

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	All Purpose Thinners #3
Other Names	Mixture - All components listed on AICS
Uses	Multipurpose paint thinners.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	No Data Available
Chemical Name	All Purpose Thinners #3
Product Description	No Data Available

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Redox Pty Ltd	2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia	+61-2-97333000
Redox Pty Ltd	11 Mayo Road Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand	+64-9-2506222
Redox Inc.	2132A E. Dominguez Street Carson CA 90810 USA	+1-424-675-3200
Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd	Level 2, No. 8, Jalan Sapir 33/7 Seksyen 33, Shah Alam Premier Industrial Park 40400 Shah Alam Sengalor, Malaysia	+60-3-5614-2111

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Poisons Information Centre	Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406 +64-4-9179888

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust) 6

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Precautionary Statements	Prevention	P201	P202	P210	P242	P243
		Obtain special instructions before use.	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.	Use only non-sparking tools.	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.



	P261	Avoid breathing fumes/mists/vapours/spray.
	P264	Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response	P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
	P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
	P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
	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 or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
	P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
	P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
	P352	Wash with plenty of soap and water.
	P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
	P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO ₂), dry chemical or foam for extinction. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred fire-fighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.
	P391	Collect spillage.
Storage	P402 + P404	Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
	P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal	P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification

Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Toluene	No Data Available	108-88-3	<55 %
Acetone	No Data Available	67-64-1	<30 %
Light, hydrotreated petroleum naphtha	No Data Available	64742-49-0	<30 %
Cyclohexane	No Data Available	110-82-7	<10 %
Heptane isomers	No Data Available	Various	<10 %
Hexane	No Data Available	110-54-3	<10 %
Methyl cyclohexane	No Data Available	108-87-2	<3 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.
Eye	Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes or until the product is



removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Skin	Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.
Inhaled	No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	No information available on medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	Flame-proof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed.
Flammability Conditions	Extremely flammable liquid and Vapour.
Extinguishing Media	In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses. There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Any explosion will likely spread the fire to surrounding materials. Water spray may be used to cool drums involved in a fire, reducing the chances of an explosion.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source and flash back. Vapour can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapour may cause flash fire. May be ignited by heat, sparks or flame. May polymerise explosively when involved in a fire. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.
Personal Protective Equipment	Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit.
Flash Point	-13 °C
Lower Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Hazchem Code	•3YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery when spilt. Water spray may be used to cool and disperse vapours, protect personnel, and dilute spills to form non-flammable mixtures. Do NOT get water inside containers. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Water spray may reduce vapour but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
Clean Up Procedures	Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Avoid using sawdust or other combustible material. Any electrical equipment should be non-sparking. Any equipment capable of building an electrostatic charge should be electrically grounded. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so. Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management.



Environmental Precautionary Measures

Evacuation Criteria

Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.

Personal Precautionary Measures

Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges by bonding and grounding equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale product vapours. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Operations should be carried out in an efficient fume hood or equivalent system. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes. Keep away from combustible material. Empty containers pose a fire risk, evaporate residue under a fume hood. Chemicals should be used only by those trained in handling potentially hazardous materials.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated, fire-proof area (or refrigerated tank). Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Ground and bond storage containers. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. This product has a UN Classification of 1993 and a Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail

Container

Container type/packageing must comply with all applicable local legislation. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General

The following exposure standard has been established by The Safe Work Australia (SWA);

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m3)	STEL (mg/m3)
Toluene (108-88-3)	191	574
Acetone (67-64-1)	1185	2375
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	350	1050
Hexane (110-54-3)	72	not set
Methyl cyclohexane (108-87-2)	1610	not set

NOTE: The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. Peak limitation is a ceiling concentration which should not be exceeded over a measurement period which should be as short as possible but not exceeding 15 minutes.

These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Exposure Limits

No Data Available

Biological Limits

No information available on biological limit values for this product.

Engineering Measures

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Use an explosion proof exhaust ventilation system. Vapour heavier than air – prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Do NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.

