Galva Bright #784-0032

RS Components

Chemwatch:	4876-24	Print Date:	23/10/2013
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Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

S.Local.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name:	Galva Bright #784-0032
Chemical Name:	Not Applicable
Synonyms:	Not Available
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 , Metal galvanising spray.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name:	RS Components	RS Components	
Address:	25 Pavesi Street Smithfield 2164 NSW Australia	Units 30 & 31, 761 Great South Road Penrose 1006 Auckland New Zealand	
Telephone:	+1 300 656 636	+64 9 526 1600	
Fax:	+1 300 656 696	+64 9 579 1700	
Website:	Not Available	www.rsnewzealand.com	
Email:	Not Available	Not Available	

Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule:	

Risk Phrases [1]

R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
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 HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger:	F+

Safety advice:

S03	Keep in a cool place.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S15	Keep away from heat.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S41	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.
S43	In case of fire use...
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

S57 Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

Other hazards

Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-64-1	10-30	acetone
1330-20-7	10-30	xylene
110-54-3	1-10	n-hexane
7440-66-6	<1	zinc
64742-95-6.	<1	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
68476-85-7.	50-70	hydrocarbon propellant

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact:

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact:

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.

Inhalation:

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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion:

- 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
- Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
- May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

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.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the 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.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.
- **DO NOT** incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- **DO NOT** spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Other information

- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
- Store in an upright position.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

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

Storage incompatibility:

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances

Package Material Incompatibilities:

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone	Acetone	1185 (mgm3) / 500 (ppm)	2375 (mgm3) / 1000 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	350 (mgm3) / 80 (ppm)	655 (mgm3) / 150 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	72 (mgm3) / 20 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1800 (mgm3) / 1000 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
acetone	200(ppm)	200(ppm)	3200(ppm)	5700(ppm)
xylene	100(ppm)	130(ppm)	920(ppm)	2500(ppm)
n-hexane	50(ppm)	400(ppm)	3300(ppm)	8600(ppm)
zinc	10(ppm)	30(ppm)	50(ppm)	200(ppm)
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	500(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)
hydrocarbon propellant	1000(ppm)	2000(ppm)	2000(ppm)	2000(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
acetone	20,000 / 5,000(ppm)	2,500 [LEL] / 1,500(ppm)
xylene	1,000(ppm)	900(ppm)
n-hexane	5,000(ppm)	1,100 [LEL](ppm)
hydrocarbon propellant	19,000 [LEL](ppm)	2,000 [LEL](ppm)

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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. 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.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.
Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Speed:
aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection:

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.

Skin protection:

See Hand protection below

Hand protection:

- 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:

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.

BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

Thermal hazards:

Recommended material(s):	**Respiratory protection:**
1.PE/EVAL/PE 2.TEFLON 3.PVA	Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

#22aer Pale grey highly flammable liquid aerosol with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.4
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	>300
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	<0	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Non-viscous
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	-25	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	<-40	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Fast	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	18	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	3.4	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	490	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution(1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:

See section 7

Chemical stability:

- 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:

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination 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.
Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.
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
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.
Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.
WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Ingestion:

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Overexposure is unlikely in this form. 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 miscible 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 .
Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Spray mist may produce discomfort
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.

Eye:

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures..

Chronic:

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.
Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.
Workers exposed to 700 ppm acetone for 3 hours/day for 7-15 years showed inflammation of the respiratory tract, stomach and duodenum, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Galva Bright #784-0032	
Not Available	Not Available
acetone	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m3/8 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
xylene	
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
n-hexane	
Inhalation (rat) LD50: 48000 ppm/4h	Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
Oral (rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg	
Not Available	Not Available
zinc	
Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h *	
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *	
Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	
Not Available	Not Available

* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

ACETONE

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.
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. Acetone-induced increases in relative kidney weight changes were observed in male and female rats used in the oral 13-week study. Acetone treatment caused increases in the relative liver weight in male and female rats that were not associated with histopathologic effects and the effects may have been associated with microsomal enzyme induction. Haematologic effects consistent with macrocytic anaemia were also noted in male rats along with hyperpigmentation in the spleen. The most notable findings in the mice were increased liver and decreased spleen weights. Overall, the no-observed-effect-levels in the drinking water study were 1% for male rats (900 mg/kg/d) and male mice (2258 mg/kg/d), 2% for female mice (5945 mg/kg/d), and 5% for female rats (3100 mg/kg/d). For developmental effects, a statistically significant reduction in foetal weight, and a slight, but statistically significant increase in the percent incidence of later resorptions were seen in mice at 15,665 mg/m3 and in rats at 26,100 mg/m3. The no-observable-effect level for developmental toxicity was determined to be 5220 mg/m3 for both rats and mice.
Teratogenic effects were not observed in rats and mice tested at 26,110 and 15,665 mg/m3, respectively. Lifetime dermal carcinogenicity studies in mice treated with up to 0.2 mL of acetone did not reveal any increase in organ tumor incidence relative to untreated control animals.
The scientific literature contains many different studies that have measured either the neurobehavioural performance or neurophysiological response of humans exposed to acetone. Effect levels ranging from about 600 to greater than 2375 mg/m3 have been reported. Neurobehavioral studies with acetone-exposed employees have recently shown that 8-hr exposures in excess of 2375 mg/m3 were not associated with any dose-related changes in response time, vigilance, or digit span scores. Clinical case studies, controlled human volunteer studies, animal research, and occupational field evaluations all indicate that the NOAEL for this effect is 2375 mg/m3 or greater.

XYLENE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
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.

N-HEXANE

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

ZINC

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.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT

for petroleum:
This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.
This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.
This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents
Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.
Mutagenicity: There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.
Reproductive Toxicity: Repeated exposure of pregnant rats to high concentrations of toluene (around or exceeding 1000 ppm) can cause developmental effects, such as lower birth weight and developmental neurotoxicity, on the foetus. However, in a two-generation reproductive study in rats exposed to gasoline vapour condensate, no adverse effects on the foetus were observed.
Human Effects: Prolonged/ repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.
Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of

accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney. Such abnormal accumulation represents lysosomal overload and leads to chronic renal tubular cell degeneration, accumulation of cell debris, mineralisation of renal medullary tubules and necrosis. A sustained regenerative proliferation occurs in epithelial cells with subsequent neoplastic transformation with continued exposure. The alpha2-microglobulin is produced under the influence of hormonal controls in male rats but not in females and, more importantly, not in humans.

Galva Bright #784-0032, HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:
In many cases, there is more than one potentially toxic constituent in a refinery gas. In those cases, the constituent that is most toxic for a particular endpoint in an individual refinery stream is used to characterize the endpoint hazard for that stream. The hazard potential for each mammalian endpoint for each of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases is dependent upon each petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituent endpoint toxicity values (LC50, LOAEL, etc.) and the relative concentration of the constituent present in that gas. It should also be noted that for an individual petroleum hydrocarbon gas, the constituent characterizing toxicity may be different for different mammalian endpoints, again, being dependent upon the concentration of the different constituents in each, distinct petroleum hydrocarbon gas.
All Hydrocarbon Gases Category members contain primarily hydrocarbons (i.e., alkanes and alkenes) and occasionally asphyxiant gases like hydrogen. The inorganic components of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases are less toxic than the C1 - C4 and C5 - C6 hydrocarbon components to both mammalian and aquatic organisms. Unlike other petroleum product categories (*e.g.* gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oils, etc.), the inorganic and hydrocarbon constituents of hydrocarbon gases can be evaluated for hazard individually to then predict the screening level hazard of the Category members
Acute toxicity: No acute toxicity LC50 values have been derived for the C1 -C4 and C5- C6 hydrocarbon (HC) fractions because no mortality was observed at the highest exposure levels tested (~ 5 mg/l) for these petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents. The order of acute toxicity of petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents from most to least toxic is:
C5-C6 HCs (LC50 > 1063 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (LC50 > 10,000 ppm) > benzene (LC50 = 13,700 ppm) > butadiene (LC50 = 129,000 ppm) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen).
Repeat dose toxicity: With the exception of the asphyxiant gases, repeated dose toxicity has been observed in individual selected petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents. Based upon LOAEL values, the order of order of repeated-dose toxicity of these constituents from most toxic to the least toxic is:
Benzene (LOAEL .>=10 ppm) >C1-C4 HCs (LOAEL = 5,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% 2-butene) > C5-C6 HCs (LOAEL = 6,625 ppm) > butadiene (LOAEL = 8,000 ppm) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen).
Genotoxicity:
In vitro: The majority of the Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases Category components are negative for *in vitro* genotoxicity. The exceptions are: benzene and 1,3-butadiene, which are genotoxic in bacterial and mammalian *in vitro* test systems.
In vivo: The majority of the Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases Category components are negative for *in vivo* genotoxicity**.** The
exceptions are benzene and 1,3-butadiene, which are genotoxic in *in vivo* test systems
Developmental toxicity: Developmental effects were induced by two of the petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents, benzene and the C5 -C6 hydrocarbon fraction. No developmental toxicity was observed at the highest exposure levels tested for the other petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents tested for this effect. The asphyxiant gases have not been tested for developmental toxicity. Based on LOAEL and NOAEL values, the order of acute toxicity of these constituents from most to least toxic is:
Benzene (LOAEL = 20 ppm) > butadiene (NOAEL .>=1,000 ppm) > C5-C6 HCs (LOAEL = 3,463 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (NOAEL >=5,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% 2-butene) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen)**.**
Reproductive toxicity: Reproductive effects were induced by only two petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents, benzene and isobutane (a constituent of the the C1-C4 hydrocarbon fraction). No reproductive toxicity was observed at the highest exposure levels tested for the other petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents tested for this effect. The asphyxiant gases have not been tested for reproductive toxicity. Based on LOAEL and NOAEL values, the order of reproductive toxicity of these constituents from most to least toxic is:
Benzene (LOAEL = 300 ppm) > butadiene (NOAEL .>=6,000 ppm) > C5-C6 HCs (NOAEL .>=6,521 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (LOAEL = 9,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% isobutane) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen)

Acute Toxicity:	Not Applicable	**Carcinogenicity:**	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion:	Not Applicable	**Reproductivity:**	Not Applicable
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:	Not Applicable	**STOT - Single Exposure:**	STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation:	Not Applicable	**STOT - Repeated Exposure:**	Not Applicable
Mutagenicity:	Not Applicable	**Aspiration Hazard:**	Not Applicable

CMR STATUS

CARCINOGEN

hydrocarbon propellant	Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens	Carc. 1B

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:
Environmental fate:
The environmental fate characteristics of petroleum hydrocarbon gases are governed by these physical-chemical attributes. All components of these gases will partition to the air where interaction with hydroxyl radicals is an important fate process. Hydrocarbons having molecular weights represented in these streams are inherently biodegradable, but their tendency to partition to the atmosphere would prevent their biotic degradation in water and soils. However, if higher molecular weight fractions of these streams enter the aquatic or terrestrial environment, biodegradation may be an important fate mechanism.
The majority of components making up hydrocarbon gases typically have low melting and boiling points. They also have high vapor pressures and low octanol/water partition coefficients. The aqueous solubilities of these substances vary, and range from approximately 22 parts per million to several hundred parts per million. The environmental fate characteristics of refinery gases are governed by these physical-chemical attributes. Components of the hydrocarbon gas streams will partition to the air, and photodegradation reactions will be an important fate process for many of the hydrocarbon components. The hydrocarbons in these mixtures are inherently biodegradable, but due to their tendency to partition to the atmosphere, biodegradation is not anticipated to be an important fate mechanisms. However, if released to water or soil, some of the higher molecular weight fractions may become available for microbial attack. The inorganic gases are chemically stable and may be lost to the atmosphere or simply become involved in the environmental recycling of their atoms. Some show substantial water solubility, but their volatility eventually causes these gases to enter the atmosphere.
Substances in Refinery Gases that volatilise to air may undergo a gas-phase oxidation reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (OH-). Atmospheric oxidation as a result of hydroxyl radical attack is not direct photochemical degradation, but rather indirect degradation Indirect photodegradation of the hydrocarbon components in Refinery Gases can be an important fate process for these constituents. In general, half lives decrease with increasing carbon chain length. Half lives for this fraction of Refinery Gases ranged from 960 days (methane) to 0.16 days (butadiene). The constituents of the C5- C6 hydrocarbon fraction have photodegradation half-lives of approximately two days.
The hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon constituents in Refinery Gases do not contain the functional groups or chemical linkages known to undergo hydrolysis reactions. Therefore hydrolysis will not play an important role in the environmental fate for the components in Refinery Gas streams.
Biodegradation of the hydrocarbon components in refinery gases may occur in soil and water. Gaseous hydrocarbons are widespread in nature and numerous types of microbes have evolved which are capable of oxidizing these substances as their sole energy source . Although volatilization is the predominant behavior for these gases, sufficient aqueous solubility and bioavailability is exhibited by these compounds. The use of gaseous carbon sources for cell growth is common among autotrophic organisms . Higher chain length hydrocarbons typical of naphtha streams also are known to inherently biodegrade in the environment
Ecotoxicity:
Acute LC/EC50 values for the hydrocarbon components of these gas streams ranged roughly from 1 to 100 mg/L.
Although the LC/EC50 data for the individual gases illustrate the potential toxicity to aquatic organisms, aqueous concentrations from releases of these gases would likely not persist in the aquatic environment for a sufficient duration to elicit toxicity. Based on a simple conceptual exposure model analysis, emissions of petroleum hydrocarbon gases to the atmosphere would not likely result in acutely toxic concentrations in adjacent water bodies because such emissions will tend to remain in the atmosphere.
Several of the constituents in refinery gases were shown to be highly hazardous to aquatic organisms in laboratory toxicity tests where exposure concentrations can be maintained over time. Hydrogen sulfide was shown to be the most toxic constituent to fish (LC50 ranged 0.007 to 0.2 mg/L) and invertebrates (EC50 ranged 0.022 to 1.07 mg/L), although several LC/EC50 values for ammonia also were below 1 mg/l for these organisms (0.083 to 4.6 mg/L and 0.53 to 22.8 mg/L, respectively).
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
for acetone:
log Kow: -0.24
Half-life (hr) air: 312-1896

