SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE AEROSOL CONTACT ADHESIVE

Infosafe No.: IG0AD
ISSUED Date : 17/06/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
SEPTONE AEROSOL CONTACT ADHESIVE

Product Code
AACA400

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
Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

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:
Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
Permanent contact bonding agent.

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, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Carcinogen Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

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
H315 Causes skin irritation
H351 Suspected of causing cancer
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H401 Toxic to aquatic life
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

Pictogram (s)
Environment, 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.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321 Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P391 Collect spillage.
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.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	10-30 %
Naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	64742-49-0.	10-30 %
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0-10 %
Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	10-30 %
Hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	30-60 %

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.
Avoid giving milk or oils.
Avoid giving alcohol.

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.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to methylene chloride:
Methylene chloride is well absorbed by the lung. An 8 hour exposure to 250 ppm causes carboxyhaemoglobin levels to exceed 8%.
Physical exertion and smoke produce an additive effect.
The lungs exhale most of the absorbed dose unchanged. Between 1/4 and 1/3 is metabolised to carbon monoxide / dioxide. 5 hours of
100% oxygen is required, typically, to reduce the carboxyhaemoglobin level from 13% to 7.5%.
As with inhalation and ingestion of the hydrocarbons support of respiration and monitoring for dysrhythmias are the first steps toward stabilisation.
Small ingestions require only dilution with water or milk. Patients who have ingested more than several swallows may benefit from Ipecac Syrup/lavage, charcoal or cathartics. No data is available to support the efficacy of these treatments.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant: 1. Methaemoglobin in blood
Index: 1.5% of haemoglobin
Sampling Time: During or end of shift
Comments: B, NS, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant; Also seen after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

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

Other Information
PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES
Not Available

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA
Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: methylene chloride
Material name: Methylene chloride
TWA: 174 mg/m³ / 50 ppm
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Sk

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: n-hexane
Material name: Hexane (n-Hexane)
TWA: 72 mg/m³ / 20 ppm
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Material name: LPG (liquified petroleum gas)

TWA: 1800 mg/m³ / 1000 ppm
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS
Ingredient: methylene chloride
TEEL-0: 25 ppm
TEEL-1: 200 ppm
TEEL-2: 560 ppm
TEEL-3: 6900 ppm

Ingredient: n-hexane
TEEL-0: 50 ppm
TEEL-1: 400 ppm
TEEL-2: 3300 ppm
TEEL-3: 8600 ppm

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
TEEL-0: 1000 ppm
TEEL-1: 2000 ppm
TEEL-2: 2000 ppm
TEEL-3: 2000 ppm

Ingredient: methylene chloride
Original IDLH: 10,000 ppm
Revised IDLH: 2,000 ppm

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: n-hexane
Original IDLH: 5,000 ppm
Revised IDLH: 1,100 [LEL] ppm

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

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Original IDLH: 19,000 [LEL] ppm
Revised IDLH: 2,000 [LEL] ppm

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.

Respiratory Protection
Type AX 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 5 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: AX-AUS / Class 1
Full-Face Respirator: -
Powered Air Respirator: AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 25 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: Air-line*
Full-Face Respirator: AX-2
Powered Air Respirator: AX-PAPR-2

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: AX-3
Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: 50+ x ES
Half-Face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: Air-line**
Powered Air Respirator: -

^ - 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 Contact Adhesive

Material: PE/EVAL/PE
CPI: A

Material: PVA
CPI: A

Material: TEFLON
CPI: B

Material: VITON
CPI: B

Material: VITON/CHLOROBUTYL
CPI: B

* 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
Colourless opaque tacky film with a solvent odour; does not mix with water.

Odour
Not Available

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Boiling Point
60-115°C (concentrate)

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
Gas group: Not Available
VOC g/L: 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 Contact Adhesive
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

Methylene chloride
TOXICITY:
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 88000 mg/m³/30 m
Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg
Not Available
IRRITATION:
Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - moderate
Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE
Not Available

Naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

Hydrocarbon propellant
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

N-hexane
TOXICITY:
Inhalation (rat) LD50: 48000 ppm/4h
Oral (rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg
Not Available
IRRITATION:
Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE
The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce
conjunctivitis.
The material may produce severe 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) thickening of the epidermis.
Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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.

