SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE AEROSOL RUST PROOF

Infosafe No.: IA0UY
ISSUED Date : 17/06/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
SEPTONE AEROSOL RUST PROOF

Product Code
AARP350

Company Name
ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address
1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: 1800 177 989
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Emergency phone number
1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

E-mail Address
info@aamtech.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Relevant identified uses: Automotive rustproofing treatment (cavity sections).

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Classification of the substance or mixture
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

GHS Classification [1]: Aerosols Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irrit. 2, Carcinogen Category 1B, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H222 Extremely flammable aerosol
H312 Harmful in contact with skin
H332 Harmful if inhaled
H315 Causes skin irritation
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H350 May cause cancer
H335 May cause respiratory irritation
AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

Pictogram (s)
Exclamation mark, Flame, Health hazard

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement – Response
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321 Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
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/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement – Storage
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do no expose to temperatures exceeding 50ºC/122ºF.

Precautionary statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition
Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Talc	14807-96-6	10-30 %
Kaolin	1322-58-7	10-30 %
Bitumen (blown)	64742-93-4	10-30 %
Bitumen (Petroleum)	8052-42-4	10-30 %
C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	64742-95-6.	10-30 %
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	10-30 %
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Various	0-0.2 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	0-10 %
Hydrocarbon propellant	Not available	10-30 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation
If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
Remove to fresh air.
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.
If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, 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
Not considered a normal route of entry.
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.

Skin
If skin contact occurs:
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Eye contact
If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary
Treat symptomatically.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Methods
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical
Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Fire/Explosion Hazard
Liquid and vapour are flammable.

Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame.

Hazchem Code
2YE

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Extinguishing Media - Small Fires
Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

Extinguishing Media - Large Fires
Water spray or fog.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
Wipe up.
If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Increase ventilation.
Stop leak if safe to do so.

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the MSDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Safe handling
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.
Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Other information
Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can
Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.
Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container
Aerosol dispenser.
Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Storage incompatibility
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA
Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: talc
Material name: Soapstone (respirable dust) / Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres)
TWA: 3 mg/m³ / 2.5 mg/m³
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: (see also Soapstone;This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14))

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: kaolin
Material name: Kaolin
TWA: 10 mg/m³
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14)

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: bitumen (petroleum)
Material name: Bitumen fumes
TWA: 5 mg/m³
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS
Ingredient: talc
TEEL-0: 2 ppm
TEEL-1: 2 ppm
TEEL-2: 10 ppm
TEEL-3: 500 ppm

Ingredient: kaolin
TEEL-0: 5 ppm
TEEL-1: 6 ppm
TEEL-2: 125 ppm
TEEL-3: 500 ppm

Ingredient: bitumen (petroleum)
TEEL-0: 0.5 / 1.25 ppm
TEEL-1: 4 / 0.75 ppm
TEEL-2: 5 / 25 ppm
TEEL-3: 125 / 25 ppm

Ingredient: C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent
TEEL-0: 500 ppm
TEEL-1: 750 ppm
TEEL-2: 750 ppm
TEEL-3: 750 ppm

Ingredient: solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic
TEEL-0: 10 ppm
TEEL-1: 30 ppm
TEEL-2: 50 ppm
TEEL-3: 500 ppm

Ingredient: talc
Original IDLH: N.E. mg/m³ / N.E. ppm
Revised IDLH: 1,000 mg/m³

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: kaolin
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: bitumen (blown)
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: bitumen (petroleum)
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate Engineering Controls
Use in a well-ventilated area
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

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: up to 10 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: A-AUS P3

Full-Face Respirator: -
Powered Air Respirator: A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: A-AUS / Class 1 P3
Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 100 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: A-2 P3
Powered Air Respirator: A-PAPR-2 P3 ^

^ - 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(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)

Eye Protection
No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:
Safety glasses with side shields.
NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

Hand Protection
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
For potentially moderate exposures:
Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
For potentially heavy exposures:
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

Personal Protective Equipment
Skin protection: See Hand protection

Other protection
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
Overalls.
Skin cleansing cream.
Eyewash unit.
Do not spray on hot surfaces.

Thermal Hazards
Not Available

Body Protection
See Other protection

Other Information
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 computergenerated selection:

Septone Aerosol Rust Proof
Not Available

Material
CPI

* 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form
Liquid

Appearance
Brown-black flammable liquid to semi-solid; does not mix with water.

