

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DY-MARK LINE MARKING ALL COLOURS AEROSOL

Infosafe No.: HXVOQ  
ISSUED Date : 07/09/2021  
ISSUED by: DY-MARK

### Section 1 - Identification

**Product Identifier**

DY-MARK LINE MARKING ALL COLOURS AEROSOL

**Company Name**

DY-MARK

**Address**

89 Formation Street Wacol  
QLD 4076 Australia

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: +61 7 3327 3004

Fax: +61 7 3327 3009

**Emergency Phone Number**

+61 7 3327 3099

**E-mail Address**

info@dymark.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.

**Other Names**

Name
41015000 CLEAR
41015001 MATT BLACK
41015002 RED
41015003 BLUE
41015004 GREEN
41015005 YELLOW
41015006 ORANGE
41015011 WHITE
41015013 GREY
41015026 F/ORANGE 500G
41027511 WHITE JUMBO 750G
41995002 RED S/THRU
41995003 BLUE S/THRU
41995005 YELLOW S/THRU
41995011 WHITE S/THRU

**Additional Information**

Website: <http://www.dymark.com.au>

## Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

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### GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Aerosols: Category 1

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Dermal

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Inhalation

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 3

### Signal Word (s)

DANGER

### Hazard Statement (s)

AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

### Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark



### 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.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

### Precautionary Statement – Response

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

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

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/first aider if you feel unwell.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: 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 hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

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### Precautionary Statement – General

Not Applicable

### Other Information

Classification of the substance or mixture:

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

Classification [1]: Aerosols Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

## Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Pigments determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	5-20 %weight
Resin - proprietary	Not Available	5-15 %weight
Filler determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	1-12 %weight
Hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-20 %weight
Xylene	1330-20-7	20-55 %weight
acetone	67-64-1	5-15 %weight
dimethyl ether	115-10-6	8-10 %weight

### Other Information

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Synonyms: 41015000 Clear, 41015001 Matt Black, 41015002 Red, 41015003 Blue; 41015004 Green, 41015005 Yellow, 41015006 Orange, 41015011 White; 41015013 Grey, 41015026 F/Orange 500g, 41027511 White Jumbo 750g, 41995002 Red S/Thru; 41995003 Blue S/Thru, 41995005 Yellow S/Thru, 41995011 White S/Thru

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

Legend: 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

## Section 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

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

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.

### Skin

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:  
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  
Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.  
DO NOT use solvents.  
Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

### Eye

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 xylene:

Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.

Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

Primary threat to life from 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 ( $pO_2 < 50$  mm Hg or  $pCO_2 > 50$  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.

### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant

Index / Sampling Time

Methylhippuric acids in urine

1.5 gm/gm creatinine End of shift

2 mg/min Last 4 hrs of shift

## Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

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### 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.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### 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

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### 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.

Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.

Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.

May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include:

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

### Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

### Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

### Extinguishing Media - Small Fires

Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

### Extinguishing Media - Large Fires

Water spray or fog.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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### Personal Precautions

See section 8

### 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

DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.

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.

Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.

Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.

If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.

Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.

Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.

### Environmental Precautions

See section 12

## Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

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.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.

Avoid physical damage to containers.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Work clothes should be laundered separately.

Use good occupational work practice.

Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

### 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.

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.

Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 °C.

Store in an upright position.

Protect containers against physical damage.

Check regularly for spills and leaks.

Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

Aerosol dispenser.

Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Storage incompatibility: Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

+: Flame

X: Exploding bomb

+: Skull and crossbones

X: Flame over circle

+: Health hazard

+: Exclamation mark

+: Corrosion

X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

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Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

### Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

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#### Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA:

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

Australia Exposure Standards xylene Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers) 80 ppm / 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm Not Available Not Available

Australia Exposure Standards acetone Acetone 500 ppm / 1185 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm Not Available Not Available

Australia Exposure Standards hydrocarbon propellant LPG (liquified petroleum gas) 1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Not Available Not Available

Australia Exposure Standards dimethyl ether Dimethyl ether 400 ppm / 760 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS:

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

xylene Not Available Not Available Not Available

acetone Not Available Not Available Not Available

hydrocarbon propellant 65,000 ppm 2.30E+05 ppm 4.00E+05 ppm

dimethyl ether 3,000 ppm 3800\* ppm 7200\* ppm

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH

xylene 900 ppm Not Available

acetone 2,500 ppm Not Available

hydrocarbon propellant 2,000 ppm Not Available

dimethyl ether Not Available Not Available

#### Engineering Controls

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: / Speed:

aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) 0.5-1 m/s

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range / Upper end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture 1: Disturbing room air currents

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- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. 2: Contaminants of high toxicity  
3: Intermittent, low production. 3: High production, heavy use  
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion 4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

### Respiratory Protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor / Half-Face Respirator / Full-Face Respirator / Powered Air Respirator

up to 10 x ES AX-AUS / Class 1 - AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1

up to 50 x ES Air-line\* - -

up to 100 x ES - AX-3 -

100+ x ES - Air-line\*\* -

\* - 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 °C)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

### Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Close fitting gas tight goggles

DO NOT wear contact lenses.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

### Hand Protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

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### 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:

Dy-Mark Line Marking All Colours Aerosol

BUTYL: C

BUTYL/NEOPRENE: C

CPE: C

HYPALON: C

NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE: C

NATURAL RUBBER: C

NATURAL+NEOPRENE: C

NEOPRENE: C

NEOPRENE/NATURAL: C

NITRILE: C

NITRILE+PVC: C

PE/EVAL/PE: C

PVA: C

PVC: C

PVDC/PE/PVDC: C

SARANEX-23: C

SARANEX-23 2-PLY: C

TEFLON: C

VITON: C

VITON/NEOPRENE: C

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.

### Body Protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

### OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eyewash unit.

Do not spray on hot surfaces.

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.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Coloured flammable liquid with a characteristic solvent odour; not miscible with water.
Odour	Not Available	Melting/Freezing Point	Not Available
Boiling Point	Not Available	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Solubility in Water	Immiscible	pH	Not Available (as supplied) Not Available as a solution (Not Available%)
Vapour Pressure	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Odour Threshold	Not Available
Viscosity	Not Available	Volatile Component	Not Available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not Available	Surface Tension	Not Available
Flash Point	* -81°C (hydrocarbon propellant)	Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Available	Explosion Limit - Upper	Not Available
Explosion Limit - Lower	Not Available	Explosion Properties	Not Available
Molecular Weight	Not Applicable	Oxidising Properties	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not Available	Relative Density	Not Available (Water = 1)

## Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

## Section 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.

## Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

## Conditions to Avoid

See section 7

## Incompatible Materials

See section 7

## Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Toxicology Information

Dy-Mark Line Marking All Colours Aerosol

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

xylene

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]

Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5000 ppm4h[2]

Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild

Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate

Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

acetone

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg[2]

Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h[2]

Oral (Rat) LD50; 5800 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant

Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate

Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE

Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild

Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild

Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

hydrocarbon propellant

TOXICITY:

Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 658 mg/l4h[2]

IRRITATION: Not Available

dimethyl ether

TOXICITY:

Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >20000 ppm4h[1]

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

Dy-Mark Line Marking All Colours Aerosol:

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. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.

XYLENE:

Reproductive effector in rats

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.

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### ACETONE:

For acetone:

The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits.

### HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT inhalation of the gas Dy-Mark Line Marking All Colours Aerosol & HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### Dy-Mark Line Marking All Colours Aerosol & XYLENE:

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

### Dy-Mark Line Marking All Colours Aerosol & XYLENE & ACETONE:

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.

Acute Toxicity: Data available to make classification

### Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments

Not a likely route of entry into the body in commercial or industrial environments. The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and be harmful or toxic if swallowed.

### Inhalation

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:

Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;

Respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;

Heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;

Gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

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.