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

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
For Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:
In many cases, there is more than one potentially toxic constituent in a refinery gas. In those cases, the constituent that is most toxic for a particular endpoint in an individual refinery stream is used to characterize the endpoint hazard for that stream. The hazard potential for each mammalian endpoint for each of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases is dependent upon each petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituent endpoint toxicity values (LC50, LOAEL, etc.) and the relative concentration of the constituent present in that gas. It should also be noted that for an individual petroleum hydrocarbon gas, the constituent characterizing toxicity may be different for different mammalian endpoints, again, being dependent upon the concentration of the different constituents in each, distinct petroleum hydrocarbon gas.
All Hydrocarbon Gases Category members contain primarily hydrocarbons (i.e., alkanes and alkenes) and occasionally asphyxiant gases like hydrogen. The inorganic components of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases are less toxic than the C1 - C4 and C5 - C6 hydrocarbon components to both mammalian and aquatic organisms.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion
Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Inhalation
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
Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated.
If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.
WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Skin
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.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Spray mist may produce discomfort
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
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 Not Available to make classification

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 required to make classification available

STOT-single exposure
Data required to make classification available

STOT-repeated exposure
Data required to make classification available

Aspiration Hazard
Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects
On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.
Methylene chloride exposures cause liver and kidney damage in animals and this justifies consideration before exposing persons with a history of impaired liver function and/or renal disorders.
Chronic exposure may produce central nervous system damage including confusion, delusions, slurred speech, memory impairment, anxiety, focal seizures, encephalopathy and visual and auditory hallucinations. These effects are probably due to chronic carbon monoxide poisoning resulting from methylene chloride metabolism.
Two epidemiological studies of workers exposed to methylene chloride have been published. An excess in pancreatic tumours was noted in one study. Chronic exposure to methylene chloride (approximately 30-120 ppm TWA) did not appear to increase the risk of deaths arising from lung cancer or cardiovascular disease.

Other Information
CMR STATUS
CARCINOGEN
Methylene chloride
Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens
Carc. 2

Hydrocarbon propellant
Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens
Carc. 1B

SKIN
Methylene chloride
Australia Exposure Standards - Skin
Sk

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information
Toxicity
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
|Avoid release of contents into the environment. The propellant will vapourise rapidly when released into the atmosphere. The propellant will photochemically decompose under atmospheric conditions. This product does not contain CFCs.This product contains ingredients that are toxic to aquatic organisms. It may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic 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:
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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code
Source: 40-7-4-8-0-0-AA-20140404
Ingredient: methylene chloride
Pollution Category: Y
Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w): Not Available
Residual Concentration: Not Available

Source: 40-7-4-8-0-0-AA-20140404
Ingredient: n-hexane
Pollution Category: Y; X
Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w): Not Available
Residual Concentration: Not Available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Methylene chloride(75-09-2) 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)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","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","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)","WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","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","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)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)","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","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established","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","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)","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 - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)"

Naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated(64742-49-0.) is found on the following regulatory lists
"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia Exposure Standards","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","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","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)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List"

N-hexane(110-54-3) 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 Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","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 MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","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)","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)","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","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","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Hydrocarbon propellant(68476-85-7.) 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 - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 1","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Hazardous Chemicals at Major Hazard Facilities (and their Threshold Quantity) - Table 15.1","Australia Exposure Standards","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","Australia - New South Wales -Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Hazardous chemicals","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Schedule 15—Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity) Table 15.1","Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity) - Table 15.1","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List -

ARP9536","International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft","International Numbering System for Food Additives","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)","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Liquefied and Dissolved Gases","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold quantity","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List"

Poisons Schedule
Not Scheduled

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula
Not Applicable

Other Information
Version No: 6.1.1.1

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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown.
Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS