

Zenox Pop-Up Sprinkler Lube

Zenox Industries Global

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 22-4816

Issue Date: 16/08/2018

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Print Date: 17/08/2018

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Zenox Pop-Up Sprinkler Lube
Synonyms	Popup Lube; Pop Up Lube; Zenox Pop-Up Lube
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 Aerosol dispensed lubricant.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Zenox Industries Global
Address	56 Camarino Drv Woodvale WA 6026 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 9403 5119 +61 0421 840 351
Fax	+61 8 9403 5119
Website	www.zenox.com.au
Email	info@zenox.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	0421 840 351
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Aerosols Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Continued...

Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
106-97-8.	55-65	<u>butane</u>
63148-62-9	15-25	<u>polydimethylsiloxane</u>
74-98-6	10-15	<u>propane</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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

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- ▶ Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture. ▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. ▶ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. ▶ Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. ▶ May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon dioxide (CO2) , silicon dioxide (SiO2) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▶ Wipe up.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. ▶ Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. ▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. ▶ Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▶ DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. ▶ Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C. ▶ Store in an upright position. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage. ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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Australia Exposure Standards	butane	Butane	800 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
butane	Butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	Dimethyl siloxane; (Dimethylpolysiloxane; Syltherm XLT; Syltherm 800; Silicone 360)	65 mg/m3	720 mg/m3	4,300 mg/m3
propane	Propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
butane	Not Available	1,600 ppm
polydimethylsiloxane	Not Available	Not Available
propane	2,100 ppm	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▸ OTHERWISE: ▸ For potentially moderate exposures: ▸ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▸ For potentially heavy exposures: ▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Do not spray on hot surfaces. ▸ 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. ▸ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost. BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

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

^ - Full-face

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

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Clear colourless liquid (aerosol dispensed) with slight odour; doesnt mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	<0 propellant	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	8.4 butane	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.6 butane	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting

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Skin Contact	Spray mist may produce discomfort	
Eye	Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.	
Zenox Pop-Up Sprinkler Lube	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
butane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 658 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg ^[2]	
propane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 84.684 mg/l/15 min ^[1]	Not Available
Legend:	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	

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE	<p>For siloxanes:</p> <p>Effects which based on the reviewed literature do not seem to be problematic are acute toxicity, irritant effects, sensitization and genotoxicity.</p> <p>Some studies indicate that some of the siloxanes may have endocrine disrupting properties, and reproductive effects have caused concern about the possible effects of the siloxanes on humans and the environment.</p> <p>Only few siloxanes are described in the literature with regard to health effects, and it is therefore not possible to make broad conclusions and comparisons of the toxicity related to short-chained linear and cyclic siloxanes based on the present evaluation. Data are primarily found on the cyclic siloxanes D4 (octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane) and D5 (decamethylcyclopentasiloxane) and the short-linear HMDS (hexamethyldisiloxane).</p> <p>These three siloxanes have a relatively low order of acute toxicity by oral, dermal and inhalatory routes and do not require classification for this effect.</p> <p>They are not found to be irritating to skin or eyes and are also not found sensitizing by skin contact. Data on respiratory sensitization have not been identified.</p> <p>Subacute and subchronic toxicity studies show that the liver is the main target organ for D4 which also induces liver cell enzymes. This enzyme induction contributes to the elimination of the substance from the tissues. Primary target organ for D5 exposure by inhalation is the lung. D5 has an enzyme induction profile similar to that of D4. Subacute and subchronic inhalation of HMDS affect in particular the lungs and kidneys in rats.</p> <p>None of the investigated siloxanes show any signs of genotoxic effects <i>in vitro</i> or <i>in vivo</i>. Preliminary results indicate that D5 has a potential carcinogenic effect.</p> <p>D4 is considered to impair fertility in rats by inhalation and is classified as a substance toxic to reproduction in category 3 with the risk phrase R62 ('Possible risk of impaired fertility').</p> <p>The results of a study to screen for oestrogen activity indicate that D4 has very weak oestrogenic and antioestrogenic activity and is a partial agonist (enhances the effect of the estrogen). It is not uncommon for compounds that are weakly oestrogenic to also have antioestrogenic properties. Comparison of the oestrogenic potency of D4 relative to ethinyloestradiol (steroid hormone) indicates that D4 is 585,000 times less potent than ethinyloestradiol in the rat strain Sprague- Dawley and 3.7 million times less potent than ethinyloestradiol in the Fisher-344 rat strain. Because of the lack of effects on other endpoints designated to assess oestrogenicity, the oestrogenicity as mode of action for the D4 reproductive effects has been questioned. An indirect mode of action causing a delay of the LH (luteinising hormone) surge necessary for optimal timing of ovulation has been suggested as the mechanism.</p> <p>Based on the reviewed information, the critical effects of the siloxanes are impaired fertility (D4) and potential carcinogenic effects (uterine tumours in females). Furthermore there seem to be some effects on various organs following repeated exposures, the liver (D4), kidney (HMDS) and lung (D5 and HMDS) being the target organs.</p> <p>A possible oestrogenic effect contributing to the reproductive toxicity of D4 is debated. There seems however to be some indication that this toxicity may be caused by another mechanism than oestrogen activity.</p> <p>Studies are available for linear siloxanes from an analogue group comprising di- to hexa- siloxanes, as well as key physicochemical properties. The results of the acute toxicity studies for this analogue group are in agreement: there is no evidence from any of the available studies that the substances in this group have any potential for acute toxicity (in terms of either lethality or adverse clinical effects) by any route up to and exceeding the maximum dose levels tested according to current OECD guidelines. It is therefore valid to read-across the lack of acute toxicity between the members of the group where there are data gaps</p> <p>The metabolism of silanes and siloxanes is influenced by the chemistry of silicon, and it is fundamentally different from</p>
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	that of carbon compounds. These differences are due to the fact that silicon is more electropositive than carbon; Si-Si bonds are less stable than C-C bonds and Si-O bonds form very readily, the latter due to their high bond energy. Functional groups such as -OH, -CO ₂ H, and -CH ₂ OH are commonly seen in organic drug metabolites. If such functionalities are formed from siloxane metabolism, they will undergo rearrangement with migration of the Si atom from carbon to oxygen. Consequently, alpha hydroxysilanes may isomerise to silanols and this provides a mechanism by which very polar metabolites may be formed from highly hydrophobic alkylsiloxanes in relatively few metabolic steps. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. No toxic response noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies. The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m ³ . Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]*
PROPANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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 available to make classification
☉ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Zenox Pop-Up Sprinkler Lube	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane	LC50	96	Fish	3.16mg/L	4
propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
butane	LOW	LOW
propane	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
butane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)
propane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
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Continued...

butane	LOW (KOC = 43.79)
propane	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950				
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	2.1	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	2.1				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	Not Applicable				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344	Limited quantity	1000ml
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344				
Limited quantity	1000ml				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950														
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>10L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	10L								
ICAO/IATA Class	2.1														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	10L														
Packing group	Not Applicable														
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
Special precautions for user	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A145 A167 A802</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>150 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>75 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 kg G</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A145 A167 A802	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G
Special provisions	A145 A167 A802														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950		
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1	
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable	
Packing group	Not Applicable		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U	
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959	
	Limited Quantities	1000ml	

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****BUTANE(106-97-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE(63148-62-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 10 / Appendix C

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

PROPANE(74-98-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (polydimethylsiloxane; butane; propane)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (polydimethylsiloxane)
Japan - ENCS	N (polydimethylsiloxane)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	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

Revision Date	16/08/2018
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Continued...

Initial Date	04/01/2010
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Other information

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

The 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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