

# SDS ATTACHMENT

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COMPLETED SHEET TO THE SDS FOR:

PRODUCT:

Silver Gal Protection Spray

DATE:

24-Sep-15

(SDS date)

**1. Manufacturer/Supplier:**

Tradegear Ltd  
Level 1, 99 Clarence Street  
Riccarton  
Christchurch 8011  
New Zealand  
Phone: 0800 22 44 34 or +64 3 341 8055  
Fax: 0800 22 11 51 or +64 9 522 8833  
24 hr emergency contact: +64 21 510 622  
Website: www.tradegear.co.nz  
Email: office@tradegear.co.nz

**Emergency Information:**

National Poison Centre: 0800 764 766  
Chemcall 24/7 Emergency Response Service: 0800 243 622

**2 & 15. Hazards Identification & Regulatory Requirements:**

<b>Product Name:</b>	<b>Silver Gal</b>
<b>Group Standard, Approval #</b>	Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2017 - HSR002515
<b>HSNO Classes (from GHS codes)</b>	2.1.2A, 6.1D, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.1A, 9.3C
<b>Class 9 Hazard/Precautionary Statements</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects, harmful to terres Read label before use (supply to public) Read SDS before use (supply to public) Avoid release to the environment Collect spillage
<b>TEL or EEL applicable?</b>	None



# Dy-Mark 39053510 Silver Gal

## Dy-Mark

Chemwatch: 4994-16  
Version No: 16.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 24/09/2015  
Print Date: 10/11/2015  
Initial Date: **Not Available**  
S.GHS.AUS.EN.RISK

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Dy-Mark 39053510 Silver Gal
Synonyms	39053510, 39051010
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

### 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 Anti-corrosive spray.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Dy-Mark
Address	89 Formation Street Wacol 4076 QLD Australia
Telephone	+61 7 3271 2222
Fax	+61 7 3271 2751
Website	Not Available
Email	info@dymark.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 403 186 708
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	4
Toxicity	2	2
Body Contact	2	2
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	1	1

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Aerosols Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B*, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3*, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 <i>*LIMITED EVIDENCE</i>
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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Continued...

Dy-Mark 39053510 Silver Gal

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation
<b>H360</b>	May damage fertility or the unborn child*
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation*
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
<b>AUH044</b>	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

\*LIMITED EVIDENCE

**Supplementary statement(s)**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
<b>P211</b>	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
<b>P251</b>	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P362</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>P363</b>	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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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	30-60	<u>xylene</u>
7429-90-5	1-10	<u>aluminium powder coated</u>
Not Available	1-10	resin, proprietary
7779-90-0	1-5	<u>zinc phosphate</u>
107-98-2	<1	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer</u>
68476-86-8.	10-30	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>
157621-61-9	10-30	<u>dimethyl ether</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>

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<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul> <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.  
for lower alkyl ethers:

#### BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ A low-stimulus environment must be maintained.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

#### ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension without signs of hypovolaemia may require vasopressors.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

#### EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Ethers may produce anion gap acidosis. Hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy might be indicated.
- ▶ Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with impaired renal function.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

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 (pO<sub>2</sub> < 50 mm Hg or pCO<sub>2</sub> > 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

#### SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

#### LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ 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

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
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<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material <b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles.</p>
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## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</b></li> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.</li> <li>▶ Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>



X      X      X      X      +      X      +

X — Must not be stored together  
 0 — May be stored together with specific preventions  
 + — May be stored together

## 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/m <sup>3</sup> / 80 ppm	655 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium powder coated	Aluminium (metal dust) / Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al) / Aluminium, pyro powders (as Al)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc phosphate	Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	369 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 100 ppm	553 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethyl ether	Dimethyl ether	760 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 400 ppm	950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available


#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
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xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium powder coated	Aluminum	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
zinc phosphate	Zinc phosphate (3:2)	1.8 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	120 mg/m3
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether; (Ucar Triol HG-170)	150 ppm	150 ppm	470 ppm
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	3,000 ppm	3200 ppm	19000 ppm
dimethyl ether	Methyl ether; (Dimethyl ether)	1,000 ppm	1000 ppm	7200 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
aluminium powder coated	Not Available	Not Available
resin, proprietary	Not Available	Not Available
zinc phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	19,000 [LEL] ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm
dimethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p><b>CARE:</b> Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear</p> <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>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> <li>▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles</li> </ul> <p><b>DO NOT wear contact lenses.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.</li> <li>▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.</li> </ul> <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p> <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	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:  
Dy-Mark 39053510 Silver Gal

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NEOPRENE	C
##dimethyl	ether

**Respiratory protection**

Not Available

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 5 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2

##propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha	isomer	up to 50 x ES	-	AX-3	-
		50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* 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.

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. The alpha form, which is thermodynamically favored during synthesis, consists of a secondary alcohol configuration. The beta form consists of a primary alcohol. The two isomeric forms are shown above. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under <b>PRESSURE</b> . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under <b>PRESSURE</b> . Contains highly flammable ether propellant. Silver coloured flammable liquid with a solvent odour; not miscible with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under pressure. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon/ether propellant		
<b>Physical state</b>	#00Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	-81 (propellant)	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	#01 immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;</li> <li>▶ respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;</li> <li>▶ heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;</li> <li>▶ gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.</li> </ul> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed</p>
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	<p>reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p> <p>Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers.</p> <p>Xylene is a central nervous system depressant</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Acute toxic responses to aluminium are confined to the more soluble forms.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Not a likely route of entry into the body in commercial or industrial environments. The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and be harmful or toxic if swallowed.</p> <p>Ingestion of alkyl ethers may produce stupor, blurred vision, headache, dizziness and irritation of the nose and throat. Respiratory distress and asphyxia may result.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>Though considered non-harmful, slight irritation may result from contact because of the abrasive nature of the aluminium oxide particles. Thus it may cause itching and skin reaction and inflammation.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Alkyl ethers may defat and dehydrate the skin producing dermatoses. Absorption may produce headache, dizziness, and central nervous system depression.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p> <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapour or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and tears.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.</p> <p>Animal testing shows long term exposure to aluminium oxides may cause lung disease and cancer, depending on the size of the particle. The smaller the size, the greater the tendencies of causing harm.</p> <p>Exposure to large doses of aluminium has been connected with the degenerative brain disease Alzheimer's Disease.</p> <p>Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</p> <p>Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.</p> <p>Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).</p> <p>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p>

