

# UltraColor Spray Paint

UltraColor Products

Chemwatch: 5148-17  
Version No: 2.1.1.1  
Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 11/08/2014  
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S.Local.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	UltraColor Spray Paint
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Spray Paint
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 Used as spray paint.
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### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Zeus Chemical Products Pty Ltd
Address	3 Anderson Place South Windsor NSW 2756 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 4577 4866 office hours
Email	sales@ultracolor.com.au

### Emergency telephone number +61 2 4577 4866 (Mon- Fri, 8am-5pm)

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

### Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable										
Risk Phrases [1]	<table><tr><td>R20/21</td><td>Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.</td></tr><tr><td>R36/38</td><td>Irritating to eyes and skin.</td></tr><tr><td>R67</td><td>Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</td></tr><tr><td>R44</td><td>Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.</td></tr><tr><td>R12</td><td>Extremely flammable.</td></tr></table>	R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.	R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.	R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.	R44	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.	R12	Extremely flammable.
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.										
R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.										
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.										
R44	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.										
R12	Extremely flammable.										
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI										
Indication(s) of danger	F+, Xn										

### SAFETY ADVICE

Continued...

UltraColor Spray Paint

S07	Keep container tightly closed.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S15	Keep away from heat.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S41	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.
S43	In case of fire use...
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

Other hazards

	May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7	5-20	<a href="#">xylene</a>
67-64-1	5-20	<a href="#">acetone</a>
141-78-6	5-20	<a href="#">ethyl acetate</a>
Not Available	10-30	acrylic resin
Not Available	10-20	pigments unregulated
68476-85-7.	20-40	<a href="#">hydrocarbon propellant</a>

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"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Not considered a normal route of entry.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

➤ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.

➤ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

➤ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.

➤ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> < 50 mm Hg or pCO<sub>2</sub> > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

➤ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

➤ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

➤ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g.

Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

➤ **BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI**

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

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min	End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift	

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

SMALL FIRE:  
Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>  
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

**Advice for firefighters****Fire Fighting**

➤ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
➤ May be violently or explosively reactive.  
➤ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.  
➤ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.  
➤ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.  
➤ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.  
➤ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

➤ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.  
➤ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.  
➤ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.  
➤ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.  
➤ 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****Minor Spills**

➤ Clean up all spills immediately.  
➤ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.  
➤ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.  
➤ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.  
➤ Wipe up.  
➤ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.  
➤ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

**Major Spills**

➤ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.  
➤ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
➤ May be violently or explosively reactive.  
➤ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.  
➤ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses  
➤ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.  
➤ Increase ventilation.  
➤ Stop leak if safe to do so.

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE****Precautions for safe handling****Safe handling**

➤ **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**  
➤ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.  
➤ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.  
➤ Use in a well-ventilated area.  
➤ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.  
➤ **DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store below 38 deg. C.</li> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶</li> </ul>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
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	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	350 mg/m3 / 80 ppm	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone	Acetone	1185 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate	720 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	1440 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	100 ppm	130 ppm	920 ppm	2500 ppm
acetone	200 ppm	200 ppm	3200 ppm	5700 ppm
ethyl acetate	400 ppm	400 ppm	400 ppm	2000 ppm
hydrocarbon propellant	1000 ppm	2000 ppm	2000 ppm	2000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
acetone	20,000 ppm	2,500 [LEL] ppm
ethyl acetate	10,000 ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm
acrylic resin	Not Available	Not Available
pigments unregulated	Not Available	Not Available
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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
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> <p>Safety glasses with side shields.</p> <p>NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.</p>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ OTHERWISE:</li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC, and safety footwear.</li> <li>▶</li> </ul>

Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: 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:  
UltraColor Spray Paint

Material	CPI
##ethyl	acetate

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.  
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

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

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

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	22aer Highly flammable coloured liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-81 (propellant)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Fast	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	13.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.8	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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. <b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b>
Ingestion	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 pneumonia.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Xylene is a central nervous system depressant. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

UltraColor Spray Paint	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	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
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /8 hr	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - mild	
	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1600 ppm/8h	Eye (human): 400 ppm
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 709 mg/kg	
	Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 5500 mg/kg	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 4100 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 4935 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5620 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Continued...

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>
ACETONE	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>for acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage.</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.</p> <p>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	⊘

Legend:

- ✓ - Data required to make classification available
- ✗ - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
- ⊘ - Data Not Available to make classification

## CMR STATUS

CARCINOGEN	hydrocarbon propellant	Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens	Carc. 1B
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## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</li> <li>▶ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2YE

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 2.1 Subrisk : Not Applicable
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 Applicable
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable 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)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 2.1 IMDG Subrisk : See SP63
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-D , S-U Special provisions : 63 190 277 327 344 959 Limited Quantities : See SP277

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	xylene	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	ethyl acetate	Z



## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<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)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "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", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "Australia FAISD Handbook - Safety Directions", "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", "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 Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "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)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "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)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Hazardous chemicals which may require Health Monitoring", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7"</p>
<p>acetone(67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Crimes (Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances) Act - Schedule 1 - United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic In Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "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", "Australia FAISD Handbook - Safety Directions", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "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", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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 High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "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)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "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", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "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"</p>
<p>ethyl acetate(141-78-6) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "WHO Food Additives Series - Flavouring agents considered for specifications only", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "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", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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 High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"</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 Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - 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", "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", "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)", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", "International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!)", "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 High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "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 - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold quantity"</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](http://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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