

# JASART BYRON KIDS WASH PAINT 75ML SET 5 FLUORO

Jasco Pty Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 5475-84

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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	JASART BYRON KIDS WASH PAINT 75ML SET 5 FLUORO
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	0083240
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.
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### Details of the 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:sales@jasco.com.au">sales@jasco.com.au</a>

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Australian Poisons Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 (24/7)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Not Applicable

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	<b>Not Applicable</b>

### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1332-58-7	<10	<u>kaolin</u>
56-81-5	<5	<u>glycerol</u>
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Not Available		includes
7732-18-5	>60	<u>water</u>

**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 this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wash out immediately 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>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</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 skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li></ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li></ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li><li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li><li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li><li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li><li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li><li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li></ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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**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>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</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>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <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>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</li> <li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</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>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</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>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

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- ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents.</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> </ul>

## 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	kaolin	Kaolin	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol	Glycerin mist	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.


#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
glycerol	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	180 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
kaolin	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

#### MATERIAL DATA

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<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>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</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:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
PVA	C
VITON	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

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

## Respiratory protection

Type A-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(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)

- ▶ 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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	@1 @-AUS / Class1 @2@	-
up to 50	1000	-	@1 @-AUS / Class 1 @2@
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	@1 @-2 @2@
up to 100	10000	-	@1 @-3 @2@
100+			Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Various colored liquid ointment.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	9-10	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Not Available	<b>pH as a solution (%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</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>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant 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. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). 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>

