

# MOD PODGE ACR SEALER SUPER HIGH SHINE 11OZ/312g 1450

**Jasco Pty Limited**

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 5659-72

Issue Date: 07/03/2024

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | MOD PODGE ACR SEALER SUPER HIGH SHINE 11OZ/312g 1450 |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable                                       |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available  |
| Proper shipping name          | AEROSOLS   |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable                                       |
| Other means of identification | Not Available  |

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

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|---|

### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Jasco Pty Limited  |
| Address                 | 1-5 Commercial Road Kingsgrove NSW 2208 Australia                  |
| Telephone               | +61 2 9807 1555  |
| Fax                     | Not Available  |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.jasco.com.au">www.jasco.com.au</a>             |
| Email                   | <a href="mailto:quickinfo@jasco.com.au">quickinfo@jasco.com.au</a> |

### Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation        | Australian Poisons Centre | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 13 11 26 (24/7)           | +61 1800 951 288                    |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available             | +61 3 9573 3188                     |



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

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule   | S5   |
| Classification [1] | Aerosols Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3 |
| Legend:            | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI                |

### Label elements

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |   |
|---------------------|---|

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| Signal word | <b>Danger</b> |
|-------------|---------------|

**Hazard statement(s)**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| H222+H229 | Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated. |
| H319      | Causes serious eye irritation.   |
| H336      | May cause drowsiness or dizziness.                                       |
| AUH044    | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.                           |
| AUH066    | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.                   |

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P211 | Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  |
| P251 | Do not pierce or burn, even after use.   |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.  |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.               |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.                                |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P312           | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.  |
| P337+P313      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |
| P304+P340      | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.   |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| P405      | Store locked up.   |
| P410+P412 | Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.             |

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                                       |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| 67-64-1       | 30-<40    | <u>acetone</u>                             |
| 106-97-8.     | 10-<20    | <u>butane</u>                              |
| 74-98-6       | 10-<20    | <u>propane</u>                             |
| 110-19-0      | 5-<10     | <u>isobutyl acetate</u>                    |
| 540-88-5      | 5-<10     | <u>tert-butyl acetate</u>                  |
| 108-88-3      | 5-<10     | <u>toluene</u>                             |
| Not Available | balance   | 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

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</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>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Not considered a normal route of entry.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>  |

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

#### SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

#### LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

### 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.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</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 or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> </ul>   |

## MOD PODGE ACR SEALER SUPER HIGH SHINE 11OZ/312g 1450

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
|                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.</li> <li>▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.</li> <li>▶ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.</li> <li>▶ Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.<br/>carbon monoxide (CO)</p> |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b> | 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

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> <li>▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</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> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.</li> <li>▶ Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> <li>▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</li> <li>▶ Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> </ul> |

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

### SECTION 7 Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b> | <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> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul> |
|----------------------|---|

**MOD PODGE ACR SEALER SUPER HIGH SHINE 11OZ/312g 1450**

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.</li> <li>▶ Store in an upright position.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage.</li> <li>▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul> |
|--------------------------|---|

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | None known  |

**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 | acetone            | Acetone            | 500 ppm / 1185 mg/m3 | 2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | butane             | Butane             | 800 ppm / 1900 mg/m3 | Not Available         | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | isobutyl acetate   | Isobutyl acetate   | 150 ppm / 713 mg/m3  | Not Available         | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | tert-butyl acetate | tert-Butyl acetate | 200 ppm / 950 mg/m3  | Not Available         | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | toluene            | Toluene            | 50 ppm / 191 mg/m3   | 574 mg/m3 / 150 ppm   | Not Available | Not Available |

**Emergency Limits**


| Ingredient         | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| acetone            | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| butane             | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| propane            | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| isobutyl acetate   | 450 ppm       | 1300* ppm     | 7500** ppm    |
| tert-butyl acetate | 600 ppm       | 1,700 ppm     | 10,000 ppm    |
| toluene            | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient         | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| acetone            | 2,500 ppm     | Not Available |
| butane             | Not Available | 1,600 ppm     |
| propane            | 2,100 ppm     | Not Available |
| isobutyl acetate   | 1,300 ppm     | Not Available |
| tert-butyl acetate | 1,500 ppm     | Not Available |
| toluene            | 500 ppm       | Not Available |

**MATERIAL DATA**

**Exposure controls**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | 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 |
|---|---|

|   | <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.</p> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Type of Contaminant:</td> <td>Speed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> | Type of Contaminant: | Speed: | aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |
|---|---|----------------------|--------|---|-----------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant:  | Speed:  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)   | 0.5-1 m/s   |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| Lower end of the range  | Upper end of the range  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture   | 1: Disturbing room air currents   |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.  | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.  | 3: High production, heavy use   |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion   | 4: Small hood-local control only  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment   |    |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| Eye and face protection   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| Skin protection   | See Hand protection below   |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| Hands/feet protection   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ OTHERWISE:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| Body protection   | See Other protection below  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| Other protection  | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces.</li> </ul>  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |

**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: MOD PODGE ACR SEALER SUPER HIGH SHINE 11OZ/312g 1450

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| <b>Material</b> | <b>CPI</b> |
| PE/EVAL/PE      | A          |

**Respiratory protection**

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

|   |                             |                             |                               |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Required Minimum Protection Factor</b> | <b>Half-Face Respirator</b> | <b>Full-Face Respirator</b> | <b>Powered Air Respirator</b> |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|

## MOD PODGE ACR SEALER SUPER HIGH SHINE 11OZ/312g 1450

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| TEFLON            | B |
| BUTYL             | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE    | C |
| CPE               | C |
| HYPALON           | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER    | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE  | C |
| NEOPRENE          | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL  | C |
| NITRILE           | C |
| NITRILE+PVC       | C |
| PVA               | C |
| PVC               | C |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC      | C |
| SARANEX-23        | C |
| SARANEX-23 2-PLY  | C |
| VITON             | C |
| VITON/CHLOROBUTYL | C |
| VITON/NEOPRENE    | C |

|               |                  |            |                       |
|---------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| up to 5 x ES  | AX-AUS / Class 1 | -          | AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 25 x ES | Air-line*        | AX-2       | AX-PAPR-2             |
| up to 50 x ES | -                | AX-3       | -                     |
| 50+ x ES      | -                | Air-line** | -                     |

^ - 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

‡ Generally not applicable.

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

\* 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

| Appearance                                   | Aerosol           |   |                |
|--|-------------------|---|----------------|
| Physical state                               | Liquid            | Relative density (Water = 1)            | 0.74           |
| Odour  | Not Available     | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available  |
| Odour threshold                              | Not Available     | Auto-ignition temperature (°C)          | 287.78         |
| pH (as supplied)                             | Not Available     | Decomposition temperature (°C)          | Not Available  |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C)          | -187.6            | Viscosity (cSt)                         | Not Available  |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | -42.1             | Molecular weight (g/mol)                | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C)                             | -104.4            | Taste                                   | Not Available  |
| Evaporation rate                             | Not Available     | Explosive properties                    | Not Available  |
| Flammability                                 | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties                    | Not Available  |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%)                    | 12.8              | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)        | Not Available  |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%)                    | 1.3               | Volatile Component (%vol)               | 85.3           |
| Vapour pressure (kPa)                        | 216.40            | Gas group                               | Not Available  |
| Solubility in water                          | Not Available     | pH as a solution (1%)                   | Not Available  |
| Vapour density (Air = 1)                     | Not Available     | VOC g/L                                 | 540.04         |

Continued...

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▸ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▸ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <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>      | <p>Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p> <p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>The material may produce mild skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ produces mild inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or</li> <li>▸ produces significant, but mild, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.</li> </ul> <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (non allergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> |
| <b>Eye</b>          | <p>Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures..</p> <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> <p>The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration</p>  |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and impaired fertility</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility</p>   |



## MOD PODGE ACR SEALER SUPER HIGH SHINE 11OZ/312g 1450

on the basis of: - clear evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and subsequent developmental toxic effects in the off-spring.

There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of:

- clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

| MOD PODGE ACR SEALER SUPER HIGH SHINE 11OZ/312g 1450 | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION   |
|--|--|--|
|  | Not Available  | Not Available  |
| acetone  | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION   |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                 | Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant                          |
|  | Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>                 | Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate                        |
|  | Oral (Rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                       | Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE                           |
|  |  | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
|  |  | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild                        |
|  |  | Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild                        |
|  | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |  |
| butane   | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION   |
|  | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/14h <sup>[2]</sup>                 | Not Available  |
| propane  | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION   |
|  | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 364726.819 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>           | Not Available  |
| isobutyl acetate                                     | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION   |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>                 | Skin(rabbit): 500 mg open mild moderate                  |
|  | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >23.4 mg/14h <sup>[1]</sup>               |  |
|  | Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 4763 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                    |  |
| tert-butyl acetate                                   | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION   |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>                 | Eye ( human): 300 mg                                     |
|  | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.23 mg/14h <sup>[1]</sup>               | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE                        |
|  | Oral (Rat) LD50: 4100 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>                       | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate                       |
|  |  | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate                       |
| toluene  | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION   |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                 | Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE                           |
|  | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >13350 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>               | Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild                              |
|  | Oral (Rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                        | Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild                         |
|  |  | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
|  |  | Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate                         |
|  |  | Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate                          |
|  | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>        |  |
|  | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |  |