Odour
Not Available

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Boiling Point
147-196 °C

Solubility in Water
Immiscible

Specific Gravity
~0.58

pH
Not Applicable (as supplied)
Not Applicable as a solution(1%)

Vapour Pressure
Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)
Not Available

Evaporation Rate
Not Available

Odour Threshold
Not Available

Viscosity
Not Available

Volatile Component
Not Available

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water
Not Available

Surface tension
Not Available

Flash Point
-104 to -60 °C

Flammability
Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper
9.6%

Explosion Limit - Lower
1.5%

Explosion Properties
Not Available

Molecular Weight
Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties
Not Available

Melting/Freezing Point
Not Available

Other Information
Taste: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Chemical Stability
Elevated temperatures.
Presence of open flame.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid
See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Incompatible materials
See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Hazardous Decomposition Products
See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information
Septone Aerosol Rust Proof
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

Talc
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION:
Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
Not Available

Kaolin
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

Bitumen (blown)
TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Bitumen (petroleum)
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

Solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg *
Oral (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg *
Not Available
IRRITATION:
* Xergon
Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

KAOLIN
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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.
The expected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is very low (LD50>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. 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.

BITUMEN (BLOWN)
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. as extracts of steam-refined and air-refined bitumens:

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC
For petroleum:
This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to
compounds which are neuropathic.
This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.
This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents
Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.
Mutagenicity: There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e. g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.
For full range naphthas

POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

TALC, BITUMEN (PETROLEUM), C9-AROMATIC HYDROCARBON SOLVENT
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.

Acute Toxicity: Data required to make classification available

Ingestion
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting

Inhalation
Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination

Skin
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

Eye
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Data required to make classification available

Serious eye damage/irritation
Data required to make classification available

Mutagenicity
Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation
Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation
Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity
Data required to make classification available

Reproductive Toxicity
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure
Data required to make classification available

STOT-repeated exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard
Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects
On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in cancer on the basis of:
- appropriate long-term animal studies

- other relevant information
There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.
The polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) contained in this product are a contaminant contained in the bitumen. So long as the end user takes precautions against inhalation (including the wearing of a suitable respirator to AS1715) the likelihood of this product leading to the formation of cancers in the end user is minimal. Once the product is applied and has formed a dry coating film, the PAHs will be entrapped within the coating.

Other Information
CMR STATUS
Not Applicable

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information
Toxicity
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
|.Avoid release of contents into the environment. The propellent will vapourise rapidly when released into the atmosphere. The propellent will photochemically decompose under atmospheric conditions. This product does not contain CFCs.The volatile components of this product are readily biodegradable under aerobic conditions. They will partition largely to the atmosphere but some will partition to soil and sediment where lowered bioavailability would reduce uptake by organisms. Research also indicates that the volatile components have a moderate potential for bioaccumulation: however bioconcentration would be expected to be low. They are expected to exhibit a moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms.The non-volatile components of this product are not considered to be biodegradable and will persist for years in the environment.

Persistence and degradability
Ingredient: Not Available
Persistence: Water/Soil: Not Available
Persistence: Air: Not Available

Mobility
Ingredient: Not Available
Mobility: Not Available

Bioaccumulative Potential
Ingredient: Not Available
Bioaccumulation: Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal
Product / Packaging disposal
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
Allow small quantities to evaporate.
DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number
1950

UN proper shipping name
AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)
2.1

Hazchem Code
2YE

IERG Number
49

Other Information
Labels Required
Marine Pollutant: NO
HAZCHEM: 2YE

Land transport (ADG)
UN number: 1950
Packing group: Not Available
UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard: No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es):
Class: 2.1
Subrisk:
Special precautions for user:
Special provisions: 63 190 277 327
Limited quantity: See SP 277

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
UN number: 1950
Packing group: Not Available
UN proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable
Environmental hazard: No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es):
ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1
ICAO / IATA Subrisk:
ERG Code: 10L
Special precautions for user:
Special provisions: A145A167A802
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)
UN number: 1950
Packing group: Not Available
UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard:
Transport hazard class(es):
IMDG Class: 2.1
IMDG Subrisk: See SP63
Special precautions for user:
EMS Number: F-D , S-U
Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities: See SP277

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Talc(14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists
"Australia Exposure Standards","FisherTransport Information","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Numbering System for Food Additives","WHO Food Additives Series - Food Additives considered

for specifications only","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

Kaolin(1332-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists
"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Exposure Standards", "FisherTransport Information","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)","International Numbering System for Food Additives","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Acros Transport Information","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines"

Bitumen (blown)(64742-93-4) is found on the following regulatory lists
"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

Bitumen (petroleum)(8052-42-4) is found on the following regulatory lists
"Australia Exposure Standards","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent(64742-95-6.) is found on the following regulatory lists
"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Waste transported within NSW or interstate and required to be tracked","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia Exposure Standards","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted hazardous chemicals","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics","Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536","International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

Solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic(64742-88-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","FisherTransport Information","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List"

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons(Various) is found on the following regulatory lists
"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes"

Poisons Schedule
Not Scheduled

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula
Not Applicable

Other Information
Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Hazard Alert Code: 4

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Other means of identification: Not Available

CAS number: Not Applicable

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

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END OF SDS