

Septone Aerosol Etch primer

ITW Polymers & Fluids

Chemwatch: 5225-29

Version No: 6.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Initial Date: 23/09/2016

Revision Date: 20/08/2021

Print Date: 24/09/2025

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Aerosol Etch primer
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: AAEP400
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	For all batches not beginning with "S", use this

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

Relevant identified uses	Single pack acid etch, epoxy zinc phosphate primer, aerosol form. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
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Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW Polymers & Fluids	ITW Polymers & Fluids NZ
Address	100 Hassall New South Wales 2164 Australia	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive 2013 New Zealand
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800	+64 9272 1940
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	Not Available	Not Available
Email	orders@itwpf.com.au	info@aamtech.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	1800 951 288	+61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 5225-29)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+61 2 9186 1132	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquids Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Septone Aerosol Etch primer

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
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.
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No further product hazard information.

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>
67-63-0	30-60	<u>isopropanol</u>
1330-20-7	10-30	<u>xylene</u>

Continued...

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CAS No	%[weight]	Name
78-93-3	0-10	<u>methyl ethyl ketone</u>
71-36-3	0-10	<u>n-butanol</u>
7664-38-2	0-1	<u>phosphoric acid</u>
115-10-6	10-30	<u>dimethyl ether</u>
Not Available	0-10	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

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	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ 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. ▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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

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

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Continued...

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Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) phosphorus oxides (PO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ 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"> ▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Continued...

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene	Toluene	50 ppm / 191 mg/m3	574 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
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	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	150 ppm / 445 mg/m3	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available	50 ppm / 152 mg/m3	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethyl ether	Dimethyl ether	400 ppm / 760 mg/m3	950 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
toluene	500 ppm	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	Not Available
n-butanol	1,400 ppm	Not Available
phosphoric acid	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available

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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: ▶ For potentially moderate exposures: ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▶ For potentially heavy exposures: ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton. ▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost. <p>BREITHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p>

Respiratory protection

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

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SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Grey highly flammable liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE . Contains highly flammable ether propellant.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.66 propellant
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)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-41 (propellant)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	18	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	3.4	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ 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

a) Acute Toxicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure

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i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
j) Aspiration Hazard	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as an aspiration hazard

Inhaled	Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomiting entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Septone Aerosol Etch primer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
toluene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 300ppm
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >13350 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/30S - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 2mg/24H - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 870ug - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Mammal - pig): 250uL/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 435mg - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
xylene		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 200ppm
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5mg/24H - Severe
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 87mg - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100% - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate

Continued...

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		Skin (Rodent - rat): 60uL/8H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
methyl ethyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 350ppm
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 32 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 80mg
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2054 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 14mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 402mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
n-butanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3400 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 50ppm
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 8000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Human): 990ppm/1H
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 790 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.005mL - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1.62mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 2mg/24H - Severe
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 20uL/20M
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
phosphoric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.026 mg/L4h ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1530 mg/kg ^[2]	
dimethyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >20000 ppm4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[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

TOLUENE	For toluene: Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death. Death of heart muscle fibres, liver swelling, congestion and bleeding of the lungs and kidney injury were all found on autopsy. Exposure to inhalation at a concentration of 600 parts per million for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious symptoms including euphoria (a feeling of well-being), dilated pupils, convulsions and nausea.
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.
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats
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 mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show an increase in toxicity.
N-BUTANOL	For n-butanol: Acute toxicity: In animal testing, n-butanol (BA) was only slightly toxic, following exposure by swallowing, skin contact or irritation. Animal testing and human experience suggest that n-butanol is moderately irritating to the skin but severely irritating to the eye. Human studies show that BA is not likely to cause skin sensitization. Warning of exposure occurs before irritation of the nose, because n-butanol has an odour which can be detected below concentration levels cause irritation. Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing showed temporarily reduction in activity and food intake following repeated exposure to BA, but otherwise there was no evidence of chronic toxicity. Reproductive toxicity: Several animal studies indicate BA does not possess reproductive toxicity, and does not affect fertility.

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	<p>Developmental toxicity: BA only caused developmental changes and toxic effects on the foetus near or at levels that were toxic to the mother.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity: Testing shows that BA does not possess genetic toxicity.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: Based on negative results from testing for potential of n-butanol to cause mutations and chromosomal aberrations, BA has a very small potential for causing cancer.</p>
PHOSPHORIC ACID	<p>phosphoric acid (85%)</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>For acid mists, aerosols, vapours</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p>
TOLUENE & ISOPROPANOL & XYLENE & METHYL ETHYL KETONE & N-BUTANOL	<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>
ISOPROPANOL & METHYL ETHYL KETONE & N-BUTANOL & PHOSPHORIC ACID	<p>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.</p>
ISOPROPANOL & XYLENE	<p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
XYLENE & N-BUTANOL & PHOSPHORIC ACID	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>

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

Septone Aerosol Etch primer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
toluene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.5mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.78mg/L	5
	NOEC(ECx)	168h	Crustacea	0.74mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>376.71mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	5-35mg/l	4
isopropanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg/L	4
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
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
methyl ethyl ketone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1220mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	68mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>324mg/L	4
n-butanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	225mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	4.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	100-500mg/l	4
phosphoric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	77.9mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<7.5mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	67.94-113.76mg/L	4
dimethyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>4400mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>4000mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	154.917mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1783.04mg/l	2

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

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)
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
n-butanol	LOW (Half-life = 54 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.65 days)
phosphoric acid	HIGH	HIGH
dimethyl ether	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
n-butanol	LOW (BCF = 0.64)
phosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.77)
dimethyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
toluene	LOW (Log KOC = 268)
isopropanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.06)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (Log KOC = 3.827)
n-butanol	MEDIUM (Log KOC = 2.443)
phosphoric acid	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
dimethyl ether	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.292)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<div><div>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</div><div>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</div><div>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</div><div>▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</div></div>
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381
	Limited quantity	1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A1 A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Septone Aerosol Etch primer

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1950		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1	
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U	
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959	
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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
toluene	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available
n-butanol	Not Available
phosphoric acid	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
toluene	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available
n-butanol	Not Available
phosphoric acid	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

toluene 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)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Continued...

Septone Aerosol Etch primer

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

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

methyl ethyl ketone 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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

n-butanol 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)

phosphoric acid 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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

dimethyl ether 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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (toluene; isopropanol; xylene; methyl ethyl ketone; n-butanol; phosphoric acid; dimethyl ether)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (toluene; isopropanol; xylene; methyl ethyl ketone; n-butanol; dimethyl ether)
Legend:	<i>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.</i>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	20/08/2021
Initial Date	23/09/2016

Continued...

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.1	03/09/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
6.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

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.

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