

Septone Aerosol Primer Filler

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch: 8122-48

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 12/05/2014

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Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Aerosol Primer Filler
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Aerosol Acrylic Primers, Product Code: AAPF400
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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 , Primer for use under automotive acrylic topcoats., There are no lead or chrome pigments used in the manufacture of this paint.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9828 0900
Fax	+61 2 9725 4698
Website	general@septone.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Aerosols Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Eye Irrit. 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2
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	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

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H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s): 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(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	[%weight]	Name
108-88-3	10-30	toluene
78-93-3	10-30	methyl ethyl ketone
Not Available	10-30	ingredients determined not be hazardous
1330-20-7	0-10	xylene
64-17-5	0-10	ethanol
108-10-1	0-10	methyl isobutyl ketone
123-86-4	0-10	n-butyl acetate
68476-85-7.	10-30	hydrocarbon propellant

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. ▶ 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.

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Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Transport to hospital, or 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. ▶ 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.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	<p>Treat symptomatically.</p> <p>Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10. ▶ Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours. ▶ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure. ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ <50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated. ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial damage 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 (adrenaline) 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. <p style="text-align: center;">BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI</p> <p>These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Determinant</th> <th>Index</th> <th>Sampling Time</th> <th>Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>o-Cresol in urine</td> <td>0.5 mg/L</td> <td>End of shift</td> <td>B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hippuric acid in urine</td> <td>1.6 g/g creatinine</td> <td>End of shift</td> <td>B, NS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toluene in blood</td> <td>0.05 mg/L</td> <td>Prior to last shift of workweek</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material</p> <p>B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed</p>	Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments	o-Cresol in urine	0.5 mg/L	End of shift	B	Hippuric acid in urine	1.6 g/g creatinine	End of shift	B, NS	Toluene in blood	0.05 mg/L	Prior to last shift of workweek	
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Toluene in blood	0.05 mg/L	Prior to last shift of workweek															

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<p>SMALL FIRE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂ <p>LARGE FIRE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Water spray or fog.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

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

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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	toluene	Toluene	191 (mg/m ³) / 50 (ppm)	574 (mg/m ³) / 150 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	445 (mg/m ³) / 150 (ppm)	890 (mg/m ³) / 300 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	350 (mg/m ³) / 80 (ppm)	655 (mg/m ³) / 150 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1880 (mg/m ³) / 1000 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl isobutyl ketone	Methyl isobutyl ketone	205 (mg/m ³) / 50 (ppm)	307 (mg/m ³) / 75 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	713 (mg/m ³) / 150 (ppm)	950 (mg/m ³) / 200 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	1800 (mg/m ³) / 1000 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
toluene	200(ppm)	200(ppm)	510(ppm)	2900(ppm)
methyl ethyl ketone	200(ppm)	200(ppm)	2700(ppm)	4000(ppm)
xylene	100(ppm)	130(ppm)	920(ppm)	2500(ppm)
ethanol	1000(ppm)	3000(ppm)	3300(ppm)	3300(ppm)

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methyl isobutyl ketone	75(ppm)	75(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)
n-butyl acetate	5(ppm)	5(ppm)	200(ppm)	3000(ppm)
hydrocarbon propellant	1000(ppm)	2000(ppm)	2000(ppm)	2000(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
toluene	2,000(ppm)	500(ppm)
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000(ppm)	3,000 [Unch](ppm)
xylene	1,000(ppm)	900(ppm)
ethanol	15,000(ppm)	3,300 [LEL](ppm)
methyl isobutyl ketone	3,000(ppm)	500(ppm)
n-butyl acetate	10,000(ppm)	1,700 [LEL](ppm)
hydrocarbon propellant	19,000 [LEL](ppm)	2,000 [LEL](ppm)

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. 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>
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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand 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.
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
###n-butyl	acetate
PE/EVAL/PE	A
BUTYL	B
###methyl ethyl	ketone
###methyl isobutyl	ketone

* 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

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AX-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	AX-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AX-2
up to 100	10000	-	AX-3
100+			Airline**

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

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen

"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.

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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Pale yellow highly flammable liquid with a solvent odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.14 (excluding propellants)
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)	-42 minimum	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-104 (propellant)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	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)	87.4 v/w
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	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 If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.
Skin Contact	The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▶ produces significant, but moderate, 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.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe 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. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

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Septone Aerosol Primer Filler	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
toluene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h	Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate
Not Available	Not Available	
methyl ethyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg	- mild
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m3/8 hr	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LD50: 23500 mg/m3/8 hr	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2737 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open
Not Available	Not Available	
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg	
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg		
Not Available	Not Available	
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
	Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild	
Not Available	Not Available	
methyl isobutyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2080 mg/kg	Eye (human): 200 ppm/15m
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2460 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 40 mg - SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild	
Not Available	Not Available	
n-butyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg*	* [PPG]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4H	Eye (human): 300 mg
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
	Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 4700 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg	
Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg		
Not Available	Not Available	
hydrocarbon propellant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Continued...

TOLUENE	<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 the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>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.</p>
XYLENE	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <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 the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>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. Reproductive effector in rats</p>
ETHANOL	<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 the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p>
N-BUTYL ACETATE	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <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 the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases: In many cases, there is more than one potentially toxic constituent in a refinery gas. In those cases, the constituent that is most toxic for a particular endpoint in an individual refinery stream is used to characterize the endpoint hazard for that stream. The hazard potential for each mammalian endpoint for each of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases is dependent upon each petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituent endpoint toxicity values (LC50, LOAEL, etc.) and the relative concentration of the constituent present in that gas. It should also be noted that for an individual petroleum hydrocarbon gas, the constituent characterizing toxicity may be different for different mammalian endpoints, again, being dependent upon the concentration of the different constituents in each, distinct petroleum hydrocarbon gas. All Hydrocarbon Gases Category members contain primarily hydrocarbons (i.e., alkanes and alkenes) and occasionally asphyxiant gases like hydrogen. The inorganic components of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases are less toxic than the C1 - C4 and C5 - C6 hydrocarbon components to both mammalian and aquatic organisms.</p>

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

CMR STATUS

CARCINOGEN	hydrocarbon propellant	Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens	Carc. 1B
SKIN	toluene	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Avoid release of contents into the environment. The propellant will vapourise rapidly when released into the atmosphere. The propellant will photochemically decompose under atmospheric conditions. This product does not contain CFCs.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available


Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	Disposal methods
	<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	2YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 2.1 Subrisk :
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 63 190 277 327 limited quantity : See SP 277

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : ERG Code : 10L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A145A167A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 203 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 75 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y203 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

Septone Aerosol Primer Filler

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 2.1 IMDG Subrisk :
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-D,S-U Special provisions : 63 190 277 327 344 959 Limited Quantities : SP277

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
40-7-4-9-0-0-MK-20041022	ethanol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<p>toluene(108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II", "Acros Transport Information", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"</p>
<p>methyl ethyl ketone(78-93-3) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"</p>
<p>xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia</p>

	<p>Standards for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"</p>
<p>ethanol(64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2014 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Acros Transport Information", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"</p>
<p>methyl isobutyl ketone(108-10-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"</p>
<p>n-butyl acetate(123-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "FisherTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Acros Transport Information", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"</p>
<p>hydrocarbon propellant(68476-85-7) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 1", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Hazardous Chemicals at Major Hazard Facilities (and their Threshold Quantity) - Table 15.1", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia - New South Wales -Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Hazardous chemicals", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Schedule 15—Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity) Table 15.1", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity) - Table 15.1", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Liquefied and Dissolved Gases", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold quantity", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations"</p>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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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