**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

**ACETONE**

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
|                  | <p>For acetone:</p> <p>The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage. Acetone-induced increases in relative kidney weight changes were observed in male and female rats used in the oral 13-week study. Acetone treatment caused increases in the relative liver weight in male and female rats that were not associated with histopathologic effects and the effects may have been associated with microsomal enzyme induction. Haematologic effects consistent with macrocytic anaemia were also noted in male rats along with hyperpigmentation in the spleen. The most notable findings in the mice were increased liver and decreased spleen weights. Overall, the no-observed-effect-levels in the drinking water study were 1% for male rats (900 mg/kg/d) and male mice (2258 mg/kg/d), 2% for female mice (5945 mg/kg/d), and 5% for female rats (3100 mg/kg/d). For developmental effects, a statistically significant reduction in foetal weight, and a slight, but statistically significant increase in the percent incidence of later resorptions were seen in mice at 15,665 mg/m<sup>3</sup> and in rats at 26,100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. The no-observable-effect level for developmental toxicity was determined to be 5220 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for both rats and mice.</p> <p>Teratogenic effects were not observed in rats and mice tested at 26,110 and 15,665 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively. Lifetime dermal carcinogenicity studies in mice treated with up to 0.2 mL of acetone did not reveal any increase in organ tumor incidence relative to untreated control animals.</p> <p>The scientific literature contains many different studies that have measured either the neurobehavioural performance or neurophysiological response of humans exposed to acetone. Effect levels ranging from about 600 to greater than 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> have been reported. Neurobehavioral studies with acetone-exposed employees have recently shown that 8-hr exposures in excess of 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> were not associated with any dose-related changes in response time, vigilance, or digit span scores. Clinical case studies, controlled human volunteer studies, animal research, and occupational field evaluations all indicate that the NOAEL for this effect is 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> or greater.</p>  |
| PROPANE          | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  |
| ISOBUTYL ACETATE | <p>Inhalation (rat): 8000ppm/4h Skin(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr moderate</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>   |
| TOLUENE          | <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. The ingestion of about 60 mL resulted in fatal nervous system depression within 30 minutes in one reported case. Constriction and necrosis of myocardial fibers, markedly swollen liver, congestion and haemorrhage of the lungs and acute tubular necrosis were found on autopsy.</p> <p>Central nervous system effects (headaches, dizziness, intoxication) and eye irritation occurred following inhalation exposure to 100 ppm toluene 6 hours/day for 4 days.</p> <p>Exposure to 600 ppm for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious symptoms including euphoria, dilated pupils, convulsions, and nausea. Exposure to 10,000-30,000 ppm has been reported to cause narcosis and death</p> <p>Toluene can also strip the skin of lipids causing dermatitis</p> <p><b>Animals</b> - The initial effects are instability and incoordination, lachrymation and sniffles (respiratory exposure), followed by narcosis. Animals die of respiratory failure from severe nervous system depression. Cloudy swelling of the kidneys was reported in rats following inhalation exposure to 1600 ppm, 18-20 hours/day for 3 days</p> <p><b>Subchronic/Chronic Effects:</b></p> <p>Repeat doses of toluene cause adverse central nervous system effects and can damage the upper respiratory system, the liver, and the kidney. Adverse effects occur as a result from both oral and the inhalation exposures. A reported lowest-observed-effect level in humans for adverse neurobehavioral effects is 88 ppm.</p> <p><b>Humans</b> - Chronic occupational exposure and incidences of toluene abuse have resulted in hepatomegaly and liver function changes. It has also resulted in nephrotoxicity and, in one case, was a cardiac sensitiser and fatal cardiotoxin.</p> <p>Neural and cerebellar dystrophy were reported in several cases of habitual "glue sniffing." An epidemiological study in France on workers chronically exposed to toluene fumes reported leukopenia and neutropenia. Exposure levels were not given in the secondary reference; however, the average urinary excretion of hippuric acid, a metabolite of toluene, was given as 4 g/L compared to a normal level of 0.6 g/L</p> <p><b>Animals</b> - The major target organs for the subchronic/chronic toxicity of toluene are the nervous system, liver, and kidney. Depressed immune response has been reported in male mice given doses of 105 mg/kg/day for 28 days. Toluene in corn oil administered to F344 male and female rats by gavage 5 days/week for 13 weeks, induced prostration, hypoactivity, ataxia, piloerection, lachrymation, excess salivation, and body tremors at doses 2500 mg/kg. Liver, kidney, and heart weights were also increased at this dose and histopathologic lesions were seen in the liver, kidneys, brain and urinary bladder. The no-observed-adverse effect level (NOAEL) for the study was 312 mg/kg (223 mg/kg/day) and the lowest-observed-adverse effect level (LOAEL) for the study was 625 mg/kg (446 mg/kg/day).</p> <p><b>Developmental/Reproductive Toxicity</b></p> <p>Exposures to high levels of toluene can result in adverse effects in the developing human foetus. Several studies have indicated that high levels of toluene can also adversely affect the developing offspring in laboratory animals.</p> <p><b>Humans</b> - Variable growth, microcephaly, CNS dysfunction, attentional deficits, minor craniofacial and limb abnormalities, and developmental delay were seen in three children exposed to toluene in utero as a result of maternal solvent abuse before and during pregnancy</p> <p><b>Animals</b> - Sterebral alterations, extra ribs, and missing tails were reported following treatment of rats with 1500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> toluene 24 hours/day during days 9-14 of gestation. Two of the dams died during the exposure. Another group of rats received 1000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours/day during days 1-21 of gestation. No maternal deaths or toxicity occurred, however, minor skeletal retardation was present in the exposed fetuses. CFLP Mice were exposed to 500 or 1500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> toluene continuously during days 6-13 of pregnancy. All dams died at the high dose during the first 24 hours of exposure, however none died at 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Decreased</p> |

