

Septone Tag Buster

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch: 23-8310
Version No: 3.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 27/05/2014
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Initial Date: **Not Available**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Tag Buster
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: AQT5
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Graffiti remover for light duty applications.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech		
Address	100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park 2164 NSW Australia		
Telephone	+61 2 9828 0900		
Fax	+61 2 9725 4698		
Website	Not Available		
Email	general@septone.com.au		

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available		
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours)		
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)		

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification	Not Applicable

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE
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Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	30-60	ingredients determined not to be hazardous
	NotSpec.	including dibasic ester, as
95481-62-2	NotSpec.	DBE
7732-18-5	30-60	water

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 or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately give a glass of water.▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	Treat symptomatically.
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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<p>The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.</p> <p>Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.</p> <p>In such an event consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ foam.▶ dry chemical powder.▶ carbon dioxide.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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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.▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).▶ May emit acrid smoke. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">‘ carbon dioxide (CO2)‘ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
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"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Use good occupational work practice.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
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


Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
water	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Septone Tag Buster	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

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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
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ 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	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

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

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White to off-white cream with raspberry fragrance; disperses in water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.010 @25C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	7.2	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	As for water	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	93.8 w/w
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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

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Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Limited evidence suggests that repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
Eye	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Septone Tag Buster	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
DBE	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2250 mg/kg	[Manuf. DU]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.7 mg/L	Eye (rabbit): Irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 8191 mg/kg	Skin (human): SEVERE
	Not Available	Not Available
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

DBE	<p>The family of dibasic (methyl) esters (DBEs) comprise dimethyl succinate (DMS, CAS No. 106-65-0), dimethyl glutarate (DMG, CAS No. 1119-40-0), and dimethyl adipate (DMA, CAS No. 627-93-0), and their mixture DBE (CAS No. 95481-62-2). A crude dibasic ester mixture is distilled to produce DMS, DMG, and DMA and three other fractions that are mixtures of these esters generally composed of 10-25, 55-65, and 15-25% DMA, DMG, and DMS, respectively. The three discrete compounds are all short four-to six-carbon straight-chain dicarboxylic acid dimethyl esters differing incrementally by one carbon atom. The four members of the category produce similar levels of acute and repeated-dose toxicity in experimental animals</p> <p>DBEs have very low acute oral toxicities with LD50 s in rats generally > 5,000 mg/kg (with two exceptions reported as >500 and <5,000 mg/kg b.wt. for DBE (the mixture) and DMS</p> <p>By skin absorption, DBEs have a low order of acute toxicity to rabbits with dermal LD50s of 3,000 mg/kg. Based upon the most recent GLP studies DBEs are not considered to produce primary dermal irritation as defined in EPA Guidelines. Earlier studies did show moderate irritation in one of six rabbits, but these results were not repeated in later studies. All four DBE materials are considered to produce eye irritation as defined by EPA Guidelines.</p>
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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[The solvents and surfactants contained in this product are biodegradable. Less than 1% of the product does not biodegrade, but is instead removed with the biomass in waste treatment facilities. Some of the ingredients contained in this product are mildly toxic to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (:): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

DBE(95481-62-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

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.

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

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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