



Theo Forch Black Magic S411 400 ml

Forch Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 23-4140
Version No: 3.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 01/11/2019
Print Date: 22/02/2021
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Product name | Theo Forch Black Magic S411 400 ml |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Art.: 6700 0048, 6704 0048 |
| 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 | Rust remover, corrosion protection Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Forch Australia Pty Ltd |
| Address | 2 Forward Street Gnagnara WA 6077 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 8 9303 9113 |
| Fax | +61 8 9303 9114 |
| Website | www.forch.com.au |
| Email | admin@forch.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | +61 8 9303 9113 |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 0413 550 330 (Terry Childs) |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 0424 135 792 |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

Theo Forch Black Magic S411 400 ml

| | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 4 | |
| Toxicity | 1 | |
| Body Contact | 1 | |
| Reactivity | 1 | |
| Chronic | 0 | |

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

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|---------------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Flammable Aerosols Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard 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

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|----------------------------|---------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| AUH044 | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing gas |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/... |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
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| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... |
| P331 | Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... if you feel unwell. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. |
| P332+P313 | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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| P405 | Store locked up. |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

Theo Forch Black Magic S411 400 ml

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| 8008-20-6 | <20 | <u>kerosene</u> |
| 64741-65-7. | <10 | <u>naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate</u> |
| 64742-55-8. | <10 | <u>paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)</u> |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

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| Eye Contact | <p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▶ DO NOT use solvents. ▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

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| Fire Fighting | <p>FOR FIRES INVOLVING MANY GAS CYLINDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ To stop the flow of gas, specifically trained personnel may inert the atmosphere to reduce oxygen levels thus allowing the capping of leaking container(s). ▶ Reduce the rate of flow and inject an inert gas, if possible, before completely stopping the flow to prevent flashback. ▶ DO NOT extinguish the fire until the supply is shut off otherwise an explosive re-ignition may occur. ▶ If the fire is extinguished and the flow of gas continues, used increased ventilation to prevent build-up, of explosive atmosphere. ▶ Use non-sparking tools to close container valves. ▶ Be CAUTIOUS of a Boiling Liquid Evaporating Vapour Explosion, <i>BLEVE</i>, if fire is impinging on surrounding containers. ▶ Direct 2500 litre/min (500 gpm) water stream onto containers above liquid level with the assistance remote monitors. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture. ▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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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. ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. ▶ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions ▶ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. ▶ DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Theo Forch Black Magic S411 400 ml

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| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | kerosene | Oil mist, refined mineral | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | Oil mist, refined mineral | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

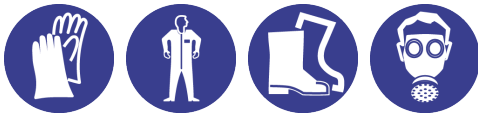
| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| kerosene | Jet fuels, (JP-5 and JP-8); (Kerosene, 8008-20-6, Fuel Oil No. 1) | Not Available | Not Available | 4,800 mg/m3 |
| paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | Mineral oil, heavy or light; (paraffin oil; Deobase, deodorized; heavy paraffinic; heavy naphthenic); distillates; includes 64741-53-3, 64741-88-4, 8042-47-5, 8012-95-1; 64742-54-7 | 140 mg/m3 | 1,500 mg/m3 | 8,900 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| kerosene | 2,500 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate | Not Available | Not Available |
| paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | 2,500 mg/m3 | Not Available |

Exposure controls

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| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. 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> |
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| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▸ OTHERWISE: ▸ For potentially moderate exposures: ▸ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▸ For potentially heavy exposures: ▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Do not spray on hot surfaces. ▸ The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton. ▸ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost. <p>BREITHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p> |

Respiratory protection

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

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

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | A-AUS P2 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-2 P2 | A-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - 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)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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|-------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Black, grey aerosol with characteristic odour; doesnt mix with water. | | |
| Physical state | Compressed Gas | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.715 approx. |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |

Theo Forch Black Magic S411 400 ml

| | | | |
|---|---------------|---|----------------|
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Negligible | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

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|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures; ▶ respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest; ▶ heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest; ▶ gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain. <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> |
| Ingestion | <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> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p> |

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| | Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion. |
| Chronic | Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. |

| Theo Forch Black Magic S411 400 ml | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|--|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| kerosene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.28 mg/l4hrs ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.04 mg/l4hrs ^[2] | |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >7000 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; =2.18 mg/l4hrs ^[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| 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 | |