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
|                                       | <p>foetal weight was reported, but there were no differences in the incidences of skeletal malformations or anomalies between the treated and control offspring.</p> <p><b>Absorption</b> - Studies in humans and animals have demonstrated that toluene is readily absorbed via the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract. Absorption through the skin is estimated at about 1% of that absorbed by the lungs when exposed to toluene vapor.</p> <p>Dermal absorption is expected to be higher upon exposure to the liquid; however, exposure is limited by the rapid evaporation of toluene .</p> <p><b>Distribution</b> - In studies with mice exposed to radiolabeled toluene by inhalation, high levels of radioactivity were present in body fat, bone marrow, spinal nerves, spinal cord, and brain white matter. Lower levels of radioactivity were present in blood, kidney, and liver. Accumulation of toluene has generally been found in adipose tissue, other tissues with high fat content, and in highly vascularised tissues .</p> <p><b>Metabolism</b> - The metabolites of inhaled or ingested toluene include benzyl alcohol resulting from the hydroxylation of the methyl group. Further oxidation results in the formation of benzaldehyde and benzoic acid. The latter is conjugated with glycine to yield hippuric acid or reacted with glucuronic acid to form benzoyl glucuronide. o-cresol and p-cresol formed by ring hydroxylation are considered minor metabolites</p> <p><b>Excretion</b> - Toluene is primarily (60-70%) excreted through the urine as hippuric acid. The excretion of benzoyl glucuronide accounts for 10-20%, and excretion of unchanged toluene through the lungs also accounts for 10-20%. Excretion of hippuric acid is usually complete within 24 hours after exposure.</p> |
| <b>ISOBUTYL ACETATE &amp; TOLUENE</b> | <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

| MOD PODGE ACR SEALER SUPER HIGH SHINE 11OZ/312g 1450 | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value            | Source        |
|--|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
|  |               | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available    | Not Available |
| acetone  | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value            | Source        |
|  | EC50          | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 6098.4mg/L       | 5             |
|  | EC50          | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 9.873-27.684mg/l | 4             |
|  | NOEC(ECx)     | 12h                | Fish                          | 0.001mg/L        | 4             |
|  | EC50          | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 5600-10000mg/l   | 4             |
| LC50   | 96h           | Fish               | 3744.6-5000.7mg/L             | 4                |               |
| butane   | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value            | Source        |
|  | EC50          | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 7.71mg/l         | 2             |
|  | EC50(ECx)     | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 7.71mg/l         | 2             |
| LC50   | 96h           | Fish               | 24.11mg/l                     | 2                |               |
| propane  | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value            | Source        |
|  | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available    | Not Available |
| isobutyl acetate                                     | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value            | Source        |
|  | EC50          | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 24.6mg/l         | 2             |
|  | EC50          | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 246mg/l          | 2             |
|  | EC0(ECx)      | 48h                | Crustacea                     | >15.5mg/l        | 2             |
| LC50   | 96h           | Fish               | 16.6mg/l                      | 2                |               |

Continued...

