Septone Aerosol Rust Proof

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **4**

Chemwatch: **4899-10**
Version No: **2.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **17/06/2014**
Print Date: **23/06/2014**
Initial Date: **Not Available**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Aerosol Rust Proof
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: AARP350
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	Automotive rustproofing treatment (cavity sections).

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech		
Address	100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park 2164 NSW Australia		
Telephone	+61 2 9828 0900		
Fax	+61 2 9725 4698		
Website	Not Available		
Email	general@septone.com.au		

Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Aerosols Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irrit. 2, Carcinogen Category 1B, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation

Continued...

H350	May cause cancer
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
14807-96-6	10-30	talc
1332-58-7	10-30	kaolin
64742-93-4	10-30	bitumen (blown)
8052-42-4	10-30	bitumen (petroleum)
64742-95-6.	10-30	C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent
64742-88-7	10-30	solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic
Various	0-0.2	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Not Available	0-10	ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Not Available	10-30	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 continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in 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.

Continued...

	▸ 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	▸ Not considered a normal route of entry. ▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	Treat symptomatically. Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▸ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▸ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▸ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▸ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Increase ventilation. ▸ Stop leak if safe to do so.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ 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.

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	▸ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Aerosol dispenser. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	talc	Soapstone (respirable dust) / Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres)	3 mg/m3 / 2.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(see also Soapstone;This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14))
Australia Exposure Standards	kaolin	Kaolin	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	bitumen (petroleum)	Bitumen fumes	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
talc	2 ppm	2 ppm	10 ppm	500 ppm
kaolin	5 ppm	6 ppm	125 ppm	500 ppm
bitumen (petroleum)	0.5 / 1.25 ppm	4 / 0.75 ppm	5 / 25 ppm	125 / 25 ppm
C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	500 ppm	750 ppm	750 ppm	750 ppm
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	10 ppm	30 ppm	50 ppm	500 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
talc	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	1,000 mg/m3
kaolin	Not Available	Not Available
bitumen (blown)	Not Available	Not Available
bitumen (petroleum)	Not Available	Not Available
C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	Not Available	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	Not Available	Not Available
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Not Available	Not Available
ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in a well-ventilated area General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
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

Continued...

Hands/feet 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.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
Septone Aerosol Rust Proof Not Available

Material	CPI

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P3	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P3	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P3	A-PAPR-2 P3 ^

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown-black flammable liquid to semi-solid; does not mix with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	~0.58
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	147-196	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-104 to -60	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.6	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.5	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution(1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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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 hazard is increased at higher temperatures. 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
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Eye	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Chronic	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in cancer on the basis of: - appropriate long-term animal studies - other relevant information There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals. |The polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) contained in this product are a contaminant contained in the bitumen. So long as the end user takes precautions against inhalation (including the wearing of a suitable respirator to AS1715) the likelihood of this product leading to the formation of cancers in the end user is minimal. Once the product is applied and has formed a dry coating film, the PAHs will be entrapped within the coating.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Septone Aerosol Rust Proof	Not Available	Not Available
talc		Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
	Not Available	Not Available
kaolin	Not Available	Not Available
bitumen (blown)	Not Available	Not Available
bitumen (petroleum)	Not Available	Not Available
C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	Not Available	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	Dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg *	* Xergon
	Oral (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg *	
	Not Available	Not Available
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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KAOLIN	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. for bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clays formed by crystallisation of vitreous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water. The expected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is very low (LD50>15 g/kg). However, severe anterior segment inflammation, uveitis and retrocorneal abscess from eye exposure were reported when bentonite had been used as a prophypaste. In a 33 day dietary (2 and 6%) and a 90 day dietary (1, 3 and 5%) studies in chickens, no changes in behaviour, overall state, clinical and biochemical parameters and electrolytic composition of the blood. Repeat dietary administration of bentonite did not affect calcium or phosphorus metabolism. However, larger amounts caused decreased growth, muscle weakness, and death with marked changes in both calcium and phosphorus metabolism.
BITUMEN (BLOWN)	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. as extracts of steam-refined and air-refined bitumens:
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC	**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. for full range naphthas
POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
TALC, BITUMEN (PETROLEUM), C9-AROMATIC HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Acute Toxicity	✔	**Carcinogenicity**	✔
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✔
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	**Aspiration Hazard**	⊘

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

|.Avoid release of contents into the environment. The propellent will vapourise rapidly when released into the atmosphere. The propellent will photochemically decompose under atmospheric conditions. This product does not contain CFCs.The volatile components of this product are readily biodegradable under aerobic conditions. They will partition largely to the atmosphere but some will partition to soil and sediment where lowered bioavailability would reduce uptake by organisms. Research also indicates that the volatile components have a moderate potential for bioaccumulation: however bioconcentration would be expected to be low. They are expected to exhibit a moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms.The non-volatile components of this product are not considered to be biodegradable and will persist for years in the environment.

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

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SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ 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: 2.1 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
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: A145A167A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 2.1 IMDG Subrisk: See SP63
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-D , S-U Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 959 Limited Quantities: See SP277

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SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

talc(14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","FisherTransport Information","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Numbering System for Food Additives","WHO Food Additives Series - Food Additives considered for specifications only","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
kaolin(1332-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Exposure Standards","FisherTransport Information","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)","International Numbering System for Food Additives","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Acros Transport Information","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines"
bitumen (blown)(64742-93-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
bitumen (petroleum)(8052-42-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent(64742-95-6.) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Waste transported within NSW or interstate and required to be tracked","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia Exposure Standards","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted hazardous chemicals","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics","Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536","International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic(64742-88-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","FisherTransport Information","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List"
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons(Various) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","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"

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.

Continued...

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.