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| KEROSENE | The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. |
| NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY ALKYLATE | <p>For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs):</p> <p>Acute toxicity: LBPNs generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats > 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats > 5000 mg/m3) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits > 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure Most LBPNs are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices.</p> <p>Sensitisation: LBPNs do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBP substances. These values were determined for a variety of endpoints after considering the toxicity data for all LBPNs in the group. Most of the studies were carried out by the inhalation route of exposure. Renal effects, including increased kidney weight, renal lesions (renal tubule dilation, necrosis) and hyaline droplet formation, observed in male rats exposed orally or by inhalation to most LBPNs, were considered species- and sex-specific. These effects were determined to be due to a mechanism of action not relevant to humans -specifically, the interaction between hydrocarbon metabolites and alpha-2-microglobulin, an enzyme not produced in substantial amounts in female rats, mice and other species, including humans. The resulting nephrotoxicity and subsequent carcinogenesis in male rats were therefore not considered in deriving LOAEC/LOAEL values. Only a limited number of studies of short-term and subchronic duration were identified for site-restricted LBPNs. The lowest LOAEC identified in these studies, via the inhalation route, is 5475 mg/m3, based on a concentration-related increase in liver weight in both male and female rats following a 13-week exposure to light catalytic cracked naphtha. Shorter exposures of rats to this test substance resulted in nasal irritation at 9041 mg/m3 No systemic toxicity was reported following dermal exposure to light catalytic cracked naphtha, but skin irritation and accompanying histopathological changes were increased, in a dose-dependent manner, at doses as low as 30 mg/kg-bw per day when applied 5 days per week for 90 days in rats No non-cancer chronic toxicity studies (= 1 year) were identified for site-restricted LBPNs and very few non-cancer chronic</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---|
| | toxicity studies were identified for other LBPNS. | | |
| PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) | <p>* Q8 MSDS</p> <p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. <p>Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size.</p> <p>Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities. Numerous tests have shown that a lubricating base oil's mutagenic and carcinogenic potential correlates with its 3-7 ring polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) content, and the level of DMSO extractables (e.g. IP346 assay), both characteristics that are directly related to the degree/conditions of processing.</p> <p>For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:</p> <p>In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative. The effects of repeated exposure vary by species; in animals, effects to the testes and lung have been observed, as well as the formation of granulomas. In animals, these substances have not been found to cause reproductive toxicity or significant increases in birth defects. They are also not considered to cause cancer, mutations or chromosome aberrations.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> | | |
| Theo Forch Black Magic S411 400 ml & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE) | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. | | |
| Theo Forch Black Magic S411 400 ml & KEROSENE | Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. There may also be loss of weight, discharge from the nose, excessive tiredness, and wheezing. The individual may be pale. There may be increase in the weight of body organs. There was no evidence of harm to pregnancy. | | |
| KEROSENE & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY ALKYLATE | <p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.</p> <p>For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.</p> <p>Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Animal studies show that high concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.</p> <p>Human effects: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to skin inflammation and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer, but the relevance in humans is questionable.</p> | | |
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✓ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✗ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✓ |

Theo Forch Black Magic S411 400 ml

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✓ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| Theo Forch Black Magic S411 400 ml | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| kerosene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 18mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 1.4mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.7mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEL | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.2mg/L | 2 |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =13mg/L | 1 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =0.1mg/L | 1 |
| paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >100mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >1000mg/L | 1 |
| | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | >1mg/L | 1 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | |

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.

For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.

BCF 20-200. For C5 and greater alkanes: log Kow 3-4.5. BCF 100-1,500.

For Alkanes, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX):

Environmental Fate: Microbes found in many natural settings (e.g., soils, groundwater, ponds) have been shown to be capable of degrading organic compounds.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |

Theo Forch Black Magic S411 400 ml

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| UN number | 1950 | |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 2.1 |
| | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 381 |
| | Limited quantity | 1000ml |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| UN number | 1950 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid); Aerosols, flammable | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 10L |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203; Forbidden |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 75 kg; Forbidden |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203; Forbidden |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G; Forbidden |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| UN number | 1950 |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 2.1 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-D , S-U |
| | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 |
| | Limited Quantities | 1000 ml |

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

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|---|---------------|
| kerosene | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate | Not Available |
| paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---------------|
| kerosene | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate | Not Available |
| paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****kerosene 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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate 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

paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe) 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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (kerosene; naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate; paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | No (naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (severe)) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - ARIPS | No (naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate) |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 01/11/2019 |
| Initial Date | 20/04/2010 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|---------|------------|--|
| 2.1.1.1 | 21/04/2010 | Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Classification, Environmental, Ingredients, Spills (major), Storage (storage incompatibility), Supplier Information |
| 3.1.1.1 | 01/11/2019 | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.