

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE AEROSOL WHEEL SILVER

Infosafe No.: IA0UW
ISSUED Date : 17/06/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE AEROSOL WHEEL SILVER

Product Code

AAWS400

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH

Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 2 9828 0900

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698

Emergency phone number

1800 039 008 (24 hours) / +61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)

E-mail Address

general@septone.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

Silver automotive paint.

Additional Information

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Other means of identification: Not Available

CAS number: Not Applicable

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

[1] Aerosols Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark, 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

- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- P321 Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
- P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

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 not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

- P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

Other Information

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

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Toluene	108-88-3	30-60 %weight
Naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	64742-89-8	30-60 %weight
Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	0-10 %weight
Hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7	10-30 %weight

Other Information

Substances:
See section below for composition of Mixtures

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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.

Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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 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

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: toluene

Material name: Toluene

TWA: 191 mg/m³ / 50 ppm

STEL: 574 mg/m³ / 150 ppm

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Sk

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: toluene

TEEL-0: 200 ppm

TEEL-1: 200 ppm

TEEL-2: 510 ppm

TEEL-3: 2900 ppm

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent

TEEL-0: 100 ppm

TEEL-1: 100 ppm

TEEL-2: 200 ppm

TEEL-3: 1000 ppm

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant

TEEL-0: 1000 ppm

TEEL-1: 2000 ppm

TEEL-2: 2000 ppm

TEEL-3: 2000 ppm

Ingredient: toluene

Original IDLH: 2,000 ppm

Revised IDLH: 500 ppm

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

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

Use in a well-ventilated area

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Respiratory Protection

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

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

Required minimum protection factor: up to 10

Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 1000

Half-face Respirator: AX-AUS / Class1 P2

Full-Face Respirator: -

Required minimum protection factor: up to 50

Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 1000

Half-face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: AX-AUS / Class 1 P2

Required minimum protection factor: up to 50

Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 5000

Half-face Respirator: Airline *

Full-Face Respirator: -

Required minimum protection factor: up to 100

Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 5000

Half-face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: AX-2 P2

Required minimum protection factor: up to 100

Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume): 10000

Half-face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: AX-3 P2

Required minimum protection factor: 100+
Full-Face Respirator: Airline**

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

A (All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia (NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds (below 65 degC)

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.

Recommended material(s):

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

Septone Aerosol Wheel Silver

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
VITON	A
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	A
TEFLON	B

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.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Body Protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eyewash unit.

Do not spray on hot surfaces.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Silver highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

pH

Not Applicable (as supplied)

Not Applicable (as a solution(1%))

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

>1

Evaporation Rate

Not Available

Physical State

Liquid

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

Initial boiling point and boiling range

Not Available

Relative density

~0.58 (Water = 1)

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

Chemical Stability

Elevated temperatures.

Presence of open flame.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Septone Aerosol Wheel Silver

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Toluene

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h

Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg

Not Available

IRRITATION:

Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 0.87 mg - mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30sec - mild

Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h-moderate

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - moderate

Not Available

Naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Hydrocarbon propellant

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

TOLUENE:

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 the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

For toluene:

Acute Toxicity

Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death. Similar effects are observed in short-term animal studies.

Humans - Toluene ingestion or inhalation can result in severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses, can act as a narcotic.

The ingestion of about 60 mL resulted in fatal nervous system depression within 30 minutes in one reported case.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT:

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.

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.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

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

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

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

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.

Eye

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

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 Not Available to make classification

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

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.

Chronic toluene habituation occurs following intentional abuse (glue sniffing) or from occupational exposure. Ataxia, incoordination and tremors of the hands and feet (as a consequence of diffuse cerebral atrophy), headache, abnormal speech, transient memory loss, convulsions, coma, drowsiness, reduced colour perception, frank blindness, nystagmus (rapid, involuntary eye-movements), hearing loss leading to deafness and mild dementia have all been associated with chronic abuse.

Other Information

CMR STATUS:

CARCINOGEN

Hydrocarbon propellant

Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens

Carc. 1B

SKIN

Toluene

Australia Exposure Standards - Skin

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

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.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: Not Available

Persistence: Water/Soil: Not Available

Persistence: Air: Not Available

Mobility

Mobility in soil:

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

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: toluene
Pollution Category: Y
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:

Toluene (108-88-3) 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", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "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 Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "Australia Exposure Standards", "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)", "Fisher Transport Information", "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", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "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", "International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "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)", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "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", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Hazardous chemicals requiring Health Monitoring", "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", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II", "Acros Transport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "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"

Naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent (64742-89-8.) 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", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "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", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Acros Transport Information"

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

N/A

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

Other Information

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

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