## MOD PODGE ACR SEALER SUPER HIGH SHINE 11OZ/312g 1450

| tert-butyl acetate | Endpoint  | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value   | Source |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|
|                    | EC50      | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 350mg/l | 2      |
|                    | EC50      | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 5.8mg/l | 2      |
|                    | EC50      | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 6.1mg/l | 2      |
|                    | NOEC(ECx) | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2.3mg/l | 2      |
|                    | LC50      | 96h                | Fish                          | 240mg/l | 2      |

| toluene | Endpoint  | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value       | Source |
|---------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
|         | EC50      | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | >376.71mg/L | 4      |
|         | EC50      | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 3.78mg/L    | 5      |
|         | EC50      | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 12.5mg/l    | 4      |
|         | NOEC(ECx) | 168h               | Crustacea                     | 0.74mg/L    | 5      |
|         | LC50      | 96h                | Fish                          | 5-35mg/l    | 4      |

**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*

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

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

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient         | Persistence: Water/Soil   | Persistence: Air                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| acetone            | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days) |
| butane             | LOW                       | LOW                              |
| propane            | LOW                       | LOW                              |
| isobutyl acetate   | LOW                       | LOW                              |
| tert-butyl acetate | LOW                       | LOW                              |
| toluene            | LOW (Half-life = 28 days) | LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)      |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient         | Bioaccumulation     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| acetone            | LOW (BCF = 0.69)    |
| butane             | LOW (LogKOW = 2.89) |
| propane            | LOW (LogKOW = 2.36) |
| isobutyl acetate   | LOW (LogKOW = 1.78) |
| tert-butyl acetate | LOW (LogKOW = 1.76) |
| toluene            | LOW (BCF = 90)      |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient         | Mobility               |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| acetone            | HIGH (Log KOC = 1.981) |
| butane             | LOW (Log KOC = 43.79)  |
| propane            | LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)  |
| isobutyl acetate   | LOW (Log KOC = 17.48)  |
| tert-butyl acetate | LOW (Log KOC = 13.53)  |
| toluene            | LOW (Log KOC = 268)    |

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. |
|-------------------------------------|---|

Continued...

## MOD PODGE ACR SEALER SUPER HIGH SHINE 11OZ/312g 1450

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- **DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.**
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

## 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                      |                |
| 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                       | A145 A167 A802 |
|                                    | Cargo Only Packing Instructions          | 203            |
|                                    | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack            | 150 kg         |
|                                    | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203            |

## MOD PODGE ACR SEALER SUPER HIGH SHINE 11OZ/312g 1450

|  |   |         |
|--|---|---------|
|  | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack                    | 75 kg   |
|  | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203    |
|  | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack            | 30 kg G |

## 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                    |

## 14.7.1. 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         |
|--------------------|---------------|
| acetone            | Not Available |
| butane             | Not Available |
| propane            | Not Available |
| isobutyl acetate   | Not Available |
| tert-butyl acetate | Not Available |
| toluene            | Not Available |

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name       | Ship Type     |
|--------------------|---------------|
| acetone            | Not Available |
| butane             | Not Available |
| propane            | Not Available |
| isobutyl acetate   | Not Available |
| tert-butyl acetate | Not Available |
| toluene            | Not Available |

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

## acetone 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)

## butane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

## propane is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

#### isobutyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

#### tert-butyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

#### 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

### Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

### National Inventory Status

| National Inventory                              | Status  |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes   |
| Canada - DSL                                    | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                                   | No (acetone; butane; propane; isobutyl acetate; tert-butyl acetate; toluene)  |
| China - IECSC                                   | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                   | Yes   |
| Japan - ENCS                                    | Yes   |
| Korea - KECI                                    | Yes   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                             | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS                             | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA                                      | Yes   |
| Taiwan - TCSI                                   | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                                   | Yes   |
| Vietnam - NCI                                   | Yes   |
| Russia - FBEPH                                  | Yes   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                  | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

### SECTION 16 Other information

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 07/03/2024 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 07/03/2024 |

### SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated                              |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2.1     | 07/03/2024     | Hazards identification - Classification, Name |

### 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

Continued...

in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
  - PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
  - IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
  - ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
  - STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
  - TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
  - IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
  - ES: Exposure Standard
  - OSF: Odour Safety Factor
  - NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
  - LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
  - TLV: Threshold Limit Value
  - LOD: Limit Of Detection
  - OTV: Odour Threshold Value
  - BCF: BioConcentration Factors
  - BEI: Biological Exposure Index
  - DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
  - PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- 
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
  - DSL: Domestic Substances List
  - NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
  - IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
  - EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
  - ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
  - NLP: No-Longer Polymers
  - ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
  - KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
  - NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
  - PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
  - TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
  - TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
  - INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
  - NCI: National Chemical Inventory
  - FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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