Half-life (hr) H_2O surface water: 20
Henry's atm m^3 /mol: 3.67E-05
BOD 5: 0.31-1.76,46-55%
COD: 1.12-2.07
ThOD: 2.2
BCF: 0.69

Environmental fate:

Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment. A substantial amount of acetone can also be found in water, which is consistent with the high water to air partition coefficient and its small, but detectable, presence in rain water, sea water, and lake water samples. Very little acetone is expected to reside in soil, biota, or suspended solids. This is entirely consistent with the physical and chemical properties of acetone and with measurements showing a low propensity for soil absorption and a high preference for moving through the soil and into the ground water

In air, acetone is lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; the estimated half-life of these combined processes is about 22 days. The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

Acetone is highly soluble and slightly persistent in water, with a half-life of about 20 hours; it is minimally toxic to aquatic life.

Acetone released to soil volatilises although some may leach into the ground where it rapidly biodegrades.

Acetone does not concentrate in the food chain.

Acetone meets the OECD definition of readily biodegradable which requires that the biological oxygen demand (BOD) is at least 70% of the theoretical oxygen demand (THOD) within the 28-day test period

Drinking Water Standard: none available.
Soil Guidelines: none available.
Air Quality Standards: none available.

Ecotoxicity:

Testing shows that acetone exhibits a low order of toxicity
Fish LC50: brook trout 6070 mg/l; fathead minnow 15000 mg/l
Bird LC0 (5 day): Japanese quail, ring-neck pheasant 40,000 mg/l
Daphnia magna LC50 (48 h): 15800 mg/l; NOEC 8500 mg/l
Aquatic invertebrate 2100 - 16700 mg/l
Aquatic plant NOEC: 5400-7500 mg/l
Daphnia magna chronic NOEC 1660 mg/l

Acetone vapors were shown to be relatively toxic to two types insects and their eggs. The time to 50% lethality (LT50) was found to be 51.2 hr and 67.9 hr when the flour beetle (*Tribolium confusum*) and the flour moth (*Ephestia kuehniella*) were exposed to an airborne acetone concentration of 61.5 mg/m3. The LT50 values for the eggs were 30-50% lower than for the adult. The direct application of acetone liquid to the body of the insects or surface of the eggs did not, however, cause any mortality.

The ability of acetone to inhibit cell multiplication has been examined in a wide variety of microorganisms. The results have generally indicated mild to minimal toxicity with NOECs greater than 1700 mg/L for exposures lasting from 6 hr to 4 days. Longer exposure periods of 7 to 8 days with bacteria produced mixed results; but overall the data indicate a low degree of toxicity for acetone. The only exception to these findings were the results obtained with the flagellated protozoa (*Entosiphon sulcatum*) which yielded a 3-day NOEC of 28 mg/L.

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:

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

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- **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.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: 2YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950	**Packing group**	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	**Environmental hazard**	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 2 Subrisk:	**Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 limited quantity: See SP 277

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950	**Packing group**	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)	**Environmental hazard**	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: ERG Code: 10L	**Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A1A145A167A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

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

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentratio
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	xylene	C		
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	n-hexane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

acetone(67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","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","IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III","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","United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","FisherTransport Information","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action

Codes","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","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","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)","Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5"

n-hexane(110-54-3) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Exposure Standards","International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

zinc(7440-66-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established","FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)","Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - inorganic chemicals)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)","Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure - Schedule 2 Table 1: Standards and Goal for Pollutants other than Particles as PM2.5","Australia National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure - Schedule 1: Pollutants"

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent(64742-95-6.) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations"

hydrocarbon propellant(68476-85-7.) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Exposure Standards","International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)","Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Hazardous Chemicals at Major Hazard Facilities (and their Threshold Quantity) - Table 15.1","Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold quantity","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia - New South Wales -Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Hazardous chemicals","Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity)","Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Schedule 15—Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity) Table 15.1","Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity) - Table 15.1","Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 1","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","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"

SECTION 16 Other information

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.