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	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.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	<p>On the basis of epidemiological data, it has been concluded that prolonged inhalation of the material, in an occupational setting, may produce cancer in humans.</p> <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. 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>The health hazards associated with bentonite, kaolin, and common clay, which are commercially important clay products, as well as the related phyllosilicate minerals montmorillonite, kaolinite, and illite, have an extensive literature. Fibrous clay minerals, such as sepiolite, attapulgite, and zeolites, have a separate literature.</p> <p>The biological effects of clay minerals are influenced by their mineral composition and particle size. The decreasing rank order of the potencies of quartz, kaolinite, and montmorillonite to produce lung damage is consistent with their known relative active surface areas and surface chemistry.</p> <p>Clays are chemically all described as aluminosilicates; these are further classified as bentonite, kaolin and common clays. Bentonite is a rock formed of highly colloidal and plastic clays composed mainly of montmorillonite, a clay mineral of the smectite group.</p> <p>Kaolin or china clay is a mixture of different minerals. Its main component is kaolinite; in addition, it frequently contains quartz, mica, feldspar, illite, and montmorillonite.</p> <p>The main components of common clay and shale are illite and chlorite. Illite is also a component of ball clays. Illite closely resembles micas,</p> <p>From the limited data available from studies on bentonite-exposed persons, retained montmorillonite appears to effect only mild nonspecific tissue changes, which are similar to those that have been described in the spectrum of changes of the "small airways mineral dust disease" (nodular peribronchiolar dust accumulations containing refractile material [montmorillonite] in association with limited interstitial fibrosis). In some of the studies, radiological abnormalities have also been reported</p> <p>Long-term occupational exposures to bentonite dust may cause structural and functional damage to the lungs. However, available data are inadequate to conclusively establish a dose-response relationship or even a cause-and-effect relationship due to limited information on period and intensity of exposure and to confounding factors, such as exposure to silica and tobacco smoke.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to kaolin may lead to a relatively benign pneumoconiosis, in an exposure-related fashion, known as kaolinosis. Deterioration of lung function has been observed only in cases with prominent radiological alterations. Based on data from china clay workers in the United Kingdom, it can be very roughly estimated that kaolin is at least an order of magnitude less potent than quartz.. Clearcut deterioration of respiratory function and related symptoms have been reported only in cases with prominent radiological findings.</p> <p>The composition of the clay - i.e., quantity and quality of minerals other than kaolinite — is an important determinant of the effects. Bentonite, kaolin, and other clays often contain quartz, and exposure to quartz is causally related to silicosis and lung cancer. Statistically significant increases in the incidence of or mortality from chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema have been reported after exposure to quartz.</p> <p>The removal of clay particles from the lungs takes place by solubilisation in situ and by physical clearance.</p> <p>In humans, there was a rapid initial clearance of 8% and 40% of aluminosilicate particles that were, respectively, 1.9 and 6.1 µm in aerodynamic diameter from the lung region over 6 days. Thereafter, 4% and 11% of the two particle sizes were removed following a half-time of 20 days, and the rest with half-times of 330 and 420 days.</p> <p>Ultrafine particles (&lt;100 nm) have a high deposition in the nasal area; they can penetrate the alveolar/capillary barrier.</p> <p>Epidemiological studies have indicated an increase in morbidity and mortality associated with an increase in airborne particulate matter, particularly in the ultrafine size range</p> <p>An important determinant of the toxicity of clays is the content of quartz. The presence of quartz in the clays studied hampers reliable independent estimation of the fibrogenicity of other components of clays.</p> <p>Single intratracheal injection into rodents of bentonite and montmorillonite with low content of quartz produced dose- and particle size-dependent cytotoxic effects, as well as transient local inflammation, the signs of which included oedema and, consequently, increased lung weight. After high doses of intratracheal kaolin (containing 8-65% quartz), fibrosis has been described in some studies, whereas at lower kaolin doses, no fibrosis has been observed in the few available studies.</p> <p>There are limited data on the effects of multiple exposures of experimental animals to montmorillonite or bentonite. Mice maintained on diets containing 10% or 25% bentonite but otherwise adequate to support normal growth displayed slightly reduced growth rates, whereas mice maintained on a similar diet with 50% bentonite showed minimal growth and developed fatty livers and eventually fibrosis of the liver and benign hepatomas.</p> <p>In vitro studies of the effects of bentonite on a variety of mammalian cell types usually indicated a high degree of cytotoxicity. Concentrations below 1.0 mg/ml of bentonite and montmorillonite particles less than 5 µm in diameter caused membrane damage and even cell lysis, as well as functional changes in several types of cells.</p> <p>No adequate studies are available on the carcinogenicity of bentonite. In an inhalation study and in a study using intrapleural injection, kaolin did not induce tumours in rats. No studies are available on the genotoxicity of clays.</p> <p>Single, very limited studies did not demonstrate developmental toxicity in rats after oral exposure to bentonite or kaolin.</p> <p>Chronic dust inhalation of kaolin, as experienced in mineral extraction, has caused kaolinosis with heavy lung marking, emphysema, and nodular pneumoconiosis.</p> <p>Evidence of kaolinosis (pneumoconiosis) was found in 9% of 553 Cornish china clay workers who had been exposed to kaolin dust for periods exceeding 5 years, whereas no kaolinosis was observed in workers exposed for less than 5 years. Workers in</p>



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more heavily exposed jobs of milling, bagging and loading showed a prevalence of kaolinosis rising from 6% in those within between 5 and 15 years exposure to 23% in those exposed for more than 15 years. Workers intermittently and less heavily exposed in the older, outdated drying plants required 25 years of massive exposure before reaching the highest prevalence of 17%. Massive fibrosis was seen in four workers, and six workers needed antituberculosis chemotherapy. Preventative measures instituted include preemployment chest examination and approaches to the problem of dust control. Sheer, G.; Brit. Jnl. Ind. Med. 21, pp 218-225, 1964

<b>JASART BYRON KIDS WASH PAINT 75ML SET 5 FLUORO</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>kaolin</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>glycerol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 58500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral(Rat) LD50; >20<39800 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
<b>water</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

