

SAFETY DATA SHEET

TG.L20.500

Infosafe No.: GEN3Q
Version No.: 1.0
ISSUED Date : 21/12/2021
ISSUED by: QUIN GLOBAL

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

TG.L20.500

Company Name

QUIN GLOBAL (ABN 30 114 107 381)

Address

63 HincksmanStreet Queanbeyan
NSW 2620 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Telephone: +61 2 6175 0574

Emergency Phone Number

Poisons Information Centre (131 126) (24 hours)

E-mail Address

sales@qinglobal.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Industrial application: Adhesive

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Aerosols: Category 1

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2

Sensitisation - skin: Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 2

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 3

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Pictogram (s)

Flame,Health hazard,Exclamation mark

**Precautionary Statement – Prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280(w) Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other Information

This product contains an Ototoxic substance. Combination with noise exposure, even at safe levels, could still cause auditory injuries and hearing loss.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients**Ingredients**

| Name | CAS | Proportion |
|--|------------|------------|
| Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) | 68476-85-7 | 35-45 % |
| Methyl acetate | 79-20-9 | 30-40 % |
| Rosin, polymer with isophthalic acid and pentaerythritol | 68515-02-6 | 10-15 % |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light | 64742-49-0 | 3-7 % |
| Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | | Balance |

Other Information

Liquefied petroleum gas

Contains: Propane, propene, butane, isobutane, ethane (CAS 74-98-6, 115-07-1, 106-97-8, 75-28-5, 74-84-0)

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Chemical Product Name: Hexane (Extraction Grade)

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. (131 126)

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire. This product is extremely flammable. Keep containers and fire-exposed surfaces cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Warning: Odourless gas

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour if any. Place inert, non-combustible absorbent material onto spillage. 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. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPOUR OR GAS REDUCES OXYGEN FOR BREATHING. IN CONFINED SPACES MAY CAUSE ASPHYXIATION. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Do NOT cut or heat containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Do not smoke. Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where the product is being used. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all equipment. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Do not expose can to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Protect containers against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 2278.1 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

| Substance | Regulations | Exposure Duration | Exposure Limit | Units | Notes |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------|
| Methyl acetate | Safe Work Australia | TWA | 200 | ppm | |
| Methyl acetate | Safe Work Australia | TWA | 606 | mg/m ³ | |
| Methyl acetate | Safe Work Australia | STEL | 250 | ppm | |
| Methyl acetate | Safe Work Australia | STEL | 757 | mg/m ³ | |
| Liquified petroleum gas (LPG) | Safe Work Australia | TWA | 1000 | ppm | |
| Liquified petroleum gas (LPG) | Safe Work Australia | TWA | 1800 | mg/m ³ | |

Biological Monitoring

Name: n-Hexane [110-54-3]

Determinant: 2,5-Hexanedion in urine without hydrolysis

Value: 0.5 mg/L

Sampling time: End of shift.

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 60079.10.1 Explosive atmospheres - Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Refer to AS 2865 Australian Standard Safe working in a confined space, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Other Information

Butane, ethane, propane and propene are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

Butane [106-97-8]

TWA: 800 ppm, 1900 mg/m³

Ethane [74-84-0]

Note: Asphyxiant

Propane [74-98-6]

Note: Asphyxiant

Propene [115-07-1]

Note: Asphyxiant

Name: Oil mist, refined mineral [8012-95-1]

TWA: 5 mg/m³

Name: Hexane (n-Hexane) [110-54-3]

TWA: 20 ppm, 72 mg/m³

Name: Hexane, other isomers

TWA: 500 ppm, 1760 mg/m³

STEL: 1000 ppm, 3500 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Source: Safe Work Australia

