

# Septone Super Etch Primer

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch: 6587-87

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Super Etch Primer
Synonyms	Product Code: ARSEP1
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	Single pack self etching primer designed to provide maximum adhesion of acrylic and enamel topcoats to properly prepared metals including alloys, aluminium and galvanised steel.
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### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech
Address	100 Hassall Street 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	1800 177 989
Fax	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	S6	
Risk Phrases <sup>[1]</sup>	R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
	R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
	R65	HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.
	R63(3)	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
	R52	Harmful to aquatic organisms.
	R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
	R38	Irritating to skin.
	R11	Highly flammable.

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	<b>R41</b>	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	
<b>GHS Classification</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3	
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

## Label elements

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

<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage
<b>H361</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
<b>H402</b>	Harmful to aquatic life

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P301+P310</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P331</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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## Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

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<b>Indication(s) of danger</b>	F, Xn
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### SAFETY ADVICE

<b>S02</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>S09</b>	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
<b>S13</b>	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
<b>S16</b>	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
<b>S23</b>	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
<b>S26</b>	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
<b>S281</b>	After contact with skin, wash immediately with detergent and plenty of water.
<b>S29</b>	Do not empty into drains.
<b>S33</b>	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
<b>S35</b>	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
<b>S36</b>	Wear suitable protective clothing.
<b>S37</b>	Wear suitable gloves.
<b>S38</b>	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
<b>S39</b>	Wear eye/face protection.
<b>S40</b>	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
<b>S41</b>	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.
<b>S43</b>	In case of fire use...
<b>S45</b>	In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
<b>S46</b>	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
<b>S53</b>	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
<b>S56</b>	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
<b>S64</b>	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

### Other hazards

	May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
	Ingestion may produce health damage*.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
108-88-3	30-60	<a href="#">toluene</a>
67-63-0	30-60	<a href="#">isopropanol</a>
1330-20-7	30-60	<a href="#">xylene</a>
7664-38-2	0-10	<a href="#">phosphoric acid</a>
78-93-3	0-10	<a href="#">n-butanol</a>
78-93-3	0-10	<a href="#">methyl ethyl ketone</a>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

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

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

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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Foam.</li> <li>▶ Dry chemical powder.</li> <li>▶ BCF (where regulations permit).</li> <li>▶ Carbon dioxide.</li> </ul>
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### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

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- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

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

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

## PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## 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	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	983 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	350 mg/m3 / 80 ppm	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available	152 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butanol	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	445 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	890 mg/m3 / 300 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

## EMERGENCY LIMITS


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
toluene	Toluene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	400 ppm	12000 ppm
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-butanol	Butyl alcohol, n-; (n-Butanol)	20 ppm	50 ppm	8000 ppm
n-butanol	Butanone, 2-; (Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Butanone, 2-; (Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
toluene	2,000 ppm	500 ppm
isopropanol	12,000 ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
phosphoric acid	10,000 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3
n-butanol	8,000 ppm / 3,000 ppm	1,400 [LEL] ppm / 3,000 [Unch] ppm
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	3,000 [Unch] ppm

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

### Recommended material(s)

#### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

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

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Material	CPI
##phosphoric	acid
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	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C

### Respiratory protection

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

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

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-3 P2	-
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)

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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.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Viscous mid grey highly flammable liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.94
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	250
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	82.3	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	-4	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Fast	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	81 w/w
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of 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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition
<b>Eye</b>	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
<b>Chronic</b>	Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] Intentional abuse (glue sniffing) or occupational exposure to toluene can result in chronic habituation.

Septone Super Etch Primer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
toluene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1hd <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.87 mg - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 49 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30sec - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - moderate
isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12792 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/L/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
phosphoric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	[Monsanto]*
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0255 mg/L/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE
n-butanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1.7 ml/100 g body weight <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 595 mg/24h - SEVERE
n-butanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >8100 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (human): 50 ppm - irritant

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	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 23.5 mg/L/8H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg-SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3474.9 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h-moderate
methyl ethyl ketone	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >8100 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	- mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 23.5 mg/L/8H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3474.9 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 13.78mg/24 hr open
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>TOLUENE</b>	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>For toluene:</p> <p><b>Acute Toxicity</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Humans</b> - Toluene ingestion or inhalation can result in severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses, can act as a narcotic.</p>
<b>ISOPROPANOL</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>XYLENE</b>	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p><b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Reproductive effector in rats</p>
<b>PHOSPHORIC ACID</b>	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>for acid mists, aerosols, vapours</p> <p>Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro 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 airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid.</p> <p>phosphoric acid ( 85%)</p>
<b>N-BUTANOL, METHYL ETHYL KETONE</b>	<p>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.</p>

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

**Legend:** ✓ – Data required to make classification available

Continued...

## Septone Super Etch Primer

✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ⓪ – Data Not Available to make classification

## CMR STATUS

REPROTOXIN	toluene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	
	xylene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	
	n-butanol	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	
	methyl ethyl ketone	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	
SKIN	toluene	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk
	n-butanol	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

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

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

## 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)
phosphoric acid	HIGH	HIGH
n-butanol	LOW (Half-life = 54 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
phosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)
n-butanol	LOW (BCF = 64)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)

## Mobility in soil

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

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul>
	Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

Continued...

## Septone Super Etch Primer

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3YE

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1263
Packing group	II
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)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 163 * Limited quantity : 5 L

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
Packing group	II
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)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 3L
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
Packing group	II
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)
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 3 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-E , S-E Special provisions : 163 Limited Quantities : 5 L

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
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## Septone Super Etch Primer

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	toluene	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	xylene	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	phosphoric acid	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	n-butanol	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	methyl ethyl ketone	Z

## 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)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "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)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
phosphoric acid(7664-38-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
n-butanol(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"
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"

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
phosphoric acid	16271-20-8, 7664-38-2

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the

Continued...

**Septone Super Etch Primer**

Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

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

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

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