<b>KAOLIN</b>	<p>for bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clays formed by crystallisation of vitreous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water.</p> <p>The expected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is very low (LD50&gt;15 g/kg). However, severe anterior segment inflammation, uveitis and retrocorneal abscess from eye exposure were reported when bentonite had been used as a prophypaste.</p> <p>In a 33 day dietary (2 and 6%) and a 90 day dietary (1, 3 and 5%) studies in chickens, no changes in behaviour, overall state, clinical and biochemical parameters and electrolytic composition of the blood. Repeat dietary administration of bentonite did not affect calcium or phosphorus metabolism. However, larger amounts caused decreased growth, muscle weakness, and death with marked changes in both calcium and phosphorus metabolism.</p> <p>Bentonite did not cause fibrosis after 1 year exposure of 60 mg dust (&lt;5 um) in a rat study. However, in a second rat study, where 5 um particles were intratracheally instilled at 5, 15 and 45 mg/rat, dose-related fibrosis was observed. Bentonite clay dust is believed to be responsible for bronchial asthma in workers at a processing plant in USA.</p> <p>Ingestion of bentonite without adequate liquids may result in intestinal obstruction in humans.</p> <p>Hypokalaemia and microcytic iron-deficiency anaemia may occur in patients after repeat doses of clay. Chronic ingestion has been reported to cause myositis.</p>
<b>GLYCEROL</b>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>For glycerol: <b>Acute toxicity:</b> Glycerol is of a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity with LD50 values in excess of 4000 mg/kg bw. At very high dose levels, the signs of toxicity include tremor and hyperaemia of the gastro-intestinal -tract. Skin and eye irritation studies indicate that glycerol has low potential to irritate the skin and the eye. The available human and animal data, together with the very widespread potential for exposure and the absence of case reports of sensitisation, indicate that glycerol is not a skin sensitiser.</p> <p><b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b> Repeated oral exposure to glycerol does not induce adverse effects other than local irritation of the gastro-intestinal tract. The overall NOEL after prolonged treatment with glycerol is 10,000 mg/kg bw/day (20% in diet). At this dose level no systemic or local effects were observed. For inhalation exposure to aerosols, the NOAEC for local irritant effects to the upper respiratory tract is 165 mg/m3 and 662 mg/m3 for systemic effects.</p> <p><b>Genotoxicity:</b> Glycerol is free from structural alerts, which raise concern for mutagenicity. Glycerol does not induce gene mutations in bacterial strains, chromosomal effects in mammalian cells or primary DNA damage <i>in vitro</i>. Results of a limited gene mutation test in mammalian cells were of uncertain biological relevance. <i>In vivo</i>, glycerol produced no statistically significant effect in a chromosome aberrations and dominant lethal study. However, the limited details provided and the absence of a positive control, prevent any reliable conclusions to be drawn from the <i>in vivo</i> data. Overall, glycerol is not considered to possess genotoxic potential.</p>



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	<p><b>Carcinogenicity:</b> The experimental data from a limited 2 year dietary study in the rat does not provide any basis for concerns in relation to carcinogenicity. Data from non-guideline studies designed to investigate tumour promotion activity in male mice suggest that oral administration of glycerol up to 20 weeks had a weak promotion effect on the incidence of tumour formation.</p> <p><b>Reproductive and developmental toxicity:</b> No effects on fertility and reproductive performance were observed in a two generation study with glycerol administered by gavage (NOAEL 2000 mg/kg bw/day). No maternal toxicity or teratogenic effects were seen in the rat, mouse or rabbit at the highest dose levels tested in a guideline comparable teratogenicity study (NOEL 1180 mg/kg bw/day).</p>
<b>KAOLIN &amp; WATER</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

<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**

JASART BYRON KIDS WASH PAINT 75ML SET 5 FLUORO	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
kaolin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	885mg/l	2
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	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				

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

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
glycerol	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Reduction</li> <li>▸ Reuse</li> <li>▸ Recycling</li> <li>▸ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▸ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▸ 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.</li> <li>▸ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>▸ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

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

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

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

**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
kaolin	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
water	Not Available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

Product name	Ship Type
kaolin	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
water	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

**kaolin is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL)  
Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**glycerol is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (kaolin; glycerol; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (kaolin)
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 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	12/07/2021
Initial Date	12/07/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1.8.8	12/07/2021	Classification, Physical Properties, Synonyms

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  
 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

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AIIIC: 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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.