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

| Properties | Description | Properties | Description |
|--|--|---|---|
| Form | Aerosol - Liquid | Appearance | Gas: Colourless gas Liquid: Viscous liquid |
| Colour | Gas: Colourless Liquid: Not available | Odour | Gas: Odourless Liquid: Not available |
| Melting Point | -98.05 °C* -95 °C** | Boiling Point | 57 °C* 61 - 69 °C** -0.5 °C*** -42 °C**** |
| Decomposition Temperature | Not available | Solubility in Water | 330 g/L* (20 °C) 9.5 mg/L** 0.07 cm ³ /cm ³ *** **** |
| pH | Not available | Vapour Pressure | 220* (20 °C) 19 kPa** (typical)(20 °C) 520 kPa*** (40 °C) (maximum) 1530 kPa**** (40 °C) (maximum) |
| Relative Vapour Density (Air=1) | 2.8** 2.00*** (15 °C, 101 kPa) 1.53**** (15 °C, 101 kPa) | Evaporation Rate | 1.4** (n-Butyl acetate = 1) |
| Odour Threshold | Not available | Viscosity | Refer to Section 9: Kinematic Viscosity and Dynamic Viscosity |
| Volatile Component | 100%* (Organic solvents : 99%) | Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value) | 4** |
| Density | 0.93 kg/m ³ * (bulk density) (20 °C) 670 - 675 kg/m ³ ** (15 °C) 2.47 kg/m ³ *** (15 °C, 101 kPa) 1.86 kg/m ³ **** (15 °C, 101 kPa) | Flash Point | -10 °C* -27 °C** -60 °C*** (15 °C, 101 kPa) -104 °C**** (15 °C, 101 kPa) |
| Flammability | Extremely Flammable. | Auto-Ignition Temperature | 375 °C** 482 - 538 °C*** (15 °C, 101 kPa) 493 - 549 °C**** (15 °C, 101 kPa) |
| Flammable Limits - Lower | 1.1%** 1.9%*** by volume 2.4%**** by volume | Flammable Limits - Upper | 7.4%** 8.6%*** by volume 9.6%**** by volume |
| Explosion Properties | Not available | Oxidising Properties | Not available |
| Kinematic Viscosity | 0.45 mm ² /s** (typical)(25 °C) | Dynamic Viscosity | Not available |

Other Information

Heat of Combustion

49.47 MJ/kg***

50.1 MJ/kg****

Maximum flame temperature

1990 °C***

1970 °C****

*Methyl acetate

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

***Butane (Gas)

****Propane (Gas)

This information may be derived from the components of the preparation. Indicated numbers are average values.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

Based on the composition not expected to be reactive.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Gas: Reacts violently with oxidising agents.

Liquid: Reacts with incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Gas: Acids, strong oxidising agents. Oxygen, halogens, metal halides.

Liquid: Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes including: oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

Toxicity data for material given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Methyl acetate

LD50 (rabbit): 6482 mg/kg

Rosin, polymer with isophthalic acid and pentaerythritol

LD50 (rat): > 5000 mg/kg

(Based on similar product)

LD50 (rat): > 2000 mg/kg at this dose no death occurred

(Based on similar product)

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Acute Toxicity Estimate: > 2000 mg/kg bw

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Methyl acetate

LD50 (rat): > 2000 mg/kg

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Acute Toxicity Estimate: > 2000 mg/kg bw

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

Methyl acetate
LC50 (rat): > 49.2 mg/l/4h

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Acute Toxicity Estimate: LC50 (gas) > 20000 ppm, LC50 (vapour): > 20.0 mg/L, LC50 (dust & mist): > 5.0 mg/L

Ingestion

Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.

Inhalation

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system. May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting.

Butane, ethane, propane and propene are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. Symptoms include decreased visual acuity, decreased coordination and judgment, headache, dizziness, confusion, drowsiness, fatigue, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, convulsions, unconsciousness, coma and eventually death.

Overexposure by inhalation may cause: cardiac arrhythmia

Methyl acetate

Symptoms include cough, drowsiness, dullness, headache; laboured breathing, sore throat, unconsciousness. Symptoms may be delayed.