Personal Protection Equipment

RESPIRATOR: No respirator is necessary when using this product (AS1715/1716).
 EYES: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used (AS1336/1337).
 HANDS: Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves made from the following materials: nitrile, polyvinyl alcohol, Teflon, butyl rubber, PE/EVAL, Responder, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered (AS2161).
 CLOTHING: Chemical-resistant coveralls, splash apron and safety footwear (AS3765/2210).

Work Hygienic Practices

No Data Available



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Mobile liquid
Odour	Characteristic odour
Colour	Clear, Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	No Data Available
Relative Vapour Density	>1
Boiling Point	56 @100 kPa - 115 kPa °C
Melting Point	No Data Available
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	300 mg/l
Specific Gravity	0.81
Flash Point	-13 °C
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	No Data Available
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No Data Available
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	No Data Available
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No Data Available
Potential for Dust Explosion	No Data Available
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	No Data Available
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No Data Available
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No Data Available
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	No Data Available
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	No Data Available
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	No Data Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Extremely Flammable liquid.



General Information

Chemical Stability This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30 deg C. Keep containers tightly closed. Containers should be kept dry. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Handle and open containers carefully. Any electrical equipment in the area of this product should be flame proofed.

Materials to Avoid Oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Hazardous Polymerisation This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information No Data Available

SkinIrritant Available data indicates that this product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eyelrritant This product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage.

Ingestion Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Because of the low viscosity of this product, it may directly enter the lungs if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs, it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. However, this product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

Inhalation High vapour pressures may cause drowsiness and dizziness. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Carcinogen Category No Data Available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity The LC50/96-hour values for fish are between 10 and 100 mg/L.

Persistence/Degradability May biodegrade and evaporate to a moderate extent in soil.

Mobility When released into the soil, toluene may evaporate to a moderate extent and is expected to leach into groundwater. However, it may biodegrade and evaporate to a moderate extent in soil.8

Environmental Fate When released into water, toluene may biodegrade but not readily but may be moderately degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Toluene is expected to be toxic to aquatic life. Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.

Bioaccumulation Potential When released into the air, toluene is expected to have a half-life of less than 1 day. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. Toluene has a log octanol-water partition coefficient of less than 3.0. Bioconcentration factor = 13.2 (eels).

Environmental Impact No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility. This product 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. If neither of these options is suitable, consider controlled incineration, or landfill.

Special Precautions for Land Fill Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice.



14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Land Transport (Australia)**

ADG

Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Toluene, Acetone)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	1993
Hazchem	•3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Air Transport

IATA

Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Toluene, Acetone)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1993
Hazchem	•3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)
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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	No Data Available
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	6

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AICS)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Not Determined
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Not Determined
Europe (EINECS)	Not Determined
Europe (REACH)	Not Determined



Japan (ENCS/METI)	Not Determined
Korea (KECI)	Not Determined
Malaysia (EHS Register)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Not Determined
Philippines (PICCS)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Giftliste 1)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)	Not Determined
Taiwan (NCSR)	Not Determined
USA (TSCA)	Not Determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	SOLBLE3230, SOLBLE3240, SOLBLE3250, SOLBLE3820
Revision	1
Revision Date	01 Aug 2013
Key/Legend	<p>< Less Than > Greater Than AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances atm Atmosphere CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) cm² Square Centimetres CO₂ Carbon Dioxide COD Chemical Oxygen Demand deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit g Grams g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre g/l Grams per Litre HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other. inHg Inch of Mercury inH₂O Inch of Water K Kelvin kg Kilogram kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre lb Pound LC50 LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. LD50 LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. ltr or L Litre m³ Cubic Metre mbar Millibar mg Milligram mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present. mm Millimetre mmH₂O Millimetres of Water mPa.s Millipascals per Second N/A Not Applicable NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</p>



Oz Ounce
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa Pascal
ppb Parts per Billion
ppm Parts per Million
ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi Pounds per Square Inch
R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value
tne Tonne
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight

