



Australian Inhibitor G15 (Aerosol)

Australian Inhibitor

Chemwatch: 48334

Version No: 8.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 11/08/2018

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S.GHS.AUS.EN.RISK

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Australian Inhibitor G15 (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 Anti-corrosive surface coating for steel and metal surfaces.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Australian Inhibitor
Address	6 Nicholas Drive Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9768 2322
Fax	+61 3 9768 2111
Website	Not Available
Email	enquiries@australianinhibitor.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112	+61 2 9186 1132

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Aerosols Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects) <i>*LIMITED EVIDENCE</i>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

**LIMITED EVIDENCE*

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Continued...

Australian Inhibitor G15 (Aerosol)

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.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
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+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.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	30-60	<u>mineral oil</u>
64742-47-8	10-30	<u>distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated</u>
141-78-6	1-10	<u>ethyl acetate</u>
108-88-3	1-10	<u>toluene</u>
Not Available	1-10	performance additives
68476-85-7.	10-30	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</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 continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▶ DO NOT use solvents. ▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
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. ▶ Prosthesis 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	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

- ▶ Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
- ▶ In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
- ▶ High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Australian Inhibitor G15 (Aerosol)

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

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.
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. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.
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	Slippery when spilt. <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.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt. <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.

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

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.
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.

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	CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

|| OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

|| INGREDIENT DATA

Continued...

Australian Inhibitor G15 (Aerosol)

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate	200 ppm / 720 mg/m3	1440 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene	Toluene	50 ppm / 191 mg/m3	574 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate	1,200 ppm	1,700 ppm	10000 ppm
toluene	Toluene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquefied petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
mineral oil	Not Available	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl acetate	2,000 ppm	Not Available
toluene	500 ppm	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 ppm	Not Available

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.</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
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. ▶ 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>BREITHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p>

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
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
TEFLON	B
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	B
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

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 5 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - 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 =

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NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
VITON	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* 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.

Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

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. Light brown flammable liquid with a 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)	-81 propellant	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Fast	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	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>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p>
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Australian Inhibitor G15 (Aerosol)

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. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. Spray mist may produce discomfort Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Spray mist may produce discomfort
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards. Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.

Australian Inhibitor G15 (Aerosol)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
mineral oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
ethyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >18000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 400 ppm
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 22.5 mg/l/2H ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5620 mg/kg ^[2]	
toluene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 49 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate
hydrocarbon propellant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	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

MINERAL OIL	Toxicity and Irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils are related to chemical components and vary as does the composition and source of the original crude. A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (typified by benz[a]pyrene). Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. There may also be loss of weight, discharge from the nose, excessive tiredness, and wheezing.
TOLUENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. For toluene: Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death. Death of heart muscle fibres, liver swelling, congestion and bleeding of the lungs and kidney injury were all found on autopsy.
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	inhalation of the gas
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED & HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity **X**

Carcinogenicity **X**

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Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Australian Inhibitor G15 (Aerosol)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
mineral oil	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	NOEC	3072	Fish	=1mg/L	1
ethyl acetate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	54.314mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1-350mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.146mg/L	3
	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05mg/L	4
NOEC	48	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2	
toluene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0073mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.78mg/L	5
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.5mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/L	4
NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.74mg/L	5	
hydrocarbon propellant	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2	

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethyl acetate	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 14.71 days)
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	LOW (BCF = 159)
ethyl acetate	HIGH (BCF = 3300)
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)

Mobility in soil

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Ingredient	Mobility
ethyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 6.131)
toluene	LOW (KOC = 268)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. ▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO Not Applicable
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950				
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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 border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344 381</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381	Limited quantity	1000ml
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381				
Limited quantity	1000ml				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950														
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>10L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	10L								
ICAO/IATA Class	2.1														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	10L														
Packing group	Not Applicable														
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
Special precautions for user	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A145 A167 A802</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>150 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>75 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 kg G</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A145 A167 A802	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G
Special provisions	A145 A167 A802														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950	
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D , S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

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****MINERAL OIL(NOT AVAILABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED(64742-47-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

ETHYL ACETATE(141-78-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
Australia Exposure Standards	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	

TOLUENE(108-88-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Australia Exposure Standards	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
Australia Hazardous chemicals which may require Health Monitoring	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 Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	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 E (Part 2)	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Part 2, Section Seven - Appendix I	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6	

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australian Inhibitor G15 (Aerosol)

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Liquefied and Dissolved Gases	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Exposure Standards	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (mineral oil; performance additives) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - DSL	No (mineral oil; performance additives) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - NDSL	No (toluene; ethyl acetate; hydrocarbon propellant; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; mineral oil; performance additives) Non-disclosed ingredients
China - IECSC	No (mineral oil; performance additives) Non-disclosed ingredients
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (mineral oil; performance additives) Non-disclosed ingredients
Japan - ENCS	No (distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; mineral oil; performance additives) Non-disclosed ingredients
Korea - KECI	No (mineral oil; performance additives) Non-disclosed ingredients
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (mineral oil; performance additives) Non-disclosed ingredients
Philippines - PICCS	No (mineral oil; performance additives) Non-disclosed ingredients
USA - TSCA	No (mineral oil; performance additives) Non-disclosed ingredients
Legend:	Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	11/08/2018
Initial Date	08/20/2001

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
7.1.1.1	04/24/2014	Classification, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard)

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7., 68476-86-8.

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

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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