

Section I – COMPANY AND PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Supplier

Name: Vulk Pty Ltd
 Address: 5 Piping Lane, Lonsdale, SA, 5160
 Phone: 08 7120 6955
 Website: Vulk.com.au
 Email: enquiries@vulk.com.au

Product/Chemical Name: Finseal Glow PS
Chemical Description: Acrylic resin solution, Flammable
Recommended Use: Solvent based acrylic primer

Section II – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Poison Schedule:

S6

Classification:

Hazardous substance, Dangerous Substance.

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the “Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail” and the “New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land”.

Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Label elements:



Signal word:

Danger

Hazard statement(s):

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H411 Toxic 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.
 P271 Use in a well-ventilated area.

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement(s) Response:

01+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

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.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Section III – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture

| Chemical description | CAS Number | % Weight |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | 30-60 |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 30-60 |
| Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | 64742-95-6 | 10-30 |
| Acrylic resin | Not available | Not available |

Section IV – FIRST – AID MEASURES

Swallowed:

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Eye:

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

Skin:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhaled:

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal. Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest. Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.

Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ mm Hg) should be intubated. Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance. A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

Section V – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:

Use foam or dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide (Co₂).

Hazardous arising from the substrate or mixture:

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. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Fire/Explosion hazard:

Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit clouds of acrid smoke

Section VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Small 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.

Large spills:

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Other information:

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

Section VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. Check for bulging containers. Vent periodically Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Storage:

Suitable container:

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. **For low viscosity materials (i)** : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C). For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.

Storage incompatibility:

Xylenes:

May ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride. Attack some plastics, rubber and coatings. May generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.

For alkyl aromatics:

The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring. Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen. Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids. Oxidation in the presence of transition metal salts not only accelerates but also selectively decomposes the hydroperoxides. Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.

Section VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits:

Ingredients data

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia exposure standard | Xylene | Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers) | 350 mg/m ³ / 80 ppm | 655 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

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FINSEAL GLOW PS

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia exposure standard | Ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 434 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm | 543 mg/m ³ / 125 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|

Emergency limits:

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Xylene | Xylene | Not available | Not available | Not available |
| Ethylbenzene | Ethylbenzene | Not available | Not available | Not available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Xylene | 900ppm | Not available |
| Ethylbenzene | 800 (LEL) ppm | Not available |
| Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Not available | Not available |
| Acrylic resin | Not available | Not available |

Engineering measures:

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

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

Personal protection equipment:

Eye: Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Hands:

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Other protection:

PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).

Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

Respiratory protection:

Type A 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.

Hand/Skin protection:

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

Section IX – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Form: | Flammable liquid |
| Colour: | Clear |
| Odour: | Aromatic solvent odour |
| Boiling point: | 136-182°C |
| Flash point: | 24°C |
| Solubility: | Soluble in organic solvents. Insoluble in water. |
| Solubility in water: | Immiscible |
| Viscosity: | Not available |
| Explosive limit: | Upper explosive limit: 7%; Lower explosive limit: 0.01% |
| Vapour pressure (kPa): | Not available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1): | Not available |
| Relative density (Water = 1): | 0.91 |

Section X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid:

See Section VII.

Reactivity:

See Section VII.

Chemical Stability:

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Incompatible materials:

See Section VII.

Hazardous decomposition products:

See Section V.

Section XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation:

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

When humans were exposed to 100-200 parts per million ethyl benzene for 8 hours, about 45-65% is retained in the body. Only traces of unchanged ethyl benzene is breathed out following termination of inhalation exposure. Most of the retained dose is excreted in the urine after metabolism. In animals which died from exposure, there was intense congestion of the lungs and generalized congestion of organs; changes in sympathetic neurotransmitter levels in the brain were also seen. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

Skin contact:

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Testing in humans suggests that liquid ethyl benzene is absorbed at a greater rate than aniline, benzene, nitrobenzene, carbon disulfide and styrene.

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Animal testing showed repeated application of the undiluted product to the abdomen resulted in redness, swelling and superficial tissue death (necrosis). The material did appear to be absorbed through the skin in sufficient quantity to produce outward signs of toxicity.

Swallowed:

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not a likely route of entry into the body in commercial or industrial environments. The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and be harmful or toxic if swallowed.

Eye:

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. Two drops of ethylbenzene into the conjunctival sac produced only slight irritation of the conjunctival membrane, but no injury to the cornea. The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

Chronic:

Industrial workers exposed to 14 parts per million ethylbenzene experienced headaches, irritability and rapid fatigue. Some workers exposed for over 7 years showed nervous system disturbances, while other workers had enlarged livers. Prolonged and repeated exposure may be harmful to the central nervous system (CNS), upper respiratory tract, and/or may cause liver disorders. It may also cause drying, scaling and blistering of the skin. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

| | Toxicity | Irritation |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Xylene | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2] | Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295 mg/l/4h[2] | Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate |
| ethylbenzene | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE |
| | Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 17.75 mg/l/2H[2] | Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg[2] | |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7331.62506 mg/l/8h*[2] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1] | |

| | |
|--------------|--|
| ETHYLBENZENE | <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 on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. It may irritate the skin, eyes and may cause hearing loss if exposed to high doses. Long Term exposure may cause damage to the kidney, liver and lungs, including a tendency to cancer formation, according to animal testing.</p> |
|--------------|--|

