

SAFETY DATA SHEET



1-231 Fade-Out Thinner

Section 1. Identification

Product name : 1-231 Fade-Out Thinner

Product type : Aerosol.

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

Identified uses

Use in coatings - Auxiliary materials

Supplier

Manufacturer : Valspar b.v.
Zuiveringweg 89
8243 PE Lelystad
The Netherlands
tel: +31 (0)320 292200
fax: +31 (0)320 292201

Emergency telephone number : Call: +31 (0)320 292200 (during daytime)

Supplier's details : DBNZ Coatings Limited
6 Killarney Lane
Hamilton 3204
NEW ZEALAND
T: +64 7847 0944
E: info@dbnz.co.nz

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764766 (24 hrs)

CALL: +(64)-98010034 (Hours of operation - 24 hours)

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : msds@de-beer.com

Section 2. Hazards identification

HSNO Classification : AEROSOLS - Category 1
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 75%

This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

This material is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

GHS label elements

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements

Section 2. Hazards identification

- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not breathe vapour or spray. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- Response** : IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Symbol** :



Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
dimethyl ether	75	115-10-6
n-butyl acetate	9.7225	123-86-4
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	8.0468	108-65-6
xylene	4.1448	1330-20-7
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	1.6428	763-69-9
ethylbenzene	1.0103	100-41-4

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : May cause damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled.
- Ingestion** : May cause damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed.
- Skin contact** : May cause damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin.
- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Specific treatments** : Not available.
- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Not suitable** : None known.
- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
- Hazchem code** : Not available.

Section 5. Firefighting measures

- Special precautions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

- Precautions for safe handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
dimethyl ether	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 11/2018). WES-STEL: 958 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. WES-STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. WES-TWA: 766 mg/m ³ 8 hours. WES-TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.
n-butyl acetate	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 11/2018). WES-TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 713 mg/m ³ 8 hours. WES-STEL: 950 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. WES-STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 8/2018). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 548 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 274 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.
xylene	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 11/2018). Notes: See Notice of Intended Changes. WES-TWA: 217 mg/m ³ , 0 times per shift, 8 hours. WES-TWA: 50 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
ethylbenzene	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 11/2018). WES-STEL: 543 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. WES-STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. WES-TWA: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. WES-TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: EN 405:2001 + A1:2009 organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter FFA1P2 R D

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Recommended EN 374 butyl rubber >= 0.7 mm
< 1 hour (breakthrough time): Conditionally suitable materials for protective gloves;

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

EN 374: Nitrile rubber - NBR (≥ 0.35 mm). Only suitable as splash protection. Only suitable for brief exposure. In the event of contamination, change protective gloves immediately.

- Eye protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. Recommended: safety glasses with side-shields.
- Skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Liquefied compressed gas.]
- Colour** : Colourless.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : $<35^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($<95^{\circ}\text{F}$)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: $<-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($<-0.4^{\circ}\text{F}$)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 1.2%
Upper: 26.2%
- Vapour pressure** : 400 kPa (3000 mm Hg)
- Vapour density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0.714
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Solubility in water** : Not available.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 240°C (464°F)
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not available.
- Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.

Aerosol product

- Type of aerosol** : Spray
- Heat of combustion** : 28.55 kJ/g
- Ignition distance** : Not available.
- Enclosed space ignition - Time equivalent** : Not available.
- Enclosed space ignition - Deflagration density** : Not available.
- Flame height** : Not available.
- Flame duration** : Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
Incompatible materials	: No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	: May cause damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled.
Ingestion	: May cause damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed.
Skin contact	: May cause damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin.
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
dimethyl ether	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	309 g/m ³	4 hours
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	164000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>21.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>14112 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10760 mg/kg	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat - Female	>5000 mg/kg	-
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6350 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12126 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3523 to 4000 mg/kg	-
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit - Male	4080 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat - Female	>4.3 g/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	6350 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12126 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3523 to 4000 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
xylene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 microliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 Percent	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 milligrams	-
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
ethylbenzene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 milligrams	-

Sensitisation

Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

- General** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

Chronic toxicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene	Category 2	oral, inhalation	-
ethylbenzene	Category 2	inhalation	-

Aspiration hazard

Name
ethylbenzene

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Section 11. Toxicological information

Route	ATE value
Oral	3015.84 mg/kg
Dermal	6634.85 mg/kg
Inhalation (gases)	153204.75 ppm
Inhalation (vapours)	1088.8 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	15.43 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Aquatic and terrestrial toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	Acute EC50 397 mg/l	Algae - Selenastrum capricornutum	72 hours
	Acute EC50 44 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 32 mg/l	Crustaceans - Artemia salina	48 hours
	Acute LC50 18 mg/l	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute NOEC 200 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 408 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 134 mg/l	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
xylene	Acute EC50 1 to 10 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 1 to 10 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1 to 10 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Acute EC50 114.86 mg/l	Aquatic plants - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 785 to 970 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 88 mg/l	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 >10 mg/l	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
n-butyl acetate	OECD 301D Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test	>80 % - 5 days	-	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	OECD 302B Inherent Biodegradability: Zahn-Wellens/EMPA Test	100 % - 28 days	-	-
	OECD 301F Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	83 % - 28 days	-	-
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	OECD 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO2 Evolution Test	100 % - Readily - 18 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
n-butyl acetate	-	-	Readily
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	-	-	Readily
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	-	-	Readily

Section 12. Ecological information

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
dimethyl ether	0.07	-	low
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	low
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	1.47	-	low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low

Mobility in soil







Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label
New Zealand Class	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1	-	
ADG Class	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1	-	
UN Class	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1	-	
ADR/RID Class	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2	-	
IATA Class	UN1950	Aerosols, flammable	2.1	-	
IMDG Class	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1	-	

Additional information

New Zealand Class : **Special provisions** 63, 190, 277, 327, 344

ADG Class : **Special provisions** 63, 190, 277, 327

Section 14. Transport information

UN Class	: Special provisions 63, 190, 277, 327, 344
ADR/RID Class	: Limited quantity 1 L Special provisions 190, 327, 625, 344 Tunnel code (D)
IATA Class	: Quantity limitation Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 75 kg. Packaging instructions: 203. Cargo Aircraft Only: 150 kg. Packaging instructions: 203. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 30 kg. Packaging instructions: Y203. Special provisions A145, A167, A802
IMDG Class	: Emergency schedules F-D, S-U Special provisions 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 959

PG* : Packing group

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

HSNO Approval Number	: HSR002515
HSNO Group Standard	: Aerosols
HSNO Classification	: AEROSOLS - Category 1 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

Australia	: All components are listed or exempted.
Canada	: All components are listed or exempted.
China	: All components are listed, exempted, or notified.
Europe	: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan	: Japan inventory (CSCL) : All components are listed or exempted. Japan inventory (ISHL) : Not determined.
Malaysia	: Not determined
New Zealand	: All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines	: All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea	: All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan	: All components are listed or exempted.
Thailand	: Not determined.
Turkey	: Not determined.
United States	: All components are active or exempted.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Viet Nam : Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing : 6/4/2022

Date of issue/Date of revision : 6/4/2022

Date of previous issue : 4/12/2022

Version : 1

Key to abbreviations : ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.