



SAFETY DATA SHEET

BARBECUE PAINT AEROSOL

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier :  BARBECUE PAINT AEROSOL

Product use :  Aerosol.


1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Akzo Nobel Pty Ltd.
51 McIntyre Road
Sunshine North
Victoria 3020
Australia

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : sikkensaustralia@akzonobel.com

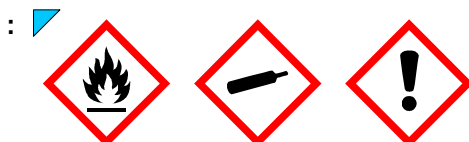
Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : Emergency Helpline (Australia): 1800 680 071 (24 hours)
Emergency Helpline (NZ): 0800 503 008

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification


Classification of the substance or mixture :  AEROSOLS - Category 1
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1

GHS label elements


Hazard pictograms





Signal word : DANGER

Hazard statements :  Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements

General :  Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Prevention :  Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face 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. Avoid breathing dust or mist. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Response :  Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. 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 :  Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Disposal : ☒ Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national or international regulations.

Supplemental label elements : Not applicable.

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

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Petroleum gases, liquefied	≥30 - ≤60	68476-85-7
xylene	<10	1330-20-7
acetone	≤10	67-64-1
ethylbenzene	≤3	100-41-4
maleic anhydride	≤0.1	108-31-6

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

- 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.
- 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 adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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.
- Skin contact** : ☒ Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : ☒ May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

Ingestion : No specific data.

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

Notes to physician : ☒ Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : 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
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions 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

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : 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

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. 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.

- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8.2 for additional information on hygiene measures.

- 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. Protect from sunlight. 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 and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Petroleum gases, liquefied	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014). TWA: 1800 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
xylene	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014). STEL: 655 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 350 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 80 ppm 8 hours.
acetone	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014). STEL: 2375 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1185 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
ethylbenzene	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). STEL: 543 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
maleic anhydride	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). Skin sensitiser. TWA: 1 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 0.25 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face 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.

Skin protection



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

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

	estimated.
Body protection	: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
Other 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.
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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Colour	: Not available.
Odour	: Not available.
Odour threshold	: Not available.
pH	: Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	: Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: 34°C
Flash point	: Closed cup: -20°C
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	:  Greatest known range: Lower: 2.2% Upper: 13% (acetone)
Vapour pressure	: Not available.
Vapour density	:  Highest known value: 3.7 (Air = 1) (xylene). Weighted average: 3 (Air = 1)
Relative density	: 2.454
Solubility(ies)	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (room temperature): 0.12 cm ² /s

Aerosol product

Type of aerosol	: Spray
Heat of combustion	: 6.986 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
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).

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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 toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
acetone	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	1297 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intravenous	Rat	5500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	3 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	5340 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Dermal	Rabbit	20 mL/kg	-
	LDLo Intraperitoneal	Dog	8 g/kg	-
	LDLo Intraperitoneal	Rat	500 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Intravenous	Mouse	4 g/kg	-
	LDLo Intravenous	Rabbit	1576 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Oral	Dog	8 g/kg	-
	LDLo Oral	Dog	8000 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Oral	Human	714 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Route of exposure unreported	Man - Male	1159 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Subcutaneous	Dog	5 g/kg	-
	LDLo Subcutaneous	Guinea pig	5 g/kg	-
	TDLo Intraperitoneal	Rat	1452 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Oral	Mammal - species unspecified	3.49 g/kg	-
	TDLo Oral	Man - Male	2857 mg/kg	-
maleic anhydride	TDLo Oral	Man - Male	2857 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Oral	Rat	5 mL/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Guinea pig	>20 g/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2620 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	97 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Guinea pig	390 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	465 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	875 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	400 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 microliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
acetone	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 Percent	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 parts per million	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 microliters	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 milligrams	-

Section 11. Toxicological information

ethylbenzene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 milligrams	-
maleic anhydride	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	1 Percent	-

Sensitisation

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
acetone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs
maleic anhydride	Category 1	-	respiratory system

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Section 11. Toxicological information

Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion	: No specific data.

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

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
Carcinogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16894	N/A	11968	N/A	97.2	N/A
xylene	N/A	1100	N/A	11	N/A
ethylbenzene	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A
maleic anhydride	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> xylene	Acute EC50 90 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 15700 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
	Acute LC50 20870 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 19000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 16940 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Carassius auratus	96 hours
	Acute EC50 11493300 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Navicula seminulum	96 hours
acetone			

Section 12. Ecological information

maleic anhydride	Acute EC50 11727900 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Navicula seminulum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 7200000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Selenastrum sp.	96 hours
	Acute EC50 20.565 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Acute LC50 7550000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Asellus aquaticus	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6000000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8098000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 7460000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata	48 hours
	Acute LC50 7810000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6900 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8800000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 7280000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 8120000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 6210000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Poecilia reticulata	96 hours
	Acute LC50 8000 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 100 µl/L Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	72 hours
	Chronic NOEC 100 µl/L Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.5 ml/L Marine water	Algae - Karenia brevis	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Chydoridae	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Maxillopoda	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Daphniidae	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Bosminidae	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Macrothricidae	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 1 g/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 1 g/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	4 weeks
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	4 weeks
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	4 weeks
	Chronic NOEC 5 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Gasterosteus aculeatus - Larvae	42 days
	Chronic NOEC 5 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Gasterosteus aculeatus - Larvae	42 days
	Acute LC50 230 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Gambusia affinis - Adult	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Petroleum gases, liquefied	1.09	-	low
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
acetone	-0.23	-	low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low
maleic anhydride	-2.78	-	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

	ADG	IMDG
UN number	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1	2.1
Packing group	I	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.

Additional information

IMDG : Emergency schedules F-D,S-U

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Not regulated.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

Inventory list

Australia : Not determined.
Canada : Not determined.
China : Not determined.
Europe : Not determined.
Japan : **Japan inventory (ENCS):** Not determined.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
New Zealand : Not determined.
Philippines : Not determined.
Republic of Korea : Not determined.
Taiwan : Not determined.
Thailand : Not determined.
Turkey : Not determined.
United States : Not determined.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Viet Nam : Not determined.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

Date of printing : 23 July 2021


Date of issue/ Date of revision : 23 July 2021

Date of previous issue : 30 June 2021

Version : 2

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)
N/A = Not available
SGG = Segregation Group
SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
 AEROSOLS - Category 1	On basis of test data
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas	On basis of test data
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1	Calculation method

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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