

SAFETY DATA SHEET

TG.T53.22

Infosafe No.: GEN3R
Version No.: 1.0
ISSUED Date : 22/12/2021
ISSUED by: QUIN GLOBAL

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

TG.T53.22

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)

Flammable gases: Category 1A

Flammable liquids: Category 2

Gases under pressure: Category Liquefied gas

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)

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode 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, Gas cylinder, Health hazard, Exclamation mark



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting] equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
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 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog or water mist to extinguish.
P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381 In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
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.
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.
P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

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
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	30-40 %
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	68476-85-7	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

Avoid becoming a casualty - to protect rescuer, use air-viva, oxy-viva or one-way mask. Remove affected person from contaminated area - Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Do not give direct mouth to mouth resuscitation. Resuscitate in a well ventilated area. Seek immediate medical attention. Note: in confined space - DO NOT ATTEMPT RESCUE WITHOUT ADEQUATE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION.

Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. However, if ingested, 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.

IF exposed: Gas

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. For Frostbite: Flush affected areas with lukewarm water. Do not use hot water. Treat as thermal burns. Seek immediate 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.

IF exposed: Gas

If eye tissue is frozen, seek IMMEDIATE medical attention. If tissue is not frozen, immediately irrigate with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Eyelids to be held open. 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, foam, water fog or water mist.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

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

Extremely flammable gas. Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Explosive gas-air vapour mixtures may form. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Keep away from heat, naked flames, and sparks. Cylinders may explode when heated or may become a projectile in a fire. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Warning: Odourless gas

Hazchem Code

2YE

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Remove all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (S.C.B.A) and full protective clothing to minimise exposure. Allow gas to vent safely to atmosphere, preferably in well ventilated, remote location. Monitor oxygen concentration in confined spaces. Check for leaks using pressure drop test or soapy water on joints and outlets. Shut cylinder valve to stop leak if possible and safe to do so. Check gas concentration to ensure area is safe before removing protective equipment. Damaged gas cylinders should be returned to the supplier.

Liquid: If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local 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. Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing of gas. Post "NO SMOKING" signs in area of use. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid release of gas into workplace air. 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. Use smallest possible amounts in designated areas with adequate ventilation. 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. DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have collected. Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow back feed into the container. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt. Refer to supplier's container handling instructions.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Cylinders shall be stored in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight and away from heat and ignition sources. Outside or detached storage is preferred. No part of cylinders shall be exposed to temperatures above 50°C. Cylinders shall be stored

upright on a level, fireproof floor, secure in position and protected from damage. Full cylinders shall be stored separately from empties. Keep cylinder valve cover on. Label empty cylinders and store full cylinders separately from empty ones. Consider leak detection and alarm systems, as required. Limit quantity in storage. Restrict access to storage area and post warning signs. Inspect periodically for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. 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 4332- The storage and handling of gases in cylinders.

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.

Before entering a confined space where asphyxiant gas is present, check to make sure sufficient Oxygen (19.5%) exists. 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 unlikely due to form of product.

Liquid: 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.

Methyl acetate

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

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

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 material contains asphyxiant gas, which when present in an atmosphere in high concentrations, lead to a 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. The minimum oxygen content in air should be 19.5 per cent by volume under normal atmospheric pressure. Unconsciousness and death can rapidly ensue in an environment, which is deficient in oxygen.

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

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)

Liquefied petroleum gas:

Disperses rapidly in air.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Product:

Not available

Methyl acetate:

Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF: < 100 or Log Pow: < 3).

Liquefied petroleum gas:

Not expected to be bioaccumulative.

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into 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. 'Empty' containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and can be dangerous. Advise flammable nature. Do not attempt to clean since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks and other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. All containers should be returned to the supplier. Privately owned containers no longer required, should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner, and in accordance with applicable regulations. 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

3501

ADG Proper Shipping Name

CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. - (Contains Liquified petroleum gas (LPG), Methyl acetate & Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light)

ADG Transport Hazard Class

2.1

Hazchem Code

2YE

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IATA UN Number

3501

IATA Proper Shipping Name

CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. - (Contains Liquified petroleum gas (LPG), Methyl acetate & Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light)

IATA/ICAO Symbol

Flammable Gas

IATA Transport Hazard Class

2.1

IMDG UN Number

3501

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. - (Contains Liquified petroleum gas (LPG), Methyl acetate & Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light)

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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