Paslode Degreaser 350g Aerosol

Paslode Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Chemwatch: **5222-54**
Version No: **2.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **01/09/2016**
Print Date: **01/09/2016**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Paslode Degreaser 350g Aerosol
Synonyms	B20544L
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 Degreasing fluid.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Paslode Australia**
Address	47-55 Williamson Road Ingleburn NSW 2565 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9829 4000
Fax	+61 2 9829 7788
Website	www.paslode.com.au
Email	cust.sales.au@paslodeanz.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Poisons Information Centre (AU)**
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Aerosols Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
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	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

Continued...

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
142-82-5	30-50	heptane
110-54-3	10-30	n-hexane
110-82-7	10-30	cyclohexane
108-87-2	<10	methylcyclohexane
124-38-9	<10	carbon dioxide

Continued...

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: ▸ 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	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: ▸ 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	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. ▸ 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.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) 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.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ 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.

Continued...

	▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ 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. Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

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	▸ 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. ▸ 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	▸ 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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ 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.
Other information	▸ 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Aerosol dispenser. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Continued...

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	heptane	Heptane (n-Heptane)	1640 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	2050 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	72 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	cyclohexane	Cyclohexane	350 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	1050 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	methylcyclohexane	Methylcyclohexane	1610 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide / Carbon dioxide in coal mines	9000 mg/m3 / 22500 mg/m3 / 5000 ppm / 12500 ppm	54000 mg/m3 / 30000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
heptane	Heptane	440 ppm	440 ppm	5000 ppm
n-hexane	Hexane	300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
cyclohexane	Cyclohexane	100 ppm	100 ppm	10000 ppm
methylcyclohexane	Methylcyclohexane	400 ppm	400 ppm	10000 ppm
carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide	30,000 ppm	30000 ppm	50000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
heptane	5,000 ppm	750 ppm
n-hexane	5,000 ppm	1,100 [LEL] ppm
cyclohexane	10,000 ppm	1,300 [LEL] ppm
methylcyclohexane	10,000 ppm	1,200 [LEL] ppm
carbon dioxide	50,000 ppm	40,000 ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in a well-ventilated area 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: ‣ 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	‣ 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	‣ 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. No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ‣ Overalls.

Continued...

	▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Do not spray on hot surfaces.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear colourless highly flammable liquid with a solvent odour; does not mix with water.

Physical state	**Liquid**	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	**0.70-0.75**
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)	98	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-23 n-hexane	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	6.7 heptane	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.1 heptane	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ 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 hazard is increased at higher temperatures. 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. Inhalation, by humans, of 1000 ppm heptane for 6 minutes was associated with slight dizziness; inhalation of higher concentrations for shorter periods, resulted in marked vertigo, incoordination, and hilarity. Signs of central nervous system

Continued...

	system (CNS) involvement occurred in the absence of noticeable mucous membrane irritation and were noticed promptly on entering such atmospheres. Concentrations of 10,000-15,000 ppm, heptane produced narcosis on mice within 30-50 minutes. Exposure at higher concentrations (15,000-20,000 ppm) for 30-60 minutes caused convulsions and death in mice; inhalation of 48,000 ppm produced respiratory arrest in three of four head-exposed mice within 3 minutes. Brief exposure (4 minutes) to high levels (5000 ppm) produced nausea, loss of appetite and a "gasoline-taste" that persisted for several hours post-exposure. **WARNING**:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Paslode Degreaser 350g Aerosol	Not Available	Not Available
heptane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 103 mg/L/4hr[2]	Nil reported
n-hexane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3301.5 mg/kg[1]	Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 48000 ppm/4hr[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 15847.2 mg/kg[1]	
cyclohexane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 70 mg/L/2hr[2]	Skin(rabbit): 1548 mg/48hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 12705 mg/kg[2]	
methylcyclohexane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >=3080 mg/kg[1]	Nil reported
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 36.9 mg/L/2hr[2]	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 41.5 mg/L/2hr[2]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 33-42 mg/l/4hr[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >6160 mg/kg[1]	
carbon dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 200000 ppm/2hr[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 361 mg/L/2hr[2]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 470000 ppm/30M[2]	

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*

N-HEXANE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
CYCLOHEXANE	Bacteria mutagen
CARBON DIOXIDE	- pulmonary effects IDLH: 50,000 ppm

Continued...

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 (hr)	Species	Value	Source
heptane	LC50	96	Fish	0.854mg/L	3
heptane	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.64mg/L	2
heptane	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.323mg/L	3
heptane	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.213mg/L	3
heptane	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.17mg/L	2
n-hexane	LC50	96	Fish	0.0025003mg/L	4
n-hexane	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00387765mg/L	4
n-hexane	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.089mg/L	3
n-hexane	EC50	3	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00809998mg/L	4
cyclohexane	LC50	96	Fish	0.0045303mg/L	4
cyclohexane	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00378810mg/L	4
cyclohexane	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.17mg/L	2
cyclohexane	EC50	3	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0319884mg/L	4
cyclohexane	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.9mg/L	2
methylcyclohexane	LC50	96	Fish	1.152mg/L	3
methylcyclohexane	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00147315mg/L	4
methylcyclohexane	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.134mg/L	2
methylcyclohexane	EC50	3	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.01050847mg/L	4
methylcyclohexane	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0221mg/L	2
carbon dioxide	LC50	96	Fish	53.413mg/L	3
carbon dioxide	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	237.138mg/L	3
carbon dioxide	EC50	384	Crustacea	12.472mg/L	3
Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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.
Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
heptane	LOW	LOW
n-hexane	LOW	LOW
cyclohexane	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.63 days)
methylcyclohexane	LOW	LOW
carbon dioxide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation

Continued...

heptane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.66)
n-hexane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)
cyclohexane	LOW (BCF = 242)
methylcyclohexane	LOW (BCF = 321)
carbon dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.83)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
heptane	LOW (KOC = 274.7)
n-hexane	LOW (KOC = 149)
cyclohexane	LOW (KOC = 165.5)
methylcyclohexane	LOW (KOC = 268)
carbon dioxide	HIGH (KOC = 1.498)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ 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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 2.1 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 Limited quantity: 1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1

Continued...

	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	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)

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	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 959
	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

HEPTANE(142-82-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

N-HEXANE(110-54-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

CYCLOHEXANE(110-82-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

METHYLCYCLOHEXANE(108-87-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

CARBON DIOXIDE(124-38-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Continued...

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (methylcyclohexane; carbon dioxide; cyclohexane; n-hexane; heptane)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
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

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
heptane	142-82-5, 31394-54-4

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

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.