Skin

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May cause frostbite injuries to skin due to uncontrolled release of compressed gas resulting in redness, tissue destruction.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Methyl acetate

Species: Rabbit

Result: Not irritating

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Rosin, polymer with isophthalic acid and pentaerythritol

Species: New Zealand white rabbit

Organ: Skin

Test Duration: 4 h

Observation Period: 72 h

Result: Negative

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

(Based on similar product)

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Classification: Category 2 (reversible effects to skin)

Eye

Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

May cause frostbite injuries to eyes due to uncontrolled release of compressed gas resulting in stinging, tearing, blurred vision and possibly permanent damage to eyes.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Methyl acetate

Species: Rabbit

Result: Irritating

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Rosin, polymer with isophthalic acid and pentaerythritol

Species: New Zealand white rabbit

Organ: Eye

Test Duration: 4 h

Observation Period: 72 h
Result: Positive
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
(Based on similar product)

Classification: Category 2B

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Classification: Category 2A (reversible effects to eyes)

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Rosin, polymer with isophthalic acid and pentaerythritol
Test type: Local Lymph Node Assay - Lowest Concentration
Concentration: 50%w/w
Species: Mouse
Producing Reaction, SI=5; May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Result: Positive
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429

Classification: Category 1B

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Rosin, polymer with isophthalic acid and pentaerythritol
Test type: Ames test
Species: Salmonella typhimurium
Result: Negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
(Based on similar product)

Test type: Chromosome Abberation
Species: Human
Result: Negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
(Based on similar product)

Test type: In Vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test
Species: Mouse
Result: Negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Note: No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.
(Based on similar product)

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Propene is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Highly refined mineral oil is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

Rosin, polymer with isophthalic acid and pentaerythritol
NOAEL (wistar rat): 300 mg/kg/day, 8 weeks Developmental
(Based on similar product)

NOEL (wistar rat): 1000 mg/kg/day, 8 weeks Reproductive
(Based on similar product)

STOT - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Methyl acetate

High concentration may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, and nausea.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Classification: Category 1

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Classification: Category 1

Other Information

This product contains an Ototoxic substance. Combination with noise exposure, even at safe levels, could still cause auditory injuries and hearing loss.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Acute aquatic toxicity:

Acute toxicity estimate: > 100 mg/L

Chronic aquatic toxicity:

Classification: Category 2

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Not available

Methyl acetate:

Result: Easily biodegradable.

> 68% biodegradability in 28 days.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Rosin, polymer with isophthalic acid and pentaerythritol:

The product is not readily biodegradable.

46% CO2 Evolution Test

Species: Activated sewage sludge

Result: Not readily biodegradable

(Based on similar product)

Mobility

Product:

Not available

Liquefied petroleum gas:

Disperses rapidly in air.

Methyl acetate:

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 13
Henry's Law Constant (H): 6.43 Pa m³/mol (20 °C)

Bioaccumulative Potential

Product:
Not available

Liquefied petroleum gas:
Not expected to be bioaccumulative.

Methyl acetate:
Bioaccumulation is unlikely.
Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF: < 100 or Log Pow: < 3).

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Methyl acetate
EC50 (fish): 250 - 350 mg/l/96h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Methyl acetate
EC50 (daphnia): 1027 mg/l/48h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Rosin, polymer with isophthalic acid and pentaerythritol
EC50 (Daphnia magna (water flea)): > 100 mg/l/48h
(Based on similar product)

Acute Toxicity - Algae

Methyl acetate
EC50 (algae): 120 mg/l/72h

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain flammable residues. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Advise flammable nature. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected.

To minimise personal exposure, refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 Flammable Gases
Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:
Class 1: Explosives

Division 2.2 Non-flammable Non-toxic Gas that have a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L capacity.

Class 3, Flammable Liquids, if both the Division 2.1 and Class 3 dangerous goods are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500L.

Division 4.1: Flammable Solids

Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances

Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet substances

Division 5.1: Oxidising substances
Division 5.2: Organic peroxides
Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted

ADG U.N. Number

1950

ADG Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

ADG Transport Hazard Class

2.1

IERG Number

49

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IATA UN Number

1950

IATA Proper Shipping Name

Aerosols, flammable

IATA/ICAO Symbol

Flammable Gas

IATA Transport Hazard Class

2.1

IMDG UN Number

1950

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

IMDG Transport Hazard Class

2.1

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

Montreal Protocol

Not Listed

Stockholm Convention

Not Listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not Listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not applicable

Basel Convention

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS Created: December 2021

Literature References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

END OF SDS

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