

DY-MARK SPRAY LACQUER AEROSOL LEAD FREE COLOURS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 2.0

Hazard Alert Code:
HIGH

Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007

Chemwatch 4932-22

CD 2008/2

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**PRODUCT NAME:** DY-MARK SPRAY LACQUER AEROSOL LEAD FREE COLOURS**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

Aerosol lacquer.

SUPPLIER

Company: Dy-Mark Pty Ltd

Address:

89 Formation Street

Wacol






QLD, 4076

AUS

Telephone: +61 7 3271 2222

Fax: +61 7 3271 2751

HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max	
Flammability:	1			
Toxicity:	2			
Body Contact:	2			
Reactivity:	0			Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4
Chronic:	3			

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE****HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.****POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

RISK

Extremely flammable.

Harmful if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

May cause harm to the unborn child.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Inhalation and/or skin contact may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

May possibly affect fertility*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

Keep locked up.

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.

Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.

Keep container tightly closed.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
toluene	108-88-3	30-60
acrylic resin		10-30
propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	10-30
acetone	67-64-1	1-10
xylene	1330-20-7	1-10

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pigments unregulated

1-10

dimethyl ether

115-10-6

1-10

hydrocarbon propellant

68476-85-7.

10-30

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**SWALLOWED**

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.

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.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

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

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- 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.

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.

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- 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).
- Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

2Y

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**EMERGENCY PROCEDURES****MINOR 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.
- 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.

MAJOR 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.
- 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.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE****PROCEDURE FOR 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 storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

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STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof 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 in an upright position.
- Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene (Toluene)	50	191	150	574			
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether)	100	369	150	553			
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone (Acetone)	500	1185	1000	2375			
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	350	150	655			
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethyl ether (Dimethyl ether)	400	760	500	950			
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800					

PERSONAL PROTECTION**RESPIRATOR**

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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 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]

HANDS/FEET

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. Or as required: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating 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

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effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

Air Speed:

solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)

aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

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

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 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

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**APPEARANCE**

Coloured liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water. Supplied in aerosol pack containing dimethyl ether and hydrocarbon propellant.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not available

Boiling Range (°C): Not available

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (as supplied): Not available

pH (1% solution): Not available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available

Flash Point (°C): -81 propellant

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

State: Liquid

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS****ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

Harmful if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Can be absorbed through skin.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

May cause harm to the unborn child.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

May possibly affect fertility*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

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Inhalation and/or skin contact may produce health damage*.

* (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

TOLUENE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 100 ppm

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 200 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg

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.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 3000 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/5 h.

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-Moderate

Skin (rabbit):500 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - Mild

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit) 500 mg Open - Mild

Eye (rabbit) 230 mg Mild

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

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

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.

NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm.

Fetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.

ACETONE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

Oral (man) TDLo: 2857 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 12000 ppm/4 hr

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 10 mg/m³/6 hr

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m³/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

Eye (human): 500 ppm - Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE

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

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

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

XYLENE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm

Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h

Oral (Human) LD: 50 mg/kg

Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 200 ppm/4h

Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg

Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 129 mg/kg

Inhalation (Guinea) pig: LC 450 ppm/4h

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate

Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

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

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 substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

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

Reproductive effector in rats

DIMETHYL ETHER:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 308000 mg/m³

Nil Reported

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
----------	------------	------------	------------	------

toluene

IARC:3

ILOEI

xylene

IARC:3

ILOEI

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: toluene Category: 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.

REPROTOXIN

ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: toluene

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: xylene Category: 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.

REPROTOXIN

ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: xylene

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM: 2Y

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	2.1
UN Number:	1950

Subrisk:	None
Packing Group:	None

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1
UN/ID Number:	1950
Special provisions:	A145 A153

ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
Packing Group:	None

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2.1
UN Number:	1950
EMS Number:	F-D,S-U
Limited Quantities:	See SP277

IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
Packing Group:	None
Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 959
Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

REGULATIONS

Dy- Mark Spray Lacquer Aerosol Lead Free Colours (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

toluene (CAS: 108- 88- 3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix I

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II

United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II

WHO Guidelines for Drinking- water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

propylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS: 107- 98- 2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

propylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS: 1320- 67- 8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

acetone (CAS: 67- 64- 1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II

United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II

xylene (CAS: 1330- 20- 7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water

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quality

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix I

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

dimethyl ether (CAS: 115- 10- 6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476- 85- 7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476- 86- 8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for propylene glycol monomethyl ether as CAS: 28677- 93- 2.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos**

Ingredient Name	CAS
propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2, 1320-67-8, 28677-93-2
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7, 68476-86-8

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

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

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