Sutton Venom Cutting Paste Sutton Tools

Chemwatch: **5214-54** Version No: **4.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: **01/11/2019**Print Date: **21/01/2021**S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Sutton Venom Cutting Paste	
Synonyms	Not Available	
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 Metalworking tapping and cutting paste, applied by dipping.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Sutton Tools	
Address	378 Settlement Road Thomastown Victoria 3074 Australia	
Telephone	+61 3 9280 0800	
Fax	+61 3 9464 0015	
Website	http://www.suttontools.com/	
Email	custservice@sutton.com.au	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132	
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288	

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Classification [1]	Lactation Effects, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

` '		
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.	
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.	
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.	
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.	
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	
P273	Avoid release to the environment.	

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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.	
P391	Collect spillage.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

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

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
85535-85-9	<10	C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%
Not Available	>60	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: • Wash out immediately with water. • If irritation continues, seek medical attention. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. 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. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, 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	 If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- ► BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result	
Advice for firefighters		
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. 	
Fire/Fynlosion Hazard	 Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. 	

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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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

Minor Spills	Slippery when spilt. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel up/scrape up. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling		
Safe handling	 DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. 	
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. 	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Sutton Venom Cutting Paste	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-,				

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Personal protection











r craonar protection

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:

Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing

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	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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

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	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

^{* -} Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Appearance Pale brown opaque paste @ 25 degC. Clear pale brown fluid @ 50 degC.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.948
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	14.9 @ 100C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. 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

Inhaled Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

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Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated exposure to chlorinated paraffins may produce liver and kidney disorders. Chronic administration of high doses can cause hair standing on end, muscle inco-ordination and incontinence.

Sutton Venom Cutting Paste	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >0.014 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >12.50 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
Legend:	Nalue 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		

C14-17 ALKANES, CHLORINATED-, CHLORINATED PARAFFIN 52, 58% C12, 60% Chlorinated paraffin is classified by IARC as possibly causing cancer in humans. In experimental animals, oral exposure to its C12, 59% variant plus corn oil produced tumour and early infant death.

High molecular weight liquid chloroparaffins are considered to be practically non-harmful. Special consideration should be given to solid grades of the material (eg Cereclor 70) because of relatively high levels of carbon tetrachloride remaining as a residual reactant. Vapours are readily absorbed through intact skin, requiring additional precautions in handling.

Lifetime studies have been carried out with two grades of chlorinated paraffins. A short-chain grade with 58% chlorine caused tumours in rats and mice. Male mice exposed to long-chain grades with 40% chlorine showed an excess of tumours at one site.

Acute Toxicity	X	Carcinogenicity	X
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
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

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>5000mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	0.006mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.2mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.01mg/L	2
	Not Available Endpoint LC50 EC50 EC50	Not Available Not Available Endpoint Test Duration (hr) LC50 96 EC50 48 EC50 96	Not Available Not Available Endpoint Test Duration (hr) Species LC50 96 Fish EC50 48 Crustacea EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants	Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Endpoint Test Duration (hr) Species Value LC50 96 Fish >5000mg/L EC50 48 Crustacea 0.006mg/L EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants >3.2mg/L

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

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	

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

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Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant



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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
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58% 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 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%	85535-85-9	602-095-00-X	01-2119519269-33-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Lact.; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS09; Wng	H362; H410

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

indicate involvery classes			
National Inventory	Status		
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes		
Canada - DSL	Yes		
Canada - NDSL	No (C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%)		
China - IECSC	Yes		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes		
Japan - ENCS	No (C14-17 alkanes, chlorinated-, chlorinated paraffin 52, 58%)		
Korea - KECI	Yes		
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes		
Philippines - PICCS	Yes		
USA - TSCA	Yes		
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes		

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National Inventory	Status	
Mexico - INSQ	Yes	
Vietnam - NCI	Yes	
Russia - ARIPS	Yes	
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	01/07/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	02/07/2016	Classification
4.1.1.1	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 $_{\circ}$

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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