Wattyl Killrust Rust-Eeter

Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **5056-34**
Version No: **12.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **23/12/2022**
Print Date: **03/11/2023**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Wattyl Killrust Rust-Eeter
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Rust conversion coating for ferrous metal surfaces. Use according to manufacturer's directions. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)**	**Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)**
Address	Level 4, 2 Burbank Place Baulkham Hills NSW 2153 Australia	2-14 Patiki Road Avondale Auckland 1026 New Zealand
Telephone	+61 2 8867 3333	+64 9 820 6700
Fax	+61 2 8867 3344	+64 9 820 6752
Website	Not Available	Not Available
Email	Not Available	SW-Info.Account.Support@sherwin.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132	+61 3 9573 3188

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

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

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

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

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Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting. If more than 15 mins from Doctor, INDUCE VOMITING (if conscious).
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.

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 to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9006-03-5	10-30	chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free
Not Available	1-10	resins nonhazardous
63449-39-8	1-10	chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades
1330-20-7	30-60	xylene
108-94-1	10-30	cyclohexanone
Not Available	10-30	propylene glycol monoethyl ether
7705-08-0	0-1	ferric chloride
Not Available	1-10	additives unregulated
Not Available		contains less than 0.1% benzene
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
	▸

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

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.

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

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

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ 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. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO_2) hydrogen chloride phosgene other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	•3Y

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▸ 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	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▸ 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.

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

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SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe ▸ **DO NOT** concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential. ▸ Any static discharge is also a source of hazard. ▸ Before any distillation process remove trace peroxides by shaking with excess 5% aqueous ferrous sulfate solution or by percolation through a column of activated alumina. ▸ 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. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ **DO NOT** use aluminium or galvanised containers ▸ 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	▸ 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	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m3	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	25 ppm / 100 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ferric chloride	Iron salts, soluble (as Fe)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cyclohexanone	60 ppm	830 ppm	5000* ppm
ferric chloride	8.7 mg/m3	30 mg/m3	180 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free	Not Available	Not Available
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
cyclohexanone	700 ppm	Not Available
ferric chloride	Not Available	Not Available

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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▸ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below

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Other protection	Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit.

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:
Wattyl Killrust Rust-Eeter

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	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 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	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Blue black flammable liquid with a hydrocarbon odour; not miscible with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.995
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100-143	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	28 (xylene)	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	70
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous	See section 7

Continued...

reactions	
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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. A vapour/mist containing chlorinated paraffins of more than 10 carbon atoms and a chlorine content ranging between 40 and 70% may produce a sore throat, coughing and shortness of breath. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.
Ingestion	Chlorinated paraffins can cause liver damage and wasting of heart muscle. Large amounts can cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, as well as inactivity, inco-ordination and diarrhoea. Iron poisoning results in pain in the upper abdomen and vomiting, and is followed hours later by shock, in severe cases coma and death. Iron toxicity increases in proportion to their solubility in the gastrointestinal tract. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.
Skin Contact	The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Chlorinated paraffins of more than 10 carbon atoms and a chlorine content ranging between 40 and 70% may be absorbed by the skin and produce areas of localised reddening.
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.
Chronic	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Prolonged or repeated exposure to chlorinated paraffins may produce liver and kidney disorders. Chronic administration of high doses can cause hair standing on end, muscle inco-ordination and incontinence. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Wattyl Killrust Rust-Eeter	Not Available	Not Available
chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free	Not Available	Not Available
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 21800 mg/kg[2]	
xylene	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
cyclohexanone	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 948 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 75 ppm
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 8000 ppm4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1535 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 4.74 mg SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg(open) mild
ferric chloride	dermal (rat) LD50: >881 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.3 mg/l4h[1]	

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	Oral (Rat) LD50: >139<558 mg/kg[1]
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*

CHLORINATED RUBBER - CARBON TETRACHLORIDE FREE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
CHLORINATED PARAFFIN, LONG CHAIN GRADES	Oral (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg [I.C.I.] Cereclor range: Chlorinated paraffin waxes represents a family of substances which vary in molecular weight. Studies using the C12, 59% chlorinated variant (in combination with corn oil) caused tumors when force fed at very high doses over long periods of time. The C24, 43% chlorinated paraffin under the same conditions caused an increase in tumors only in the male mouse. A 13 week dietary, range finding study was conducted on rats with a C24, 70% chlorinated paraffin. This study established a no effect level of 900 mg/kg/day. Pregnant rats fed C16, 52% chlorinated paraffin had offspring which died during weaning. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats
CYCLOHEXANONE	Cyclohexanone irritates the eye and the skin. Signs of CNS depression and weight loss have been noted at higher doses. Other features of toxicity include mottling of the lungs and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. It is not considered to cause cancers, but it may reversibly reduce fertility.
FERRIC CHLORIDE	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there). Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.
CHLORINATED RUBBER - CARBON TETRACHLORIDE FREE & CHLORINATED PARAFFIN, LONG CHAIN GRADES	C12, 60% Chlorinated paraffin is classified by IARC as possibly causing cancer in humans. In experimental animals, oral exposure to its C12, 59% variant plus corn oil produced tumour and early infant death. High molecular weight liquid chloroparaffins are considered to be practically non-harmful. Special consideration should be given to solid grades of the material (eg Cereclor 70) because of relatively high levels of carbon tetrachloride remaining as a residual reactant. Vapours are readily absorbed through intact skin, requiring additional precautions in handling. Lifetime studies have been carried out with two grades of chlorinated paraffins. A short-chain grade with 58% chlorine caused tumours in rats and mice.
CHLORINATED PARAFFIN, LONG CHAIN GRADES & FERRIC CHLORIDE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
XYLENE & CYCLOHEXANONE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.
XYLENE & CYCLOHEXANONE & FERRIC CHLORIDE	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.

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

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Wattyl Killrust Rust-Eeter

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.2mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.2mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.0109mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	~0.002mg/L	2

xylene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2

Continued...

	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2

cyclohexanone

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.7-85.6mg/l	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	481-578mg/l	4
EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.4-7.93mg/l	4

ferric chloride

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	9.6mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Fish	0.32mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	>=10mg/l	1

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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*

Non-biodegradable. This product may be hazardous to the environment. [Manufacturer]
Harmful to aquatic organisms.
Dangerous for the ozone layer.
On the basis of the available evidence concerning properties and predicted or observed environmental fate and behavior, the material may present a danger to the structure and/ or functioning of the stratospheric ozone layer.
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)
cyclohexanone	LOW	LOW
ferric chloride	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
cyclohexanone	LOW (BCF = 2.45)
ferric chloride	HIGH (BCF = 9622)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
cyclohexanone	LOW (KOC = 15.15)
ferric chloride	LOW (KOC = 35.04)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- 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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Continued...

14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 3 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: 163 223 367 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-E, S-E Special provisions: 163 223 367 955 Limited Quantities: 5 L

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free	Not Available
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
cyclohexanone	Not Available
ferric chloride	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free	Not Available
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
cyclohexanone	Not Available
ferric chloride	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Continued...

chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
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
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

cyclohexanone is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

ferric chloride is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
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
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free; chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades; xylene; cyclohexanone; ferric chloride)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	23/12/2022
Initial Date	05/08/2004

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
11.1	30/12/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
12.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。

Continued...

- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- 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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances