

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DEVCON ZINC

Infosafe No.: HYIFR

ISSUED Date : 10/03/2023

ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

DEVCON ZINC

Company Name

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Address100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 AUSTRALIA**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Emergency Phone Number

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCYRESPONSE (24/7): +61 1800 951 288; +61 3 9573 3188

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses:

Anti corrosive coating for steel.

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.

Other Names

Name
DEVCON ZINC
PART NUMBER: D12000
PART NUMBER: D12000

Additional InformationWebsite: www.itwpf.com.au

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Other means of identification: Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

[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, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

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

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

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H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark, Environment



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.

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.
P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

P405 Store locked up.
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Precautionary Statement – General

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Other Information

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

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
Xylene	1330-20-7	30-40 %weight
Zinc	7440-66-6	30-40 %weight
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not available	<10 %weight
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	20-40 %weight

Other Information

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Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures:

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 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

Not considered a normal route of entry.

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

Observe the patient carefully.

Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

Seek medical advice.

Skin

If skin contact occurs:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Eye

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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.

Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

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: Methylhippu-ric acids in urine

Index: 1.5 gm/gm creatinine

Sampling Time: End of shift

Index: 2 mg/min

Sampling Time: Last 4 hrs of shift

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Specific Methods

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire Incompatibility:

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.

Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.

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

Combustion products include:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Metal oxides

Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Extinguishing Media - Small Fires

Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

Extinguishing Media - Large Fires

Water spray or fog.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

See section 8

Environmental Precautions

See section 12

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up (Small Spills)

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.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up (Large Spills)

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Other Information

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

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling:

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information:

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.

Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

Aerosol dispenser.

Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Storage incompatibility:

Avoid storage with oxidisers

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters:

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL):

INGREDIENT DATA:

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: xylene

Material name: Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)

TWA: 80 ppm / 350 mg/m³

STEL: 655 mg/m³ / 150 ppm

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: dimethyl ether

Material name: Dimethyl ether

TWA: 400 ppm / 760 mg/m³

STEL: 950 mg/m³ / 500 ppm

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Emergency Limits:

Ingredient: xylene

TEEL-1: Not Available

TEEL-2: Not Available

TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: zinc

TEEL-1: 6 mg/m³

TEEL-2: 21 mg/m³

TEEL-3: 120 mg/m³

Ingredient: dimethyl ether

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TEEL-1: 3,000 ppm
TEEL-2: 3800* ppm
TEEL-3: 7200* ppm

Ingredient: xylene
Original IDLH: 900 ppm
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: zinc
Original IDLH: Not Available
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.

Respiratory Protection

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

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.

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

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eyewash unit.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Grey highly flammable liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable ether propellant.
Odour	Not Available	Melting/Freezing Point	Not Applicable
Boiling Point	-24.84°C	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Solubility in Water	Immiscible	pH	Not Applicable (as supplied) Not Applicable (as a solution (1%))
Vapour Pressure	520 kPa @ 21.1C	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1
Evaporation Rate	0.14 BuAC = 1	Physical State	Liquid
Odour Threshold	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Volatile Component	>60%vol	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not Available
Surface Tension	Not Available	Flash Point	-41.1°C
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Available
Explosion Limit - Upper	27.0%	Explosion Limit - Lower	3.4%
Explosion Properties	Not Available	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Oxidising Properties	Not Available	Initial boiling point and boiling range	-24.84°C
Relative Density	(Water = 1): 1.34		

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

Devcon Zinc

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]

Zinc

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1130 mg/kg[2]

Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION:

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

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

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

XYLENE:

Reproductive effector in rats

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

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.

ZINC:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

XYLENE & ZINC:

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

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

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

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis,

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weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.

Inhalation

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

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

Xylene is a central nervous system depressant.

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

Skin

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

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.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Data available to make classification

Eye

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

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.

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

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Devcon Zinc

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Species: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Source: Not Available

Xylene

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 72h

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 4.6mg/l

Source: 2

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48h

Species: Crustacea

Value: 1.8mg/l

Source: 2

Endpoint: LC50

Test Duration (hr): 96h

Species: Fish

Value: 2.6mg/l

Source: 2

Endpoint: NOEC(ECx)

Test Duration (hr): 73h

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 0.44mg/l

Source: 2

Zinc

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 72h

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 0.005mg/l

Source: 4

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48h

Species: Crustacea

Value: 0.06-0.08mg/l

Source: 4

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 96h

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 0.042mg/L

Source: 2

Endpoint: LC50

Test Duration (hr): 96h

Species: Fish

Value: 0.01068-0.01413mg/l

Source: 4

Endpoint: NOEC(ECx)

Test Duration (hr): 672h

Species: Fish

Value: 0.0026mg/l

Source: 4

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Dimethyl ether
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 48h
Species: Crustacea
Value: >4400mg/L
Source: 2
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96h
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 154.917mg/l
Source: 2
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96h
Species: Fish
Value: 1783.04mg/l
Source: 2
Endpoint: NOEC(ECx)
Test Duration (hr): 48h
Species: Crustacea
Value: >4000mg/l
Source: 1

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

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: xylene
Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)
Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Ingredient: dimethyl ether
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW
Persistence: Air: LOW

Mobility

Mobility in soil:
Ingredient: dimethyl ether
Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1.292)

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: xylene
Bioaccumulation: MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

Ingredient: dimethyl ether
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal:
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
Allow small quantities to evaporate.
DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

Section 14 - Transport Information

UN Number

1950

Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

Transport Hazard Class

2.1

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

IERG Number

49

IATA UN Number

1950

IATA Proper Shipping Name

Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)

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: Yes

HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG):

UN number or ID number: 1950

UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 2.1

Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable

Packing group: Not Applicable

Environmental hazard: Environmentally hazardous

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; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)

Transport hazard class(es):

ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1

ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable

ERG Code: 10L

Packing group: Not Applicable

Environmental hazard: Environmentally hazardous

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802

Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg

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Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203; Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg; Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203; Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G; Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee):

UN number: 1950

UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es):

IMDG Class: 2.1

IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable

Packing group: Not Applicable

Environmental hazard: Marine Pollutant

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: xylene

Group: Not Available

Product name: zinc

Group: Not Available

Product name: dimethyl ether

Group: Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code:

Product name: xylene

Ship Type: Not Available

Product name: zinc

Ship Type: Not Available

Product name: dimethyl ether

Ship Type: Not Available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture:

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 - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Zinc is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

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)

Additional Regulatory Information:

Not Applicable

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National Inventory Status:

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

Status: Yes

National Inventory: Canada - DSL

Status: Yes

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: No (xylene; zinc; dimethyl ether)

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: Yes

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Status: Yes

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: No (zinc)

National Inventory: Korea - KECI

Status: Yes

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC

Status: Yes

National Inventory: Philippines - PICCS

Status: Yes

National Inventory: USA - TSCA

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

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

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Version Number

6.1

Revisions Made

SDS Version Summary:

Version: 5.1

Date of Update: 17/08/2022

Sections Updated: Hazards identification - Classification, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information

Version: 6.1

Date of Update: 10/03/2023

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

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	04414508

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Other Information

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

Registered company name: ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)

Address: Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand

Telephone: 0800 476 265

Fax: +64 9 273 6489

Website: www.itwpcf.co.nz

Email: Not Available

Emergency telephone number:

Association / Organisation: ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)

Emergency telephone numbers: 0800 2436 2255

Other emergency telephone numbers: Not Available

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.

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