



Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol (Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol)

Zeus Chemical Products

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 5231-69

Issue Date: 02/12/2016

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol (Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol) |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | AEROSOLS |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Used as spray paint. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Zeus Chemical Products |
| Address | 3 Anderson Place South Windsor NSW 2756 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 2 4577 4866 |
| Fax | +61 2 4577 6919 |
| Website | Not Available |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 4577 4866 (Mon-Fri, 8am-5pm) |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects) |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| GHS label elements | |
|--------------------|--|

Continued...

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| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |
|-------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|---------------|---|
| H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| H280 | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| AUH044 | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement |
| AUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |
| P211 | Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. |
| P251 | Pressurized container: 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/face protection. |

Precautionary statement(s) 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 or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| Not Available | 20-40 | urethane alkyd resin proprietary |
| 67-64-1 | 10-30 | <u>acetone</u> |
| 64742-88-7 | <10 | <u>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic</u> |
| Not Available | <10 | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |
| 115-10-6 | 30-40 | <u>dimethyl ether</u> |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
|--------------------|---|

Continued...

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|---------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Inhalation | <p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- ▶ Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- ▶ About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- ▶ There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- ▶ Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
- ▶ If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
- ▶ Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
- ▶ Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

- ▶ Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
- ▶ Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
- ▶ An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

- ▶ Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- ▶ Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

- ▶ No **GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC**
- ▶ Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

- ▶ Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
- ▶ Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
- ▶ If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

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

| Determinant | Sampling Time | Index | Comments |
|------------------|---------------|---------|----------|
| Acetone in urine | End of shift | 50 mg/L | NS |

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Continued...

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| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Continued...

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Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▶ DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store below 38 deg. C. ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled. |
| Storage incompatibility | Avoid storage with oxidisers |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | acetone | Acetone | 1185 mg/m3 / 500 ppm | 2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic | White spirits | 790 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | dimethyl ether | Dimethyl ether | 760 mg/m3 / 400 ppm | 950 mg/m3 / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| acetone | Acetone | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic | Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene) | 300 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 | 29500 mg/m3 |
| dimethyl ether | Methyl ether; (Dimethyl ether) | 3,000 ppm | 3800 ppm | 7200 ppm |

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| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| urethane alkyd resin proprietary | Not Available | Not Available |
| acetone | 20,000 ppm | 2,500 [LEL] ppm |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic | 29,500 mg/m ³ | 20,000 mg/m ³ |
| Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Available | Not Available |
| dimethyl ether | Not Available | Not Available |

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7). Note E shall also apply when the substance is classified as a carcinogen. This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex VI.

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

Exposure controls

| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.</p> <p>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.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p> | Type of Contaminant: | Speed: | aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | 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 |
|---|--|----------------------|--------|---|-----------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant: | Speed: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal protection |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eye and face protection | <p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|------------------------------|---|
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p> |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

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:

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| Material | CPI |
|------------------|-------|
| BUTYL | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| CPE | C |
| HYPALON | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| SARANEX-23 2-PLY | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON/NEOPRENE | C |
| ##dimethyl | ether |

* CPI - Chemwatch 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.

Respiratory protection

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

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

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

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | Air-line* | AX-2 P3 | AX-PAPR-2 P3 ^ |
| up to 20 x ES | - | AX-3 P3 | - |
| 20+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Highly flammable coloured liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | -41 (propellant) | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | >1 | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Inhaled | <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p> <p>If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.</p> |

Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol (Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol)

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Skin Contact | Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition |
| Eye | Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. |
| Chronic | Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Workers exposed to 700 ppm acetone for 3 hours/day for 7-15 years showed inflammation of the respiratory tract, stomach and duodenum, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents. |

| | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol (Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| acetone | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - moderate |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - mild |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >19650 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| dimethyl ether | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 309 mg/L/4hr ^[2] | 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 | |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| ACETONE | <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>for acetone:</p> <p>The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage. Acetone-induced increases in relative kidney weight changes were observed in male and female rats used in the oral 13-week study. Acetone treatment caused increases in the relative liver weight in male and female rats that were not associated with histopathologic effects and the effects may have been associated with microsomal enzyme induction. Haematologic effects consistent with macrocytic anaemia were also noted in male rats along with hyperpigmentation in the spleen. The most notable findings in the mice were increased liver and decreased spleen weights. Overall, the no-observed-effect-levels in the drinking water study were 1% for male rats (900 mg/kg/d) and male mice (2258 mg/kg/d), 2% for female mice (5945 mg/kg/d), and 5% for female rats (3100 mg/kg/d). For developmental effects, a statistically significant reduction in foetal weight, and a slight, but statistically significant increase in the percent incidence of later resorptions were seen in mice at 15,665 mg/m³ and in rats at 26,100 mg/m³. The no-observable-effect level for developmental toxicity was determined to be 5220 mg/m³ for both rats and mice. Teratogenic effects were not observed in rats and mice tested at 26,110 and 15,665 mg/m³, respectively. Lifetime dermal carcinogenicity studies in mice treated with up to 0.2 mL of acetone did not reveal any increase in organ tumor incidence relative to untreated control animals.</p> <p>The scientific literature contains many different studies that have measured either the neurobehavioural performance or neurophysiological response of humans exposed to acetone. Effect levels ranging from about 600 to greater than 2375 mg/m³ have been reported. Neurobehavioral studies with acetone-exposed employees have recently shown that 8-hr exposures in excess of 2375 mg/m³ were not associated with any dose-related changes in response time, vigilance, or digit span scores. Clinical case studies, controlled human volunteer studies, animal research, and occupational field evaluations</p> |
|----------------|--|

Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol (Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol)

all indicate that the NOAEL for this effect is 2375 mg/m3 or greater.

for petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.

Mutagenicity: There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.

Reproductive Toxicity: Repeated exposure of pregnant rats to high concentrations of toluene (around or exceeding 1000 ppm) can cause developmental effects, such as lower birth weight and developmental neurotoxicity, on the foetus. However, in a two-generation reproductive study in rats exposed to gasoline vapour condensate, no adverse effects on the foetus were observed.

Human Effects: Prolonged/ repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.

Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney. Such abnormal accumulation represents lysosomal overload and leads to chronic renal tubular cell degeneration, accumulation of cell debris, mineralisation of renal medullary tubules and necrosis. A sustained regenerative proliferation occurs in epithelial cells with subsequent neoplastic transformation with continued exposure. The alpha2-microglobulin is produced under the influence of hormonal controls in male rats but not in females and, more importantly, not in humans.

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 a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. For toluene:

Acute Toxicity

Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death. Similar effects are observed in short-term animal studies.

Humans - Toluene ingestion or inhalation can result in severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses, can act as a narcotic. The ingestion of about 60 mL resulted in fatal nervous system depression within 30 minutes in one reported case.

Constriction and necrosis of myocardial fibers, markedly swollen liver, congestion and haemorrhage of the lungs and acute tubular necrosis were found on autopsy.

Central nervous system effects (headaches, dizziness, intoxication) and eye irritation occurred following inhalation exposure to 100 ppm toluene 6 hours/day for 4 days.

Exposure to 600 ppm for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious symptoms including euphoria, dilated pupils, convulsions, and nausea. Exposure to 10,000-30,000 ppm has been reported to cause narcosis and death

Toluene can also strip the skin of lipids causing dermatitis

Animals - The initial effects are instability and incoordination, lachrymation and sniffles (respiratory exposure), followed by narcosis. Animals die of respiratory failure from severe nervous system depression. Cloudy swelling of the kidneys was reported in rats following inhalation exposure to 1600 ppm, 18-20 hours/day for 3 days

Subchronic/Chronic Effects:

Repeat doses of toluene cause adverse central nervous system effects and can damage the upper respiratory system, the liver, and the kidney. Adverse effects occur as a result from both oral and the inhalation exposures. A reported lowest-observed-effect level in humans for adverse neurobehavioral effects is 88 ppm.

Humans - Chronic occupational exposure and incidences of toluene abuse have resulted in hepatomegaly and liver function changes. It has also resulted in nephrotoxicity and, in one case, was a cardiac sensitiser and fatal cardiotoxin.

Neural and cerebellar dystrophy were reported in several cases of habitual "glue sniffing." An epidemiological study in France on workers chronically exposed to toluene fumes reported leukopenia and neutropenia. Exposure levels were not given in the secondary reference; however, the average urinary excretion of hippuric acid, a metabolite of toluene, was given as 4 g/L compared to a normal level of 0.6 g/L

Animals - The major target organs for the subchronic/chronic toxicity of toluene are the nervous system, liver, and kidney. Depressed immune response has been reported in male mice given doses of 105 mg/kg/day for 28 days. Toluene in corn oil administered to F344 male and female rats by gavage 5 days/week for 13 weeks, induced prostration, hypoactivity, ataxia, piloerection, lachrymation, excess salivation, and body tremors at doses 2500 mg/kg. Liver, kidney, and heart weights were also increased at this dose and histopathologic lesions were seen in the liver, kidneys, brain and urinary bladder. The no-observed-adverse effect level (NOAEL) for the study was 312 mg/kg (223 mg/kg/day) and the lowest-observed-adverse effect level (LOAEL) for the study was 625 mg/kg (446 mg/kg/day).

