

UltraColor Spray Paint – Colour Range

UltraColor Products

Chemwatch: 5148-17

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

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Initial Date: **Not Available**

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	UltraColor Spray Paint
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Spray Paint
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Used as spray paint.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Ultracolor Products
Address	3 Anderson Place South Windsor 2756 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 4577 4866
Fax	+61 2 4577 6717
Website	http://www.ultracolor.com.au/Products.html
Email	admin@ultracolor.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 4577 4866 (Mon-Fri, 8am-5pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	4	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
 1 = Low
 2 = Moderate
 3 = High
 4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
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UltraColor Spray Paint

GHS Classification ^[1]	Flammable Aerosol Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) 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	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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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
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

Precautionary statement(s): 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.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

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

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
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7	5-20	xylene
67-64-1	5-20	acetone
141-78-6	5-20	ethyl acetate
Not Available	10-30	acrylic resin
Not Available	10-20	pigments unregulated
68476-85-7.	20-40	hydrocarbon propellant

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SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water. ▪ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▪ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▪ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove to fresh air. ▪ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▪ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▪ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▪ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min	End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift	

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<p>SMALL FIRE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2 <p>LARGE FIRE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water spray or fog.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Continued...

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Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▪ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▪ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▪ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▪ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▪ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▪ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clean up all spills immediately. ▪ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▪ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▪ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▪ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▪ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▪ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▪ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▪ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▪ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▪ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Store below 38 deg. C. ▪ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can ▪ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aerosol dispenser. ▪ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

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	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	350 mg/m3 / 80 ppm	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone	Acetone	1185 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate	720 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	1440 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
UltraColor Spray Paint	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
acetone	20,000 ppm	2,500 [LEL] ppm
ethyl acetate	10,000 ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm
acrylic resin	Not Available	Not Available
pigments unregulated	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	19,000 [LEL] ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. Skin cleansing cream. Eyewash unit.
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:
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Material	CPI
##ethyl	acetate
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C

Respiratory protection

Type AX 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	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	AX-3	-
20+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid

NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

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)

* 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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	22aer Highly flammable coloured liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
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)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-81 (propellant)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Fast	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	13.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.8	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)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Xylene is a central nervous system depressant

UltraColor Spray Paint	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg	
	Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg	
Not Available	Not Available	
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m ³ /8 hr	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - mild	

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	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1600 ppm/8h	Eye (human): 400 ppm
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 709 mg/kg	
	Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 5500 mg/kg	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 4100 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 4935 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5620 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

XYLENE	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Reproductive effector in rats</p>
ACETONE	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>for acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant.</p>
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas

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

Legend: ✓ – Data required to make classification available
✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
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Not Available

Not Available

Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▪ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. ▪ Allow small quantities to evaporate. ▪ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950	
Packing group	Not Applicable	
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
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 Applicable	
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	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 Applicable	
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
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

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	xylene	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	ethyl acetate	Z

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

<p>xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "Australia FAISD Handbook - Safety Directions", "Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "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 FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "FisherTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used in Listed medicines", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "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)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Hazardous chemicals which may require Health Monitoring", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"</p>
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<p>acetone(67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2","Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2","IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","Australia Crimes (Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances) Act - Schedule 1 - United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic In Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances - Table II","United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II","Australia FAISD Handbook - Safety Directions","Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)","Australia Exposure Standards","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","FisherTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used in Listed medicines","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail</p> <p>- Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Sigma- AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Compendium of Food Additive Specifications - Extraction solvents","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II"</p>
<p>ethyl acetate(141-78-6) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","WHO Food Additives Series - Flavouring agents considered for specifications only","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)","Australia Exposure Standards","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","FisherTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used in Listed medicines","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)","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)","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Sigma- AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"</p>
<p>hydrocarbon propellant(68476-85-7.) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 1","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Hazardous Chemicals at Major Hazard Facilities (and their Threshold Quantity) - Table 15.1","Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)","Australia Exposure Standards","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity) - Table 15.1","Australia - New South Wales -Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Hazardous chemicals","Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Schedule 15—Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity) Table 15.1","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Numbering System for Food Additives","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)","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Liquefied and Dissolved Gases","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their</p>

threshold quantity"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

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

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