

Laminex Colorfill Laminate Repairer & Sealant

Laminex Group Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 43393

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Laminex Colorfill Laminate Repairer & Sealant |
| Synonyms | mitre joint sealant |
| 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) |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | 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. For filling surface defects in laminate and sealing mitre joint. |
|---------------------------------|---|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Laminex Group Pty Ltd |
| Address | PO Box 407 Doncaster VIC 3108 Australia |
| Telephone | Not Available |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.laminexaustralia.com.au |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

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 | 3 | 4 |
| Toxicity | 2 | 3 |
| Body Contact | 2 | 3 |
| Reactivity | 1 | 2 |
| Chronic | 2 | 3 |

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

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule | S5 |
| Classification [1] | Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |  |
|---------------------------|---|

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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|--|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H361 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|------------------|---|
| P301+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 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 108-88-3 | 30-60 | <u>toluene</u> |
| 67-64-1 | NotSpec. | <u>acetone</u> |
| 78-93-3 | NotSpec. | <u>methyl ethyl ketone</u> |
| 67-63-0 | 1-9 | <u>isopropanol</u> |
| Not Available | NotSpec. | cellulose ester, unspecified |
| 14807-96-6 | NotSpec. | <u>talc</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"> ▶ 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 | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prosthesis 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. |

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|------------------|---|
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) 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.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · carbon dioxide (CO₂) · other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |
| HAZCHEM | •3YE |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. |

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <p>Contains low boiling substance:</p> <p>Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Check for bulging containers. ▶ Vent periodically ▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. |
|----------------------|--|

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|--------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | toluene | Toluene | 191 mg/m3 / 50 ppm | 574 mg/m3 / 150 ppm | Not Available | Sk |
| Australia Exposure Standards | acetone | Acetone | 1185 mg/m3 / 500 ppm | 2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | methyl ethyl ketone | Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) | 445 mg/m3 / 150 ppm | 890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol | 983 mg/m3 / 400 ppm | 1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | talc | Soapstone (respirable dust) / Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres) | 3 mg/m3 / 2.5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| toluene | Toluene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| acetone | Acetone | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| methyl ethyl ketone | Butanone, 2-; (Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol | 400 ppm | 2000 ppm | 12000 ppm |
| talc | Talc | 6 mg/m3 | 66 mg/m3 | 400 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| toluene | 2,000 ppm | 500 ppm |
| acetone | 20,000 ppm | 2,500 [LEL] ppm |
| methyl ethyl ketone | 3,000 ppm | 3,000 [Unch] ppm |
| isopropanol | 12,000 ppm | 2,000 [LEL] ppm |
| cellulose ester, unspecified | Not Available | Not Available |
| talc | N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm | 1,000 mg/m3 |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are: 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.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber |

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|-------------------------|---|
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|--------|
| BUTYL | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| CPE | C |
| HYPALON | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| SARANEX-23 2-PLY | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON | C |
| VITON/CHLOROBUTYL | C |
| VITON/NEOPRENE | C |
| ##methyl ethyl | ketone |

* 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 AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

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

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | AX-AUS / Class 1 | - | AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50 x ES | Air-line* | - | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | AX-3 | - |
| 100+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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 | Lump free highly flammable paste with a solvent odour; does not mix with water. | | |
| Physical state | Non Slump Paste | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.0 |
| 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 | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 80 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | 0 approx. | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |

Continued...

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| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | 55 |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | 13.33 @ 25 C | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | 592.2 |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled | The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. 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. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. |
| Ingestion | Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. |
| Skin Contact | Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption 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. |
| Eye | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| Chronic | Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice. |

| Laminex Colorfill Laminate Repairer & Sealant | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|--|--|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| toluene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 49 mg/L/4hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate |
| acetone | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild |
| methyl ethyl ketone | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >8100 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 23.5 mg/L/8hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open |

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| | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| isopropanol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12792 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/L/4hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate |
| talc | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild |

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

| | |
|--|--|
| TOLUENE | For toluene: Acute Toxicity Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death. Similar effects are observed in short-term animal studies. Humans - Toluene ingestion or inhalation can result in severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses, can act as a narcotic. The ingestion of about 60 mL resulted in fatal nervous system depression within 30 minutes in one reported case. |
| ACETONE | for acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage. |
| METHYL ETHYL KETONE | Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the toxic effects of the mix may be greater than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone show increase in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of nerves of extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show increase in toxicity |
| ISOPROPANOL | Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled. |
| TALC | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation. Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms. |
| TOLUENE & ACETONE & METHYL ETHYL KETONE & ISOPROPANOL | 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. |
| METHYL ETHYL KETONE & TALC | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. |
| ISOPROPANOL & TALC | 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. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 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 available to make classification
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| toluene | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.0073mg/L | 4 |
| toluene | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 3.78mg/L | 5 |
| toluene | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 12.5mg/L | 4 |
| toluene | BCF | 24 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 10mg/L | 4 |
| toluene | EC50 | 384 | Crustacea | 1.533mg/L | 3 |
| toluene | NOEC | 168 | Crustacea | 0.74mg/L | 5 |
| acetone | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >100mg/L | 4 |
| acetone | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >100mg/L | 4 |
| acetone | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 20.565mg/L | 4 |

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| | | | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|-------------------------------|-------------|---|
| acetone | EC50 | 384 | Crustacea | 97.013mg/L | 3 |
| acetone | NOEC | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.950mg/L | 4 |
| methyl ethyl ketone | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 228.130mg/L | 3 |
| methyl ethyl ketone | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 308mg/L | 2 |
| methyl ethyl ketone | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >500mg/L | 4 |
| methyl ethyl ketone | EC50 | 384 | Crustacea | 52.575mg/L | 3 |
| methyl ethyl ketone | NOEC | 48 | Crustacea | 68mg/L | 2 |
| isopropanol | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 183.844mg/L | 3 |
| isopropanol | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 12500mg/L | 5 |
| isopropanol | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 993.232mg/L | 3 |
| isopropanol | EC50 | 384 | Crustacea | 42.389mg/L | 3 |
| isopropanol | NOEC | 5760 | 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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| toluene | LOW (Half-life = 28 days) | LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days) |
| acetone | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days) |
| methyl ethyl ketone | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days) |
| isopropanol | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| toluene | LOW (BCF = 90) |
| acetone | LOW (BCF = 0.69) |
| methyl ethyl ketone | LOW (LogKOW = 0.29) |
| isopropanol | LOW (LogKOW = 0.05) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| toluene | LOW (KOC = 268) |
| acetone | HIGH (KOC = 1.981) |
| methyl ethyl ketone | MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827) |
| isopropanol | HIGH (KOC = 1.06) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | •3YE |

Land transport (ADG)

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| UN number | 1263 |
| 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) |

Laminex Colorfill Laminate Repairer & Sealant

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 3 |
| | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | 163 367 |
| | Limited quantity | 5 L |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number | 1263 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| Packing group | II | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3 A72 A192 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 364 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 353 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 5 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y341 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 1 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| UN number | 1263 | |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E, S-E |
| | Special provisions | 163 367 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

TOLUENE(108-88-3) 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 |

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

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

METHYL ETHYL KETONE(78-93-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

ISOPROPANOL(67-63-0) 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 |

TALC(14807-96-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Laminex Colorfill Laminate Repairer & Sealant

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 (toluene; talc; acetone; isopropanol; methyl ethyl ketone) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | Y |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | 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

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,
 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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