<b>Dy-Mark 39053510 Silver Gal</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>xylene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
<b>aluminium powder coated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
<b>resin, proprietary</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>zinc phosphate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
<b>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/5 h.d <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5207.2 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild
<b>hydrocarbon propellant</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6<17.9 mm/2 h mm/2="> <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6<17.9 mm/2 h mm/2="> <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm/2 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm/15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	



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	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1354.944 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1355 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 570000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
dimethyl ether	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 309 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Nil reported
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ - Data required to make classification available  
⊘ - Data Not Available to make classification

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Species	Value	Source
xylene	LC50	96	Fish	0.0013404mg/L	4
xylene	EC50	48	Crustacea	>3.4mg/L	2
xylene	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/L	2
xylene	EC10	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	=20mg/L	4
aluminium powder coated	LC50	96	Fish	0.0780.108mg/L	2
aluminium powder coated	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.50mg/L	2
aluminium powder coated	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0240mg/L	2
aluminium powder coated	BCF	360	Algae or other aquatic plants	90mg/L	4
aluminium powder coated	BCF	1344	Fish	0.2680mg/L	4
zinc phosphate	LC50	96	Fish	0.090mg/L	4
zinc phosphate	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.1050mg/L	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LC50	96	Fish	>=1000mg/L	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	EC50	48	Crustacea	>500mg/L	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	EC0	3	Crustacea	=500mg/L	1
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	EC100	3	Crustacea	>500mg/L	1
hydrocarbon propellant	LC50	96	Fish	24.110mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.710mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	LC50	96	Fish	24.110mg/L	2
hydrocarbon propellant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.710mg/L	2
dimethyl ether	LC50	96	Fish	200.592mg/L	3
dimethyl ether	EC50	48	Crustacea	>4400.0mg/L	2
dimethyl ether	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	154.917mg/L	2

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

- ▶ drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- ▶ lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- ▶ asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- ▶ adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation.

For Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:

Environmental Fate: Petroleum hydrocarbon gases are primarily produced in petroleum refineries, or in gas plants that separate natural gas and natural gas liquids. This category contains 99 petroleum hydrocarbon gas substances, the majority of which never reach the consumer. Petroleum hydrocarbon gases do not contain inorganic compounds, (e.g. hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and carbon monoxide), other than asphyxiant gases; the low molecular weight hydrocarbon molecules are primarily responsible for the hazard associated with these gases.

Atmospheric Fate: All components of these gases will evaporate to the air where interaction with hydroxyl radicals is an important fate process.

For Xylenes:

log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m3/mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m3/mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces. The extent of the degradation is expected to depend on its concentration, residence time in the soil, the nature of the soil, and whether resident microbial populations have been acclimated.

For Propylene Glycol Ethers: log Kow's range from 0.309 for TPM to 1.523 for DPnB. Calculated BCFs range from 1.47 for DPnB to 3.16 for DPMA and TPM, indicating low bioaccumulation.

Henry's Law Constants are low for all category members, ranging from 5.7 x 10<sup>-9</sup> atm-m<sup>3</sup>/mole for TPM to 2.7 x 10<sup>-9</sup> atm-m<sup>3</sup>/mole for PnB.

Environmental Fate: Most are liquids at room temperature and all are water-soluble.

Most ethers are very resistant to hydrolysis, and the rate of cleavage of the carbon-oxygen bond by abiotic processes is expected to be insignificant.

Direct photolysis will not be an important removal process since aliphatic ethers do not absorb light at wavelengths >290 nm

For Isobutene (Refrigerant Gas): Koc: 35, (estimated); Henry's Law Constant: 4.08 atm-cu m/mole; Vapor Pressure: 2611 mm Hg @ 25 deg C; BCF: 74, (estimated).

Atmospheric Fate: Isobutane is a gas at ordinary temperatures. The substance is highly flammable and explosive. It is degraded in the atmosphere by reactions with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is 6.9 days.

For Propane: Koc 460. log

Kow 2.36.

Henry's Law constant of 7.07x10<sup>-1</sup> atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapour pressure, 7150 mm Hg, and water solubility, 62.4 mg/L. Estimated BCF: 13.1.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)
dimethyl ether	LOW	LOW

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (BCF = 2)
dimethyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1)
dimethyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1.292)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS


#### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> </ul>
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Dy-Mark 39053510 Silver Gal

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	2YE

**Land transport (ADG)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class : 2.1 Subrisk : Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions : 63 190 277 327 344 Limited quantity : 1000ml

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class : 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 10L
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions : A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 203; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 75 kg; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y203; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 30 kg G; Forbidden

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class : 2.1 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	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	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Z

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**ALUMINIUM POWDER COATED(7429-90-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

- Not Applicable

**ZINC PHOSPHATE(7779-90-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER(107-98-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-86-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**DIMETHYL ETHER(157621-61-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (zinc phosphate; aluminium powder coated; propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer; xylene; dimethyl ether; hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (aluminium powder coated)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
zinc phosphate	7543-51-3, 7779-90-0
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7., 68476-86-8.
dimethyl ether	115-10-6, 157621-61-9

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](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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