Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 5/6/2026
Print Date: 5/6/2026

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	**RED-KOTE (LIQUID)**
Proper Shipping Name	**FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S. (contains acetone, methyl ethyl ketone)**
Chemical Name	**Mixture blended from discrete components – not applicable**
Synonyms	**Liquid Fuel Tank Liner**
Chemical Formula	**Mixture blended from discrete components – not applicable**
Other Means of Identification	**Not Available**
CAS Number	**Mixture blended from discrete components – not applicable**

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant Identified Uses	**FUEL TANK SEALER**

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered Company Name	**C.E STEVENS and G.J STEVENS**
Address	**Unit 12 / 115-115 Quanda Rd, Coolum Beach 4573**
Telephone	**0418 873 233**
Website	**ftrs.com.au**
Email	**info@ftrs.com.au**

Emergency telephone number

Organisation	**Chemical Consulting Services Pty Ltd**
Emergency Contact Number	**0417 720 832**
Other Emergency Numbers	**13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre Hotline)**

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

POISONS SCHEDULE Not Scheduled
CLASSIFICATIION
Flammable liquid 2
Eye irritation 2A
Skin Irritation 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity 3 Respiratory System
Carcinogenicity 2

Label elements

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Causes serious eye irritation
Causes skin irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking
Suspected of causing cancer

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Keep away from sparks and open flames. No smoking.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Avoid breathing vapors and dust.
Keep container tightly closed
Ground / bond container and receiving equipment
Use only non-sparking tools
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves such as rubber or latex (NOT disposable latex).
Wear eye protection such as safety glasses with side shields.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists:
Get medical attention.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER if you feel unwell.

In case of fire: Use B or C Class extinguisher or alcohol resistant foam.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Store locked up.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

CAS #	% w/w	NAME
Trade Secret	10 – 30	Vinylidene chloride copolymer
67-64-1	30 – 60	acetone
78-93-3	30 - 60	2-butanone
106-88-7	< 2%	1,2-butylene oxide
	To 100%	Other ingredients not determined to be hazardous

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with water, lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, seek medical attention

Skin Contact: Wipe off wet material with a paper towel or rag. If dry, material will often peel or rub off – if not, apply a small amount of acetone or MEK on a rag to remove. Wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and footware. If irritation develops and persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: Move the affected person to fresh air. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.If breating has stopped, give artificial respiration and seek medical attention immediately

Ingestion: If the product is swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. If the affected person is conscious, give a glass of water or milk to drink. Get medical attention immediately.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Water (fog), carbon dioxide, dry chemical or alcohol foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility None noted

Advice for firefighters

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire Fighting **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE**

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:
- carbon dioxide (CO_2)
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

HAZCHEM **2YE**

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Spills

Clean up all spills immediately.
Eliminate all sources of ignition and use a respirator if the spill is large
Take all necessary steps to prevent entry into drains or waterways.
If material is wet – small spills may be wiped up. When material is tacky it may be shovelled or scraped up – use non-sparking tools only
Clean residue with a solvent such as MEK or acetone.
For larger spills – scoop into metal containers for disposal or absorb onto non-combustible absorbent (vermiculite, sand or diatomite) and put into sealed metal containers.
NOTE : Rags and adsorbent material remain highly flammable until all solvent has evaporated.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Do not use, pour, spill or store near sources of ignition (heat, sparks, heating elements or open flames)
Vapours may be ignited by pilot lights, static discharge, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors or other ignition sources at a considerable distance from the source.
When pouring or transferring material, ground and bond both the source and receiving containers with connecting wires or alligator clips.
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. Use good occupational work practice.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
Store in original containers.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Store in original container only.
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

Do not allow product to come into contact with acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates, amines, ammonia
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

	TWA	STEL
Acetone	**500ppm / 1185 mg/m3**	**1000 ppm / 2375 mg/m3**
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK / 2-butanone)	**150ppm / 445 mg/m3**	**300 ppm / 890 mg/m3**

IDHL

Acetone	**2500ppm**
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK / 2-butanone)	**5000ppm**

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.
Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption
cartridge; (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right
type; (c): fresh-air hoods or masks.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Personal protection

Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles.
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]

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. polychloroprene. nitrile rubber.butyl rubber. fluorocaoutchouc. polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

Other protection Overalls.
P.V.C. apron.
Barrier cream.
Skin cleansing cream.
Eye wash unit.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Clear, red, viscous liquid with distinctive solvent odour

Physical state	Viscous liquid	Relative Density (Water = 1)	0.970 @ 20°C
Odour	Characteristic ketone odour	Partition co-efficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour Threshold	62 ppm as acetone	Autoignition Temperature	465°C
pH (as supplied)	Not applicable	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Melting Point / Freezing Point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not determined
Initial Boiling point and boiling range (°C)	IBP 79.5°C Range not available	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Flash Point (°C)	- 20°C	Taste	Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate	3.7 (water = 1)	Explosive Properties	Not Applicable
Flammability	Highly Flammable	Oxidizing Properties	Not Oxidising
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL %)	12.8%	Surface Tension (mN/m)	Not Determined
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL %)	1.74%	Volatile Component	75%
Vapour pressure (kPa)	As for water	Gas Group	Not Applicable
Solubility in water (g/L)	immiscible	pH as a solution (3%)	7@ 25°C
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.5	VOC g/L	348 g/L

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

Eyes - causes irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision. Possible damage from abrasion as material sticks to eyes, lids and lashes.

Skin – Prolonged or repeated use may cause skin drying, mild irritation, redness, possible dermatitis.

Swallowing – Moderately toxic – may obstruct airway - may cause gastrointestinal irritation and nausea.

Breathing - excessive inhalation of vapors may cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, headache, nausea . High concentrations are narcotic and may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Material	Toxicity
Acetone	**LD50 – 5.8g/kg (rat oral)**
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK / 2-butanone)	**LD50 – 3.4g/kg (rat oral)**
1,2 butylene oxide	**LD50 – 1 – 2g/kg (rat oral)**

Note : Butylene oxide is not rated as a carcinogen by OSHS or NTP. IARC rates it in Group 2b, possibly carcinogenic, for the following reasons. Butylene oxide has been shown to produce benign and malignant tumors in rats but not in mice. These tumors occurred only following high exposure levels. Butylene oxide is not believed to pose a carcinogenic risk to man. The small percentage of butylene oxide in Red-Kote makes. a high exposure level impossible. In female rats exposed by inhalation to > 1000ppm 2-Butanone (5X TLV), minor embryotoxic/fetotoxic effects were observed. The Australian Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) follows the IARC rating system in this regard.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to acetone may be toxic to kidneys, the reproductive system, liver and skin.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product is a polymer of low environmental concern.

Do not dispose of product in the environment.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Reduction
Reuse
Recycling
Disposal (if all else fails)
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.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
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.
Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant NO

HAZCHEM •2YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S. (contains acetone, methyl ethyl ketone)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 (Flammable Liquid)
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions Not applicable
	Limited quantity 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S. (contains acetone, methyl ethyl ketone)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 3 (Flammable Liquid)
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Cargo Only Packing Instructions 364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S. (contains acetone, methyl ethyl ketone)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 3 (Flammable Liquid)
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-E, S-D
	Special provisions Not applicable
	Limited quantity 1 L

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

Oxygenated aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture Z 3

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

The components of this product are on the AIIC Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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

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

REVISION HISTORY

V1.0	05/07/2025	Base SDS - conversion of US format SDS to meet AUS requirements
V1.1	01/06/2026	Mandatory Review. Minor formatting changes. New Address Details

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