

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE AEROSOL FISH OIL

Infosafe No.: IA0UP
ISSUED Date : 16/06/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE AEROSOL FISH OIL

Product Code

AAFO350

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address

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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

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack

Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Rust preventative coating.

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

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

AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

Pictogram (s)

Flame

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

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.

Precautionary statement – Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement – Storage

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

Not Applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
White spirit	8052-41-3.	10-30 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	30-60 %
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.

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

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

HAZARD:

Although anti-oxidants may be present, in the original formulation, these may deplete over time as they come into contact with air.

Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite.

This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction

Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight.or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.

Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.

Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.

Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.

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: white spirit

Material name: White spirits

TWA: 790 mg/m³

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: (see Chapter 16)

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: white spirit

TEEL-0: 500 / 300 / 100 / 10 / 350 / 0.2 / 171 ppm

TEEL-1: 300 / 30 / 500 / 0.6 / 513 / 100 / 350 ppm

TEEL-2: 500 / 395 / 200 / 50 / 855 ppm

TEEL-3: 1000 / 500 / 395 / 1250 ppm

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant

TEEL-0: 1000 ppm

TEEL-1: 2000 ppm

TEEL-2: 2000 ppm

TEEL-3: 2000 ppm

Ingredient: white spirit

Original IDLH: 29,500 mg/m³ / 10,000 ppm / 10,000 [LEL] ppm

Revised IDLH: 20,000 mg/m³ / 1,000 [LEL] ppm / 1,100 [LEL] ppm

Ingredient: 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

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Respiratory Protection

Type AX 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

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

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

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

Required minimum protection factor: 100+
Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume):
Half-face Respirator:
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.

Personal Protective Equipment

Skin protection: See Hand protection

Other protection

The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.

Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Skin cleansing cream.

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 Fish Oil

Not Available

* 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

Clear dark brown liquid with slight fish oil odour; does not mix with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Boiling Point

Not Available

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)

>1

Evaporation Rate

Not Available

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

77.4 (%vol)

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 Fish Oil

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

White spirit

TOXICITY:

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m³/4h

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Not Available

IRRITATION:

Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

Not Available

Hydrocarbon propellant

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

WHITE SPIRIT

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.

White spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

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.

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat. Large amounts may produce narcosis with nausea and vomiting, weakness or dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, swelling of the abdomen, unconsciousness and convulsions. Myocardial injury may produce arrhythmias, ventricular fibrillation and electrocardiographic changes. Central nervous system depression may also occur. Light aromatic hydrocarbons produce a warm, sharp, tingling sensation on contact with taste buds and may anaesthetise the tongue. Aspiration into the lungs may produce coughing, gagging and a chemical pneumonitis with pulmonary oedema and haemorrhage.

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

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 Not Available to make classification

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 Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Other Information

CMR STATUS

CARCINOGEN

White spirit

Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens

Carc. 1B

Hydrocarbon propellant

Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens

Carc. 1B

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. Readily biodegradable. Oxidises by photochemical reactions in air. Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

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

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: white spirit

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

White spirit(8052-41-3.) 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", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Exposure Standards", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "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", "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 Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "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)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "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 Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Acros Transport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines"

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: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Other means of identification: Not Available

CAS number: Not Applicable

Hazard Alert Code: 4

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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