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Liver changes, uterine tract, effects on fertility, fetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.</p> |
|--|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| Acute Toxicity: | Data available to make classification |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion: | Data available to make classification |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: | Data available to make classification |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitization: | Data not available to make classification |
| Mutagenicity: | Data not available to make classification |
| Carcinogenicity: | Data available to make classification |
| Reproductivity: | Data not available to make classification |
| STOT - Single Exposure: | Data available to make classification |
| STOT - Repeated Exposure: | Data not available to make classification |
| Aspiration Hazard: | Data available to make classification |

Section XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | Endpoint | Test Duration(Hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| Xylene | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 2.6mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >3.4mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.6mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 73 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.44mg/L | 2 |
| Ethylbenzene | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.0043mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 1.184mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.6mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC | 168 | Crustacea | 0.96mg/L | 5 |
| Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | LC50 | 48 | Crustacea | =6.14mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.29mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.13mg/L | 1 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =1mg/L | 1 |

Toxic 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.

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water:

0.24 -672;

Half-life (hr) H₂O ground:

336-1344;

Bioaccumulation: not significant. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is a volatile organic compound (VOC) substance. by reaction with hydroxyl radicals.

Environmental Fate:

Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate:

PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization.

Terrestrial Fate:

BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

Ecotoxicity:

Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus. For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzene - TMBs)

Chemicals in this category possess properties indicating a hazard for the environment (acute toxicity for fish, invertebrates, and algae from 1 to 10 mg/L). Category members are readily biodegradable, except 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (CAS RN 108-67-8). Category members are not expected to be bioaccumulative.

Environmental Fate:

In the air, category member constituents have the potential to rapidly degrade through indirect photolytic processes mediated primarily by hydroxyl radicals with calculated degradation half-lives ranging from 0.54 to 2.81 days (based on a 12-hour day and a hydroxyl radical concentration of 5×10^5).

log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H₂O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m³ /mol :

637-879; Henry's atm m³ /mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

Environmental Fate:

Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces. The extent of the degradation is expected to depend on its concentration, residence time in the soil, the nature of the soil, and whether resident microbial populations have been acclimated.

For Ethylbenzene:

Log Kow: 3.15; Log Koc: 1.98-3.04; Koc: 164; Log Kom: 1.73-3.23; Vapor Pressure: 1270 Pa (1.27 kPa); Half-life (hr) air: 0.24-85.6; Half-life (hr) Surface Water: 5-240; Half-life

(hr) Soil: 72-240; Henry's Pa m³ /mol: 748-887; Henry's atm m³ /mol: 8.44; Water Solubility: 169 mg/l @ 25 C.

Atmospheric Fate:

Ethylbenzene partitions primarily to the air from water and soil, where it is broken down. Ethylbenzene is volatile and will rapidly evaporate. Light breakdown is the primary route of removal in the environment, with an estimated half-life of 1 day.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability:

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Xylene | HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days) |
| Ethylbenzene | HIGH (Half-life = 228 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential:

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------|------------------|
| Xylene | Medium (BCF=740) |
| Ethylbenzene | LOW (BCF=79.43) |

Mobility in soil:

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

Ethylbenzene

LOW (KOC=517.8)

Section XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal method:

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

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. 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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Reduction

Reuse

Recycling

Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Dispose of by:

Burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers.

Section XIV – TRANSPORT CONSIDERATIONS

Domestic transport:

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.



UN number:

1866

Transport hazard class:

3

Packing group:

III

Proper shipping name:

Resin Solution, flammable

HAZCHEM or emergency action code:

•3Y

Environmental hazard:

Environmentally hazardous

Special precaution to user:

Special provisions: 223; Limited quantity: 5L

Sea transport:

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; -DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number:

1866

Transport hazard class:

3

Packing group:

III

Proper shipping name:

Resin solution, flammable

Environmental hazard:

Marine pollutant

Special precaution to user:

Not applicable

IMDG EMS Fire:

F-E, S-E

Special precautions to user:

Special provisions:223955; Limited quantities: 5L

Air transport:

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; -DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number:

1866

Transport hazard class:

3

Packing group:

III

Proper shipping name:

Resin solution, flammable

Environmental hazard:

Environmentally hazardous

Special precautions to user:

Special provision: A3;Cargo only packing instructions: 366; Cargo only maximum quantity/pack: 220L; Passenger and Cargo limited quantity packing instructions: Y344; Passenger and cargo limited maximum quantity/pack:10L

Section XV – REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Appendix E (Part 2)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Appendix F (Part 3)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Part 2, Section Seven - Appendix I
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Schedule 5
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Schedule 6
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Schedule 7
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

ETHYLBENZENE(100-41-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Appendix E (Part 2)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Schedule 5
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Schedule 7
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Appendix E (Part 2)
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Schedule 5

Section XVI – OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation or Last Revision of MSDS: 17 April 2018
Prepared by: David Shaughnessy

Sources for data

Material Safety Data Sheets from Suppliers

Abbreviations and acronyms:

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| 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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