Developmental/Reproductive Toxicity

Exposures to high levels of toluene can result in adverse effects in the developing human foetus. Several studies have indicated that high levels of toluene can also adversely effect the developing offspring in laboratory animals.

Humans - Variable growth, microcephaly, CNS dysfunction, attentional deficits, minor craniofacial and limb abnormalities,

**SOLVENT NAPHTHA
PETROLEUM, MEDIUM
ALIPHATIC**

Continued...

Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol (Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol)

and developmental delay were seen in three children exposed to toluene in utero as a result of maternal solvent abuse before and during pregnancy

Animals - Sternebral alterations, extra ribs, and missing tails were reported following treatment of rats with 1500 mg/m³ toluene 24 hours/day during days 9-14 of gestation. Two of the dams died during the exposure. Another group of rats received 1000 mg/m³ 8 hours/day during days 1-21 of gestation. No maternal deaths or toxicity occurred, however, minor skeletal retardation was present in the exposed fetuses. CFLP Mice were exposed to 500 or 1500 mg/m³ toluene continuously during days 6-13 of pregnancy. All dams died at the high dose during the first 24 hours of exposure, however none died at 500 mg/m³. Decreased foetal weight was reported, but there were no differences in the incidences of skeletal malformations or anomalies between the treated and control offspring.

Absorption - Studies in humans and animals have demonstrated that toluene is readily absorbed via the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract. Absorption through the skin is estimated at about 1% of that absorbed by the lungs when exposed to toluene vapor.

Dermal absorption is expected to be higher upon exposure to the liquid; however, exposure is limited by the rapid evaporation of toluene .

Distribution - In studies with mice exposed to radiolabeled toluene by inhalation, high levels of radioactivity were present in body fat, bone marrow, spinal nerves, spinal cord, and brain white matter. Lower levels of radioactivity were present in blood, kidney, and liver. Accumulation of toluene has generally been found in adipose tissue, other tissues with high fat content, and in highly vascularised tissues .

Metabolism - The metabolites of inhaled or ingested toluene include benzyl alcohol resulting from the hydroxylation of the methyl group. Further oxidation results in the formation of benzaldehyde and benzoic acid. The latter is conjugated with glycine to yield hippuric acid or reacted with glucuronic acid to form benzoyl glucuronide. o-cresol and p-cresol formed by ring hydroxylation are considered minor metabolites

Excretion - Toluene is primarily (60-70%) excreted through the urine as hippuric acid. The excretion of benzoyl glucuronide accounts for 10-20%, and excretion of unchanged toluene through the lungs also accounts for 10-20%. Excretion of hippuric acid is usually complete within 24 hours after exposure.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ⊖ | Carcinogenicity | ⊖ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ⊖ | Reproductivity | ⊖ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ⊖ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ⊖ |
| Mutagenicity | ⊖ | Aspiration Hazard | ⊖ |

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| acetone | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >100mg/L | 4 |
| acetone | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >100mg/L | 4 |
| acetone | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 20.565mg/L | 4 |
| acetone | EC50 | 384 | Crustacea | 97.013mg/L | 3 |
| acetone | NOEC | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.950mg/L | 4 |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >100mg/L | 1 |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =450mg/L | 1 |
| dimethyl ether | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 200.592mg/L | 3 |
| dimethyl ether | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >4400.0mg/L | 2 |
| dimethyl ether | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1168.058mg/L | 3 |
| dimethyl ether | EC50 | 384 | Crustacea | 46.027mg/L | 3 |
| dimethyl ether | NOEC | 48 | Crustacea | >4000mg/L | 1 |

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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

Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol (Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol)

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| acetone | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days) |
| dimethyl ether | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|----------------|--------------------|
| acetone | LOW (BCF = 0.69) |
| dimethyl ether | LOW (LogKOW = 0.1) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|----------------|--------------------|
| acetone | HIGH (KOC = 1.981) |
| dimethyl ether | HIGH (KOC = 1.292) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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

Labels Required

| | |
|---|----------------|
|  | |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border-right: 1px dashed black;">Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table> | Class | 2.1 | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Class | 2.1 | | | | |
| Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Limited quantity</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 | Limited quantity | 1000ml |
| Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 | | | | |
| 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) | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> </table> | ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 |
| ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 | | |

Continued...

Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol (Norglass Weatherfast Gloss Enamel Aerosol)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 10L |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203; Forbidden |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 75 kg; Forbidden |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203; Forbidden |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G; Forbidden |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| UN number | 1950 | |
| 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 | 63 190 277 327 344 959 |
| | Limited Quantities | 1000ml |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ACETONE(67-64-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

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

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (acetone; solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic; dimethyl ether) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |

Continued...

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | <i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i> |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| dimethyl ether | 115-10-6, 157621-61-9 |

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

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

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

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