Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
LIQUID PAPER CORRECTION FLUID (20ML BOTTLE)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic)

PRODUCT USE
■ MSDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.
Correction fluid for printed or handwritten material.

SUPPLIER
Company: Sanford Australia Pty Ltd
Address:
37 Fiveways Boulevard
Noble Park
VIC, 3174
AUS
Telephone: +1 800 727 537
Fax: +61 3 8796 7448

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE
None

RISK
Risk Codes Risk Phrases
R11 ■ Highly flammable.
R46 ■ May cause heritable genetic damage.
R52/53 ■ Harmful to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY
Safety Codes Safety Phrases
S16 ■ Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23 ■ Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S38 ■ In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S51 ■ Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09 ■ Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S35 ■ Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S401 ■ To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S07 ■ Keep container tightly closed.
S13 ■ Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26 ■ In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S60 ■ This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic
ingredients non hazardous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic</td>
<td>64742-89-8.</td>
<td>30-60</td>
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continued...
Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
■ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

EYE
■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN
■ If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED
■ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ 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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
■ Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING
■ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
■ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: •3YE
Personal Protective Equipment
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
■ Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS
■ Not applicable.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
■ Remove all ignition sources.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

continued...
LIQUID PAPER CORRECTION FLUID (20ML BOTTLE)

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 20-Aug-2009
C9317EC

SUITE CONTAINER
■ Plastic container.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
■ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
■ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The following materials had no OELs on our records
• solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic: CAS:64742-89-8

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE
■ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

HANDS/FEET
■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves.

OTHER
■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ Use in a well-ventilated area.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
White, highly flammable liquid with a pungent solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.0 naphtha
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid
Boiling Range (°C): 98-110 naphtha
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.29
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 16.5 @ 38 degC.
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): -3.6 (CC)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 8.0 naphtha
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
■ Presence of incompatible materials.
■ Product is considered stable.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.
LIQUID PAPER CORRECTION FLUID (20ML BOTTLE)

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- May cause heritable genetic damage.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC:
- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney.

Carcinogen
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
Group 3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity
Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Liquid Paper Correction Fluid (20ml Bottle) | No data | No data | | |
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic | No data | No data | | |

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: ●3YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

| Class or division: | 3 |
| UN No.: | 1993 |
| Special provisions: | 274 |
| Notes: | None |
| Portable tanks and bulk containers - Instructions: | T7 |
| Packagings and IBCs - Packing instruction: | P001, IBC02 |

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic)

Land Transport UNDG:

| Class or division: | 3 |
| UN No.: | 1993 |

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic)

continued...
Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
UN/ID Number: 1993
Special provisions: A3 A148
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC)

Maritime Transport IMDG:
IMDG Class: 3
UN Number: 1993
EMS Number: F- E, S- E
Limited Quantities: 1 L
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS
Regulations for ingredients

solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic (CAS: 64742-89-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Council of Chemical Assoc.
- High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data for Liquid Paper Correction Fluid (20ml Bottle) (CW: 7063-50)

Section 16 - 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 (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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