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.

Symptoms of asphyxia (suffocation) may include headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, drowsiness and ringing in the ears. If the asphyxia is allowed to progress, there may be nausea and vomiting, further physical weakness and unconsciousness and, finally, convulsions, coma and death.

**WARNING:** Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers.

Xylene is a central nervous system depressant

### Skin

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Spray mist may produce discomfort

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Data available to make classification

### Eye

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after

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instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.  
Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

### **Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

Data available to make classification

### **Respiratory Sensitisation**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **Skin Sensitisation**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **Carcinogenicity**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **STOT - Single Exposure**

Data available to make classification

### **STOT - Repeated Exposure**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **Aspiration Hazard**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **Mutagenicity**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **Chronic Effects**

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.

Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects.

Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

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

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

### Ecotoxicity

Dy-Mark Line Marking All Colours Aerosol

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

xylene

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

NOEC(ECx) 73h Algae or other aquatic plants 0.44mg/l 2

LC50 96h Fish 2.6mg/l 2

EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 4.6mg/l 2

EC50 48h Crustacea 1.8mg/l 2

acetone

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

NOEC(ECx) 12h Fish 0.001mg/L 4

LC50 96h Fish 3744.6-5000.7mg/L 4

EC50 48h Crustacea 6098.4mg/L 5

EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants 9.873-27.684mg/l 4

hydrocarbon propellant

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

EC50(ECx) 96h Algae or other aquatic plants 7.71mg/l 2

LC50 96h Fish 24.11mg/l 2

EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants 7.71mg/l 2

EC50(ECx) 96h Algae or other aquatic plants 7.71mg/l 2

LC50 96h Fish 24.11mg/l 2

EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants 7.71mg/l 2

dimethyl ether

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

NOEC(ECx) 48h Crustacea >4000mg/l 1

LC50 96h Fish 1783.04mg/l 2

EC50 48h Crustacea >4400mg/L 2

EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants 154.917mg/l 2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

For Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:

Environmental Fate: Petroleum hydrocarbon gases are primarily produced in petroleum refineries, or in gas plants that separate natural gas and natural gas liquids. This category contains 99 petroleum hydrocarbon gas substances, the majority of which never reach the consumer. Petroleum hydrocarbon gases do not contain inorganic compounds, (e.g. hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and carbon monoxide), other than asphyxiant gases; the low molecular weight hydrocarbon molecules are primarily responsible for the hazard associated with these gases.

Atmospheric Fate: All components of these gases will evaporate to the air where interaction with hydroxyl radicals is an important fate process. Substances in refinery gases that evaporate to air may undergo indirect, gas-phase oxidation reaction with hydroxyl radicals and this is an important fate process for these substances. Half-lives for refinery gases range from 960 days, (methane), to 0.16 days, (butadiene). The constituents of the C5- C6 hydrocarbon gases have light breakdown half-lives of approximately two days. The inorganic gases are chemically stable and may be lost to the atmosphere or simply become involved in the environmental recycling of their atoms.

Terrestrial Fate: Biological breakdown of these organisms is not expected to be an important fate process since they tend to evaporate to the air, however; some of the higher weight components may become available for microbial attack. Naphtha gases are also considered to be inherently biodegradable.

Aquatic Fate: The solubilities of these substances in water vary, ranging from approximately 22 parts per million to several hundred parts per million. Some of these gasses have substantial water solubility, but they will eventually evaporate to the atmosphere.

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Refinery gases are not broken down by water but, they will be broken down by microbes. Gaseous hydrocarbons are widespread in nature and numerous types of microbes have evolved which are capable of oxidizing these substances as their sole energy source.

Ecotoxicity: These substances vary in their toxicities to aquatic organisms from slightly toxic to moderately toxic. They are not expected to persist long enough in the environment to elicit toxicity. Emissions of petroleum hydrocarbon gases to the atmosphere would not likely result in acutely toxic concentrations in adjacent water bodies because such emissions will tend to remain in the atmosphere. Several of the constituents in refinery gases were shown to be highly hazardous to aquatic organisms in laboratory toxicity tests where exposure concentrations can be maintained over time. Hydrogen sulfide was shown to be the most toxic constituent to fish, and invertebrates.

For Xylenes:

log K<sub>oc</sub> : 2.05-3.08; K<sub>oc</sub> : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m<sup>3</sup> /mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces. The extent of the degradation is expected to depend on its concentration, residence time in the soil, the nature of the soil, and whether resident microbial populations have been acclimated. Xylene can remain below the soil surface for several days and may travel through the soil profile and enter groundwater. Soil and water microbes may transform it into other, less harmful compounds, although this happens slowly. It is not clear how long xylene remains trapped deep underground in soil or groundwater, but it may be months or years.

Atmospheric Fate: Xylene evaporates quickly into the air from surface soil and water and can remain in the air for several days until it is broken down by sunlight into other less harmful chemicals. In the ambient atmosphere, xylenes are expected to exist solely in the vapour phase. Xylenes are degraded in the atmosphere with an estimated atmospheric lifetime of about 0.5 to 2 days. Xylene may contribute to photochemical smog formation. p-Xylene has a moderately high photochemical reactivity under smog conditions, higher than the other xylene isomers. The photooxidation of p-xylene results in the production of carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, glyoxal, methylglyoxal, 3-methylbenzyl nitrate, m-tolualdehyde, 4-nitro-3-xylene, 5-nitro-3-xylene, 2,6-dimethyl-p-benzoquinone, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 6-nitro-2,4-dimethylphenol, 2,6-dimethylphenol, and 4-nitro-2,6-dimethylphenol.

Aquatic Fate: p-xylene may adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water and is expected to volatilise from water surfaces. Estimated volatilisation half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 hours and 4 days, respectively. Measurements taken from goldfish, eels and clams indicate that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Photo-oxidation in the presence of humic acids may play an important role in the abiotic degradation of p-xylene. p-Xylene is biodegradable and has been observed to degrade in pond water however; it is unclear if it degrades in surface waters. p-Xylene has been observed to degrade in anaerobic and aerobic groundwater; however, it is known to persist for many years in groundwater, at least at sites where the concentration might have been quite high. Ecotoxicity: Xylenes are slightly toxic to fathead minnow, rainbow trout and bluegill and not acutely toxic to water fleas. For *Photobacterium phosphoreum* EC<sub>50</sub> (24 h): 0.0084 mg/L. and *Gammarus lacustris* LC<sub>50</sub> (48 h): 0.6 mg/L.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

For Acetone:

log K<sub>ow</sub> : -0.24;

Half-life (hr) air : 312-1896;

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water : 20;

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol : 3.67E-05

BOD 5: 0.31-1.76,46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2BCF: 0.69.

Environmental Fate: The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

Atmospheric Fate: Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment. In air, acetone is lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; the estimated half-life of these combined processes is about 22 days. Air Quality Standards: none available.

Terrestrial Fate: Very little acetone is expected to reside in soil, biota, or suspended solids and has low propensity for soil absorption and a high preference for moving through the soil and into the ground water. Acetone released to soil volatilizes although some may leach into the ground where it rapidly biodegrades. Soil Guidelines: none available.

Aquatic Fate: A substantial amount of acetone can also be found in water. Acetone is highly soluble and slightly persistent in water, with a half-life of about 20 hours Drinking Water Standard: none available.

