

SAFETY DATA SHEET

GALMET SPRAYPAINT AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT SILVER)

Infosafe No.: 8ADXT
ISSUED Date : 27/06/2017
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

GALMET SPRAYPAINT AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT SILVER)

Company Name

ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Emergency phone number

1800 385 556 / 0438 465 960

Emergency Contact Name

(02) 9652-1713 A/HRS

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
Anti-corrosive and decorative coating.

Additional Information

Website: www.itwpcf.com.au

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Flammable Aerosol: Category 1

Gases under Pressure: Compressed Gas

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 3

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 3

STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 2

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 2

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H319 Causes serious eye 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.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statement (s)

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Gas cylinder, Exclamation mark, Health hazard



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

Precautionary statement – Response

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement – Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

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

Precautionary statement – Disposal

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

Other Information

Classification of the substance or mixture:

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

GHS Classification [1]: Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Legend: 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	0-9 %
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	30-60 %
Solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	64742-88-7	10-29 %
Naphtha Petroleum, Light Aromatic Solvent	64742-95-6.	0-9 %

Other Information

Synonyms: Not Available

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 spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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.

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.

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 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.

Other combustion products include:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Hazchem Code

2Y

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.

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.

Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection of the SDS.

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.

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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

Aerosol dispenser.

Check that containers are clearly labelled..

Storage incompatibility:

Avoid storage with oxidisers

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

INGREDIENT DATA

Source / Ingredient / Material name / TWA / STEL / Peak / Notes

Australia Exposure Standards toluene Toluene 191 mg/m³ / 50 ppm 574 mg/m³ / 150 ppm Not Available Not Available

Australia Exposure Standards dimethyl ether Dimethyl ether 760 mg/m³ / 400 ppm 950 mg/m³ / 500 ppm Not Available Not Available

Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient / Material name / TEEL-1 / TEEL-2 / TEEL-3

toluene Toluene Not Available Not Available Not Available

dimethyl ether Methyl ether; (Dimethyl ether) 3,000 ppm 3800 ppm 7200 ppm

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic. Not Available Not Available

toluene 2,000 ppm 500 ppm

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent Not Available Not Available

dimethyl ether Not Available Not Available

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.

Respiratory Protection

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

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

Other protection:

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eyewash unit.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Body Protection

See Hand protection below

See Other protection below

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Aerosol - Liquid

Appearance

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable ether propellant.

| Coloured liquid with a 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

520 kPa @ 21.1°C

Vapour Density (Air=1)

>1

Evaporation Rate

0.14 BuAC = 1

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

>60 %vol

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

-41.1 °C

Flammability

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.

Auto-Ignition Temperature

296 °C

Explosion Limit - Upper

27.0%

Explosion Limit - Lower

3.4%

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Available

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range

-24.84 °C

Relative density

0.98 @ 20°C (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 - 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 - Fire-fighting measures

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 - Handling and storage

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.

TOXICITY:

dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION: Not Available

Toluene

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg[2]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 49 mg/L/4H[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg[2]

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

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7323.25967580654 mg/L/8h*[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION: Not Available

Dimethyl ether

TOXICITY:

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 309 mg/L/4H[2]

IRRITATION: Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC.:

Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet.

For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.

Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

for full range naphthas

TOLUENE:

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

For toluene:

Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death. Death of heart muscle fibres, liver swelling, congestion and bleeding of the lungs and kidney injury were all found on autopsy.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

For trimethylbenzenes:

Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream.

For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs)

Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively.

Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin.

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe]

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.

Inhalation

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-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 on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Eye

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data available to make classification

Mutagenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data available to make classification

STOT-single exposure

Data available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure

Data available to make classification

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]
Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient / Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Effect / Value / Species / BCF

Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver) Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic. Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

toluene Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent

Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

dimethyl ether Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.

For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.

BCF 20-200.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient / Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air

toluene LOW (Half-life = 28 days) LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)

dimethyl ether LOW LOW

Mobility

Mobility in soil:

Ingredient / Mobility

toluene LOW (KOC = 268)

dimethyl ether HIGH (KOC = 1.292)

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient / Bioaccumulation

toluene LOW (BCF = 90)

dimethyl ether LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1950

Packing group: Not Applicable

UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es)

Class: 2.1

Subrisk: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user

Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344

Limited quantity: 1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1950

Packing group: Not Applicable

UN proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es)

ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1

ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

ERG Code: 10L

Special precautions for user

Special provisions: A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802

Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203; Forbidden

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg; Forbidden

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203; Forbidden

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G; Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number: 1950

Packing group: Not Applicable

UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

Transport hazard class(es)

IMDG Class: 2.1

IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user

EMS Number: F-D, S-U

Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 381 959

Limited Quantities: 1000ml

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code:
Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)

U.N. Number

1950

UN proper shipping name

AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)

2.1

Hazchem Code

2Y

IERG Number

49

Marine Pollutant

NO

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC.(64742-88-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

TOLUENE(108-88-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT(64742-95-6.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DIMETHYL ETHER(115-10-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

National / Inventory Status

Australia - AICS Y

Canada - DSL Y

Canada - NDSL N (toluene; dimethyl ether; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.)

China - IECSC Y

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP Y

Japan - ENCS N (solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.)

Korea - KECI Y

New Zealand - NZIoC Y

Philippines - PICCS Y

USA - TSCA Y

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Task #	10909DSG
Task #	11541DSG
Task #	14363
Task #	14561
Task #	16092
Task #	21267
Task #	24052
Task #	24328
Task #	3411DSG
Task #	4138DSG
Task #	4393DSG
Task #	4722DS
Task #	4921DS
Task #	5571T
Task #	5972DSG
Task #	6004T
Task #	6633
Task #	6895T
Task #	7215DSG
Task #	7473DSG
Task #	7584
Task #	7911DSG
Task #	8001DS
Task #	8446DSG
Task #	8926DSG
Task #	9045T
Task #	9101T
Task #	9283T
Task #	967DSG
Transcription Sign Off	14363 WH 15042015
Transcription Sign Off	24328 WH 09102017

Other Information

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name / CAS No

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent 64742-95-6., 25550-14-5.

dimethyl ether 115-10-6, 157621-61-9

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

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

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