/L	2
ethylene glycol	EC50	Not Applicable	Crustacea	=10mg/L	1
ethylene glycol	LC50	96	Fish	2284.940mg/L	3
ethylene glycol	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
ethylene glycol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3536mg/L	2
ethylene glycol	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
zinc oxide	BCF	336	Fish	4376.673mg/L	4
zinc oxide	EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.023mg/L	4
zinc oxide	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.042mg/L	4
zinc oxide	LC50	96	Fish	0.112mg/L	2
zinc oxide	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.105mg/L	2
zinc oxide	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.000013mg/L	2
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.789mg/L	3
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LC50	96	Fish	9.552mg/L	3
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	EC50	48	Crustacea	>19mg/L	2
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.1mg/L	2
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2mg/L	2
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
silica amorphous	EC50	384	Crustacea	28.000mg/L	3
silica amorphous	LC50	96	Fish	120.743mg/L	3
silica amorphous	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	440mg/L	1
silica amorphous	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	60mg/L	1
silica amorphous	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	2



**Legend:**

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

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
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
ethylene glycol	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW	LOW
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 200)
zinc oxide	LOW (BCF = 217)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.9966)
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (KOC = 22.28)
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

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

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

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

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

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
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## 292398 NEWLOOK 10L 1PK AUS EXTERIOR GLS LGT

IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	titanium dioxide	Z
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	ethylene glycol	Y
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Y

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

## TITANIUM DIOXIDE(13463-67-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

## ETHYLENE GLYCOL(107-21-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

## ZINC OXIDE(1314-13-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

## 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE(25265-77-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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## PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-DEWAXED (SEVERE)(64742-65-0.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

## SILICA AMORPHOUS(7631-86-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (paraffinic distillate, heavy, solvent-dewaxed (severe); ethylene glycol; 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
titanium dioxide	100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12188-41-9, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1309-63-3, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 1344-29-2, 13463-67-7, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9
zinc oxide	1314-13-2, 175449-32-8
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	25265-77-4, 77-68-9
silica amorphous	112926-00-8, 112945-52-5, 60676-86-0, 61790-53-2, 67762-90-7, 68611-44-9, 68909-20-6, 69012-64-2, 7631-86-9, 844491-94-7, 91053-39-3

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](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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.

#### Definitions and abbreviations

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

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.