Ecotoxicity: Acetone does not concentrate in the food chain, is minimally toxic to aquatic life and is considered to be readily biodegradable. Testing shows that acetone exhibits a low order of toxicity for brook trout, fathead minnow, Japanese quail, ring-neck pheasant and water fleas. Low toxicity for aquatic invertebrates. For aquatic plants, NOEC: 5400-7500 mg/L. Acetone vapours were shown to be relatively toxic to flour beetle and flour moths and their eggs. The direct application of acetone liquid to the body of the insects or surface of the eggs did not, however, cause any mortality. The ability of acetone to inhibit cell multiplication has been examined in a wide variety of microorganisms. Mild to moderate toxicity occurred in bacteria exposed to acetone for 6-4 days however, overall data indicates a low degree of toxicity for acetone. The only exception to these findings was

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the results obtained with the flagellated protozoa (*Entosiphon sulcatum*).

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient / Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air

xylene HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

acetone LOW (Half-life = 14 days) MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)

dimethyl ether LOW LOW

### Mobility

Mobility in soil:

Ingredient / Mobility

acetone HIGH (KOC = 1.981)

dimethyl ether HIGH (KOC = 1.292)

### Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient / Bioaccumulation

xylene MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

acetone LOW (BCF = 0.69)

dimethyl ether LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

---

### Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal:

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Reduction

Reuse

Recycling

Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

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.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

---

### UN Number

1950

### Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

### Transport Hazard Class

2.1

### Subsidiary Hazard

Not Applicable

### Packing Group

Not Applicable

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**Hazchem Code**

Not Applicable

**IERG Number**

49

**IATA UN Number**

1950

**IATA Proper Shipping Name**

Aerosols, flammable

**IATA Transport Hazard Class**

2.1

**IMDG UN Number**

1950

**IMDG Proper Shipping Name**

AEROSOLS

**IMDG Transport Hazard Class**

2.1

**Marine Pollutant**

NO

**Additional Information**

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1950

UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)

Class: 2.1

Subrisk: Not Applicable

Packing group: Not Applicable

Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user

Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 381

Limited quantity: 1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1950

UN proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable

Transport hazard class(es)

ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1

ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

ERG Code: 10L

Packing group: Not Applicable

Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user

Special provisions: A145 A167 A802

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

UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)

IMDG Class: 2.1

IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable

Packing group: Not Applicable

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Environmental hazard: Not Applicable  
Special precautions for user  
EMS Number: F-D , S-U  
Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 381 959  
Limited Quantities: 1000 ml

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code:  
Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code:  
Product name / Group  
xylene Not Available  
acetone Not Available  
hydrocarbon propellant Not Available  
dimethyl ether Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code:  
Product name / Ship Type  
xylene Not Available  
acetone Not Available  
hydrocarbon propellant Not Available  
dimethyl ether Not Available

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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### Regulatory Information

Xylene is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

Acetone is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Hydrocarbon propellant is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Dimethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

### National Inventory / Status

Australia - AIIC / Australia  
Non-Industrial Use Yes  
Canada - DSL Yes  
Canada - NDSL No (xylene; acetone; hydrocarbon propellant; dimethyl ether)  
China - IECSC Yes  
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP Yes  
Japan - ENCS Yes  
Korea - KECI Yes  
New Zealand - NZIoC Yes  
Philippines - PICCS Yes  
USA - TSCA Yes

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Taiwan - TCSI Yes  
Mexico - INSQ Yes  
Vietnam - NCI Yes  
Russia - FBEPH Yes

### Legend:

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

### Poisons Schedule

N/A

### Hazard Rating Systems

Flammability: 4

Toxicity: 2

Body Contact: 2

Reactivity: 1

Chronic: 1

0 = Minimum

1 = Low

2 = Moderate

3 = High

4 = Extreme

## Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

### Revisions Made

SDS Version Summary:

Version / Sections Updated

10.1 Classification

11.1 Classification, Physical Properties

### Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

### User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00551225
Wis Numbers	00551242
Wis Numbers	01182187
Wis Numbers	01182221
Wis Numbers	01182238
Wis Numbers	03028370
Wis Numbers	04030792
Wis Numbers	05462991
Wis Numbers	05463008
Wis Numbers	09878384

### Other Information

Hazard Alert Code: 4

Version No: 11.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

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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.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
ES: Exposure Standard  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
DSL: Domestic Substances List  
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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