

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DY-MARK SPRAY WRITER - STD ALL COLOURS

Infosafe No.: MTIIN  
ISSUED Date : 18/11/2022  
ISSUED by: DY-MARK

### Section 1 - Identification

**Product Identifier**

DY-MARK SPRAY WRITER - STD ALL COLOURS

**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	Product Code
DY-MARK SPRAY WRITER - STD ALL COLOURS	37023501 BLACK
DY-MARK SPRAY WRITER - STD ALL COLOURS	37023502 RED
DY-MARK SPRAY WRITER - STD ALL COLOURS	37023503 BLUE
DY-MARK SPRAY WRITER - STD ALL COLOURS	37023504 GREEN
DY-MARK SPRAY WRITER - STD ALL COLOURS	37023505 YELLOW
DY-MARK SPRAY WRITER - STD ALL COLOURS	37023506 ORANGE
DY-MARK SPRAY WRITER - STD ALL COLOURS	37023508 VIOLET
DY-MARK SPRAY WRITER - STD ALL COLOURS	37023511 WHITE

**Additional Information**

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

### Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

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

Classification [1] : Aerosols Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3

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### Signal Word (s)

DANGER

### Hazard Statement (s)

AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

H222+H229 Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### 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.

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

P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

### 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

### Other Information

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

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## Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Ethanol	64-17-5	30-60 %weight
Pigments determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	1-15 %weight
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	107-98-2	1-10 %weight
acetone	67-64-1	1-5 %weight
resin, proprietary	Not Available	1-5 %weight
Filler, proprietary	Not Available	1-5 %weight
Hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	1-5 %weight
dimethyl ether	115-10-6	10-30 %weight
NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow assessment	Not Available	10-30 %weight

### Other Information

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Legend: 1. Classified by ; 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.

### 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

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

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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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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]

Treat symptomatically.

for lower alkyl ethers:

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### BASIC TREATMENT

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Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.

Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.

A low-stimulus environment must be maintained.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.

Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.

DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

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### ADVANCED TREATMENT

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Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.

Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.

Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.

Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.

Hypotension without signs of hypovolaemia may require vasopressors.

Treat seizures with diazepam.

Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

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### EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.

Ethers may produce anion gap acidosis. Hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy might be indicated.

Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with impaired renal function.

Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).

Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.

Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).

Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.

Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

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## 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

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.

### 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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### 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

Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.

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

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.

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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.

### 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

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.  
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 deg 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.

### Other Information

+ X + X + + +

X—Must not be stored together

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0—May be stored together with specific preventions

+—May be stored together

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

##### INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: ethanol

Material name: Ethyl alcohol

TWA: 1000 ppm / 1880mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: propylene glycol monomethyl ether- alpha isomer

Material name: Propylene glycol monomethyl ether

TWA: 100 ppm / 369mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 553 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 150ppm

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: acetone

Material name: Acetone

TWA: 500 ppm / 1185mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> /1000 ppm

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant

Material name: LPG (liquified petroleum gas)

TWA: 1000 ppm / 1800mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: dimethyl ether

Material name: Dimethyl ether

TWA: 400 ppm / 760mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 500ppm

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: ethanol

TEEL-1: Not Available

TEEL-2: Not Available

TEEL-3: 15000\* ppm

Ingredient: propylene glycol monomethylether - alpha isomer

TEEL-1: 100 ppm

TEEL-2: 160 ppm

TEEL-3: 660 ppm

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Ingredient: acetone  
TEEL-1: Not Available  
TEEL-2: Not Available  
TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant  
TEEL-1: 65,000 ppm  
TEEL-2: 2.30E+05 ppm  
TEEL-3: 4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient: dimethyl ether  
TEEL-1: 3,000 ppm  
TEEL-2: 3800\* ppm  
TEEL-3: 7200\* ppm

Ingredient: ethanol  
Original IDLH: 3,300 ppm  
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: propylene glycol monomethylether - alpha isomer  
Original IDLH: Not Available  
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: acetone  
Original IDLH: 2,500 ppm  
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant  
Original IDLH: 2,000 ppm  
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: dimethyl ether  
Original IDLH: Not Available  
Revised IDLH: Not Available

### Engineering Controls

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

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

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

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: aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)

Speed: 0.5-1 m/s

Type of Contaminant: direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

Speed: 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range:

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture



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- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the rang:

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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: up to 10 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: AX-AUS / Class 1

Full-Face Respirator: -

Powered Air Respirator: AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: Air-line\*

Full-Face Respirator: -

Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 100 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: AX-3

Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: 100+ x ES

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: Air-line\*\*

Powered Air Respirator: -

\* - 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 degC)

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

### Eye and Face 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.

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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.

### Body Protection

Other 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.

BRETHEKICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

### 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 computer-generated selection:

Dy-Mark Spray Writer—Std All Colours

Materia: BUTYL

CPI: A

Materia: BUTYL/NEOPRENE

CPI: C

Materia: CPE

CPI: C

Materia: HYPALON

CPI: C

Materia: NATURAL RUBBER

CPI: C

Materia: NATURAL+NEOPRENE

CPI: C

Materia: NEOPRENE

CPI: C

Materia: NITRILE

CPI: C

Materia: NITRILE+PVC

CPI: C

Materia: PE/EVAL/PE

CPI: C

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Materia: PVA  
CPI: C

Materia: PVC  
CPI: C

Materia: PVDC/PE/PVDC  
CPI: C

Materia: SARANEX-23  
CPI: C

Materia: SARANEX-23 2-PLY  
CPI: C

Materia: TEFLON  
CPI: C

Materia: VITON/NEOPRENE  
CPI: C

\* CPI - 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.

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### Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Coloured flammable liquid; not miscible with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.
Odour	Not Available	Melting/Freezing Point	Not Available
Boiling Point	Not Available	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Solubility in Water	Immiscible	pH	pH (as supplied): Not Applicable pH as a solution (1%): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Physical State	Liquid
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	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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

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## Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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### Toxicology Information

Dy-Mark Spray Writer–Std All Colours

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

ethanol

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg[1]

Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h[2]

Oral (Rat) LD50; 7060 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate

Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

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

Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild

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

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer

TOXICITY:

dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >6 mg/l4h[2]

Oral (Rat) LD50; 3739 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION:

Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild

Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE

Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild

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

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### PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER

NOTE: For PGE - mixed isomers: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Foetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.

### 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

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas

### Dy-Mark Spray Writer—Std All Colours & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER

For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):

Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers.

In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces an alkoxyacetic acid. The reproductive and developmental toxicities of the lower molecular weight homologues in the ethylene series are due specifically to the formation of methoxyacetic and ethoxyacetic acids.

Longer chain homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with reproductive toxicity, but can cause haemolysis in sensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid. The predominant alpha isomer of all the PGEs (which is thermodynamically favoured during manufacture of PGEs) is a secondary alcohol incapable of forming an alkoxypropionic acid. In contrast, beta-isomers are able to form the alkoxypropionic acids and these are linked to birth defects (and possibly, haemolytic effects). The alpha isomer comprises more than 95% of the isomeric mixture in the commercial product, and therefore PGEs show relatively little toxicity. One of the main metabolites of the propylene glycol ethers is propylene glycol, which is of low toxicity and completely metabolized in the body.

As a class, PGEs have low acute toxicity via swallowing, skin exposure and inhalation. PnB and TPM are moderately irritating to the eyes, in animal testing, while the remaining members of this category caused little or no eye irritation. None caused skin sensitization.

Animal testing showed that repeat dosing caused few adverse effects. Animal testing also shows that PGEs do not cause skin effects or reproductive toxicity. Commercially available PGEs have not been shown to cause birth defects. Available instance indicates that propylene glycol ethers are unlikely to possess genetic toxicity.

### Dy-Mark Spray Writer—Std All Colours & ETHANOL & 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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for 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.

5140h

Ingestion of alkyl ethers may produce stupor, blurred vision, headache, dizziness and irritation of the nose and throat. Respiratory distress and asphyxia may result.

#### **Inhalation**

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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.

The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from

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cardiovascular collapse. A slow heart rate and low blood pressure may also occur.

Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic except at high levels of exposure. Their breakdown products have low toxicity and are easily eliminated from the body.

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.

Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.

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

Following inhalation, ethers cause lethargy and stupor. Inhaling lower alkyl ethers results in headache, dizziness, weakness, blurred vision, seizures and possible coma.

PGME has an offensive odour, and may cause drowsiness and unconsciousness if higher concentrations are inhaled, and severe reactions involving the eyes, nose and throat.

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.

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.

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

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

### **Skin**

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

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

There is some evidence to suggest that 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

Alkyl ethers may defat and dehydrate the skin producing dermatoses. Absorption may produce headache, dizziness, and central nervous system depression.

Harmful amounts of PGME may be absorbed through the skin following extensive prolonged contact; this may result in drowsiness, unconsciousness and depression.

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

### **Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

Data available to make classification

### **Eye**

Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapour or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and tears.

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment.

### **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

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### 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.

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

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.

Chronic exposure to alkyl ethers may result in loss of appetite, excessive thirst, fatigue, and weight loss.

When taken repeatedly, PGME may cause damage to liver and kidney, drowsiness and even unconsciousness and death. There is no evidence of damage to the sex organs. However, it has led to multiple pregnancies in rats and rabbits, but sperm destruction in dogs. Animal testing also shows high doses can delay bone development.

Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

---

### Ecological Information

Toxicity

Dy-Mark Spray Writer—Std All Colours

ENDPOINT: Not Available

TEST DURATION (HR): Not Available

SPECIES: Not Available

VALUE: Not Available

SOURCE: Not Available

ethanol

ENDPOINT: EC50(ECx)

TEST DURATION (HR): 96h

SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants

VALUE: <0.001mg/L

SOURCE: 4

ENDPOINT: EC50

TEST DURATION (HR): 72h

SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants

VALUE: 275mg/l

SOURCE: 2

ENDPOINT: EC50

TEST DURATION (HR): 48h

SPECIES: Crustacea

VALUE: >79mg/L

SOURCE: 4

ENDPOINT: LC50

TEST DURATION (HR): 96h

SPECIES: Fish

VALUE: >100mg/l

SOURCE: 2



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ENDPOINT: EC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 96h  
SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants  
VALUE: <0.001mg/L  
SOURCE: 4

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer  
ENDPOINT: EC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 72h  
SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants  
VALUE: >500mg/l  
SOURCE: 2

ENDPOINT: EC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 48h  
SPECIES: Crustacea  
VALUE: 23300mg/l  
SOURCE: 1

ENDPOINT: EC50(ECx)  
TEST DURATION (HR): 168h  
SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants  
VALUE: >1000mg/l  
SOURCE: 1

ENDPOINT: LC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 96h  
SPECIES: Fish  
VALUE: >2000mg/l  
SOURCE: Not Available

ENDPOINT: EC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 96h  
SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants  
VALUE: >1000mg/l  
SOURCE: 2

acetone  
ENDPOINT: NOEC(ECx)  
TEST DURATION (HR): 12h  
SPECIES: Fish  
VALUE: 0.001mg/L  
SOURCE: 4

ENDPOINT: EC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 48h  
SPECIES: Crustacea  
VALUE: 6098.4mg/L  
SOURCE: 5

ENDPOINT: LC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 96h  
SPECIES: Fish  
VALUE: 3744.6-5000.7mg/L  
SOURCE: 4

ENDPOINT: EC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 96h  
SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants  
VALUE: 9.873-27.684mg/l

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SOURCE: 4

hydrocarbon propellant  
ENDPOINT: EC50(ECx)  
TEST DURATION (HR): 96h  
SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants  
VALUE: 7.71mg/l  
SOURCE: 2

ENDPOINT: LC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 96h  
SPECIES: Fish  
VALUE: 24.11mg/l  
SOURCE: 2

ENDPOINT: EC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 96h  
SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants  
VALUE: 7.71mg/l  
SOURCE: 2

ENDPOINT: EC50(ECx)  
TEST DURATION (HR): 96h  
SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants  
VALUE: 7.71mg/l  
SOURCE: 2

ENDPOINT: LC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 96h  
SPECIES: Fish  
VALUE: 24.11mg/l  
SOURCE: 2

ENDPOINT: EC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 96h  
SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants  
VALUE: 7.71mg/l  
SOURCE: 2

dimethyl ether  
ENDPOINT: EC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 48h  
SPECIES: Crustacea  
VALUE: >4400mg/L  
SOURCE: 2

ENDPOINT: NOEC(ECx)  
TEST DURATION (HR): 48h  
SPECIES: Crustacea  
VALUE: >4000mg/l  
SOURCE: 1

ENDPOINT: LC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 96h  
SPECIES: Fish  
VALUE: 1783.04mg/l  
SOURCE: 2

ENDPOINT: EC50  
TEST DURATION (HR): 96h

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SPECIES: Algae or other aquatic plants

VALUE: 154.917mg/l

SOURCE: 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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### **Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient: ethanol

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)

Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

Ingredient: propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 56 days)

Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)

Ingredient: acetone

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 14 days)

Persistence: Air: MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)

Ingredient: dimethyl ether

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW

Persistence: Air: LOW

### **Mobility**

Ingredient: ethanol

Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1)

Ingredient: propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer

Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1)

Ingredient: acetone

Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1.981)

Ingredient: dimethyl ether

Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1.292)

### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

Ingredient: ethanol

Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

Ingredient: propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer

Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 2)

Ingredient: acetone

Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 0.69)

Ingredient: dimethyl ether

Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)

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## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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### Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal

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

### 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

### Additional Information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

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)

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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  
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: 1000ml

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 : ethanol  
Group : Not Available

Product name : propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer  
Group : Not Available

Product name : acetone  
Group : Not Available

Product name : hydrocarbon propellant  
Group : Not Available

Product name : dimethyl ether  
Group : Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code  
Product name : ethanol  
Ship Type : Not Available

Product name : propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer  
Ship Type : Not Available

Product name : acetone  
Ship Type : Not Available

Product name : hydrocarbon propellant

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Ship Type : Not Available

Product name : dimethyl ether

Ship Type : Not Available

### Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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#### Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture  
ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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:

National Inventory: China - IECSC  
Status: Yes

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP  
Status: Yes

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS  
Status: Yes

National Inventory: Korea - KECI  
Status: Yes

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC  
Status: Yes

National Inventory: Taiwan - TCSI  
Status: Yes

National Inventory: Mexico - INSQ  
Status: Yes

National Inventory: Vietnam - NCI  
Status: Yes

National Inventory: Russia - FBEPH  
Status: Yes

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### 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: 1

Body Contact: 2

Reactivity: 1

Chronic: 0

0 = Minimum

1 = Low

2 = Moderate

3 = High

4 = Extreme

### Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory: Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use

Status: Yes

### Global Inventory Status

Country/Region Inventory	Status Description	Country/Region Inventory	Status Description
Canada (DSL/NDSL)	National Inventory: Canada - DSL Status: Yes  National Inventory: Canada - NDSL Status: No (ethanol; propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer; acetone; hydrocarbon propellant; dimethyl ether)	Philippines (PICCS)	National Inventory: Philippines - PICCS Status: Yes
USA (TSCA)	National Inventory: USA - TSCA Status: Yes		

## Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

### Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

### User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00658495
Wis Numbers	00658512
Wis Numbers	03313868
Wis Numbers	04050342
Wis Numbers	04050359
Wis Numbers	04118410
Wis Numbers	04118444

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### Other Information

Version No: 17.1

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

Hazard Alert Code: 4

S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

Chemical Name : Not Applicable

Other means of identification : Not Available

#### SDS Version Summary

Version : 16.1

Date of Update : 20/08/2021

Sections Updated : Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

Version : 17.1

Date of Update : 18/11/2022

Sections Updated : Synonyms, Name

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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