

# RUST FLASH #293-530

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Sep-2012

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 33-1675

Version No:2.1.1.1

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

RUST FLASH #293-530

### SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: 293-530"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

■ Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.  
Lubricants.

### SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd

Address:

25 Pavesi Street

Smithfield

NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +1 300 656 636

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)

Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112

Fax: +1 300 656 696

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd

Address:

Units 30 & 31, 761 Great South Road

Penrose

Auckland, 1006

New Zealand

Telephone: +64 9 526 1600

Fax: +64 9 579 1700

Website: www.rsnewzealand.com

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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



### RISK

Risk Codes

R12

R44

R52/53

R62(3)

R67

Risk Phrases

- Extremely flammable.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Possible risk of impaired fertility.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S16

S23

S24

S36

S37

S53

S401

Safety Phrases

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrosulfurised, dearomatised	92045-53-9.	<15
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	64742-47-8	5-10
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	64742-49-0.	5-10
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590-94-8	1-5
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	>30

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- - Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

Not considered a normal route of entry.

- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

### EYE

- If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

- 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

- If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
- DO NOT use solvents.
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
- 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- SMALL FIRE:
- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2
- LARGE FIRE:
- Water spray or fog.

### 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.

### 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.
- 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM  
2YE

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 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.

### 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.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Radon and its radioactive decay products are hazardous if inhaled or ingested.
- 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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store below 38 deg. C.
- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Rust Flash #293- 530 (Butane)	800	1900			
Australia Exposure Standards	Rust Flash #293- 530 (Hexane, other isomers)	500	1760	1000	3500	
Australia Exposure Standards	Rust Flash #293- 530 (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5			
Australia Exposure Standards	Rust Flash #293- 530 (Petrol (gasoline))		900			(see Chapter 16)

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Rust Flash #293- 530 ((2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol)	50	308			
Australia Exposure Standards	Rust Flash #293- 530 (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800			

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- naphtha petroleum, light, hydrosulfurised, dearomatised:

CAS:92045- 53- 9

#### MATERIAL DATA

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

RUST FLASH #293-530:

- for kerosene CAS 8008-20-6

TLV TWA: 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as total hydrocarbon vapour Skin A3

OEL TWA: 14 ppm, 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [NIOSH, 1985]

REL TWA: 150 ppm [Shell]

CEL TWA: 300 ppm, 900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

RUST FLASH #293-530:

- for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare OSHA TWA).

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER:

RUST FLASH #293-530:

- for dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:

The TLV-TWA and STEL recommendations were thought to be sufficiently low to prevent objectionable irritation and provide a considerable safety factor against CNS impairment. In view of the large dose required to cause weight loss and narcosis in rabbits the skin notation is being reviewed.

Probable minimum concentration that may cause minor nasal irritation is about 35 ppm.

Probable minimum concentration that may cause tolerable eye, throat, and respiratory irritation is about 75 ppm.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

RUST FLASH #293-530:

- for: hexane, isomers (excluding n-hexane)

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against nausea, headache, upper respiratory tract irritation and CNS depression. The STEL is added to prevent objective depression of the CNS.<</>.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

RUST FLASH #293-530:

- For butane:

Odour Threshold Value: 2591 ppm (recognition)

Butane in common with other homologues in the straight chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon series is not characterised by its toxicity but by its narcosis-inducing effects at high concentrations. The TLV is based on analogy with pentane by comparing their lower explosive limits in air.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.22 (n-BUTANE).

RUST FLASH #293-530:

- For liquefied petroleum gases (LPG):

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as LPG)

ES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as LPG)

OES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1750 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 1250 ppm, 2180 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as LPG)

IDLH Level: 2000 ppm (lower explosive limit)

No chronic systemic effects have been reported from occupational exposure to LPG. The TLV-TWA is based on good hygiene practices and is thought to minimise the risk of fire or explosion.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (hydrocarbon propellant).

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROSULFURISED, DEAROMATISED:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

- Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.

Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

- Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation and is recommended for bulk handling of gasoline based on calculations of hydrocarbon content of gasoline vapour.

For n-hexane:

Odour Threshold Value: 65 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for n-hexane, measuring in excess of 100 ppm, are available commercially.

Occupational polyneuropathy may result from exposures as low as 500 ppm (as hexane), whilst nearly continuous exposures of 250 ppm have caused neurotoxic effects in animals.

Concurrent exposure to chemicals (including MEK) and drugs which induce hepatic liver oxidative metabolism can reduce the time for neuropathy to appear.

REL TWA: 100 ppm (total hydrocarbons)

[Exxon]

### HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

- For propane

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (PROPANE).

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

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

### EYE

- No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

- Safety glasses with side shields.

- NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

### HANDS/FEET

- - No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:

- For potentially moderate exposures:

- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

### OTHER

- 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.

- Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- 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:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Amber coloured highly flammable liquid aerosol with a characteristic odour; insoluble in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

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### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	65- 270	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	<0	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.75 @ 20C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

### Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

##### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- 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.

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. The central nervous system can be depressed. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding.

##### EYE

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

##### SKIN

- Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

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.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

##### INHALED

- Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general 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.

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. Vapour is heavier than air and may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.

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.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion,

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Massive exposures can lead to severe central nervous system depression, deep coma and death. Convulsions can occur due to brain irritation and/or lack of oxygen. Permanent scarring may occur, with epileptic seizures and brain bleeds occurring months after exposure. Respiratory system effects include inflammation of the lungs with oedema and bleeding. Lighter species mainly cause kidney and nerve damage; the heavier paraffins and olefins are especially irritant to the respiratory system. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce sensation loss and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5-7 paraffins may also produce multiple nerve damage. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by nonspecific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue, vertigo; severe exposures may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons can sensitise the heart and may cause ventricular fibrillation, leading to death.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  
inhalation of the gas.

### SKIN

dipropylene glycol  
monomethyl ether

Australia Exposure Standards - Skin

Notes

Sk

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
naphtha petroleum, light,	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
hydrodesulfurised, dearomatised	Available	Available	Available	Available
distillates, petroleum, light,	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
hydrotreated	Available	Available	Available	Available
naphtha petroleum, light,	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
hydrotreated	Available	Available	Available	Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl	HIGH	No Data	LOW	HIGH
ether		Available		
hydrocarbon propellant	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Available	Available	Available	Available

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- 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 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

### HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

### ADG7:

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63 190 277 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P003 LP02	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP17 PP87 L2

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None

Shipping Name:AEROSOLS

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Indications of Danger:

F+	Extremely flammable
Xn	Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Rust Flash #293-530 (CAS: ) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

#### Regulations for ingredients

#### naphtha petroleum, light, hydrodesulfurised, dearomatised (CAS: 92045-53-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

#### distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)",

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

### naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-49-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "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", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

### dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS: 34590-94-8, 12002-25-4, 112388-78-0, 104512-57-4, 83730-60-3, 112-28-7, 13429-07-7, 20324-32-7, 13588-28-8, 55956-21-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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 Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

### hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7, 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold quantity", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	112- 28- 7	AUTOID~
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	13429- 07- 7	AUTOID~
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	20324- 32- 7	AUTOID~

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	34590- 94- 8, 12002- 25- 4, 112388- 78- 0, 104512- 57- 4, 83730- 60- 3, 112- 28- 7, 13429- 07- 7, 20324- 32- 7, 13588- 28- 8, 55956- 21- 3
hydrocarbon propellant	68476- 85- 7, 68476- 86- 8

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

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](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.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*