

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet  
 Issue Date: 3-Oct-2011  
 X9554SP

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

CHEMWATCH 43781  
 Version No:8  
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**Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**PRODUCT NAME**

DY-MARK LINEMARKING AEROSOL SELECTED COLOURS

**OTHER NAMES**

"spray paint", "DY-MARK LINEMARKING AEROSOL COLOURS BLACK, RED, BLUE, GREEN, ORANGE, GREY"

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**

AEROSOLS

**PRODUCT USE**

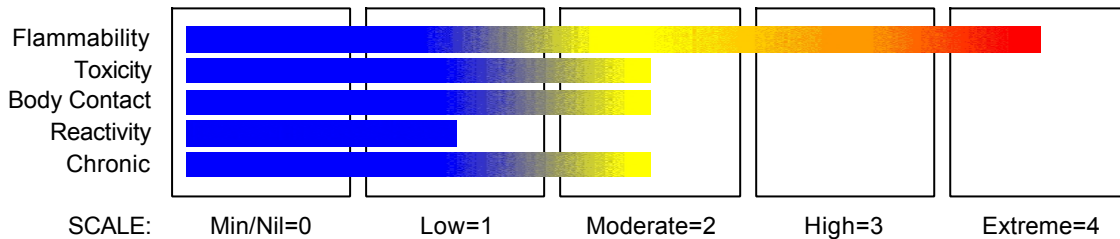
Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.  
 Aerosol spray paint.

**SUPPLIER**

Company: Dy- Mark Pty Ltd  
 Address:  
 89 Formation Street  
 Wacol  
 QLD, 4076  
 Australia  
 Telephone: +61 7 3271 2222  
 Emergency Tel: **0403 186 708**  
 Fax: +61 7 3271 2751  
 Email: info@dymark.com.au

**Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**



**GHS Classification**

- Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3
- Acute Toxicity Category 4
- Acute Toxicity Category 4
- Eye Irritation Category 2A
- Flammable Aerosol Category 1
- Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
- Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
- STOT - SE Category 3
- STOT - SE Category 3



**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**HAZARD**

DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS criteria

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS****Prevention**

Code	Phrase
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Response**

Code	Phrase
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.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Storage**

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

**Disposal**

Code	Phrase
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

**Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

NAME	CAS RN	%
xylene	1330-20-7	10-30
acetone	67-64-1	1-10
pigment and filler, non- hazardous		10-30
resin, non- hazardous		1-10
dimethyl ether	115-10-6	10-30

continued...

**Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES****SWALLOWED**

- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- Not considered a normal route of entry.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

**EYE**

- If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
  - Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**SKIN**

- If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
  - DO NOT use solvents.
  - Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

**INHALED**

- If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
  - Remove to fresh air.
  - Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
  - Prosthesis 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.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

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.
- 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 ( $pO_2 < 50$  mm Hg or  $pCO_2 > 50$  mm Hg) should be intubated.

**Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES****EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- SMALL FIRE:
  - Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>
- LARGE FIRE:
  - Water spray or fog.

**FIRE FIGHTING**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

#### 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.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

#### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### 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.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.
- Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.
- DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- 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.

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

### Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- 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.

#### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	DY- MARK LINEMARKING AEROSOL SELECTED COLOURS (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	350	150	655				
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone (Acetone)	500	1185	1000	2375				
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethyl ether (Dimethyl ether)	400	760	500	950				

## MATERIAL DATA

DY-MARK LINEMARKING AEROSOL SELECTED COLOURS:

XYLENE:

for xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene give almost the same response).<</>.

ACETONE:

DY-MARK LINEMARKING AEROSOL SELECTED COLOURS:

Odour Threshold Value: 3.6 ppm (detection), 699 ppm (recognition)

Saturation vapour concentration: 237000 ppm @ 20 C

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 40 ppm, are available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker against mild irritation associated with brief exposures and the bioaccumulation, chronic irritation of the respiratory tract and headaches associated with long-term acetone exposures.

XYLENE:

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure.

ACETONE:

Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested
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**DIMETHYL ETHER:**

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

for dimethyl ether:

The no-effect-level for dimethyl ether is somewhere between 2000 ppm (rabbits) and 50,000 ppm (humans) with possible cardiac sensitisation occurring around 200,000 ppm (dogs). The AIHA has adopted a safety factor of 100 in respect to the 50,000 ppm level in its recommendation for a workplace environmental exposure level (WEEL) which is thought to protect against both narcotic and sensitising effects.

May act as a simple asphyxiants; these are gases which, when present in high concentrations, reduce the oxygen content in air below that required to support breathing, consciousness and life; loss of consciousness, with death by suffocation may rapidly occur in an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

CARE: Most simple asphyxiants are odourless or possess low odour and there is no warning on entry into an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION****RESPIRATOR**

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

**EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

**HANDS/FEET**

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

**OTHER**

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

**OTHERWISE:**

- 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.

BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

■ 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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**APPEARANCE**

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.  
Coloured flammable liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Liquid.  
Gas.  
Does not mix with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 41 (propellant)	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	>50	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Material		Value	
log Kow		- 0.24	

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Elevated temperatures.
  - Presence of open flame.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS****ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS****SWALLOWED**

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
- Ingestion of alkyl ethers may produce symptoms similar to those produced following inhalation.

**EYE**

- Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures.
- Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapours or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and lachrymation.
- The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis.
- Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.
- Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain.

#### SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
- Spray mist may produce discomfort.

■ Alkyl ethers may defat and dehydrate the skin producing dermatoses.

Absorption may produce headache, dizziness, and central nervous system depression.

- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

- The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

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#### INHALED

- Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
- Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

- Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation.

In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage.

- The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression.

As a rule, these compounds may also act as general anaesthetics.

- Common, generalised symptoms associated with toxic gas inhalation include:• central nervous system effects such as depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, progressive stupor, coma and seizures;• respiratory system complications may include acute pulmonary oedema, dyspnoea, stridor, tachypnoea, bronchospasm, wheezing and other reactive airway symptoms, and respiratory arrest;• cardiovascular effects may include cardiovascular collapse, arrhythmias and cardiac arrest;• gastrointestinal effects may also be present and may include mucous membrane irritation, nausea and vomiting (sometimes bloody), and abdominal pain.

- Ethers produce narcosis following inhalation.

Inhalation of lower alkyl ethers may result in central nervous system depression or stimulation, intoxication, headache, dizziness, weakness, blurred vision, seizures and possible coma.

- Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas.

Vapour is heavier than air and may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.

- Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of coordination.

- WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Chronic exposure to alkyl ethers may result in loss of appetite, excessive thirst, fatigue, and weight loss.

Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking. Chronic inhalation of xylenes has been associated with central nervous system effects, loss of appetite, nausea, ringing in the ears, irritability, thirst anaemia, mucosal bleeding, enlarged liver and hyperplasia.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.



**Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

<b>CARCINOGEN</b>			
Xylenes	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
<b>REPROTOXIN</b>			
xylene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction		Reduced fertility or sterility

**Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

xylene 96 hr LC50 (13.4) mg/L Fathead minnow Fish Source: Experimental  
 acetone 96 hr LC50 (100) mg/L Fathead minnow Fish Source: Experimental

Harmful to aquatic organisms.  
 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>				
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
xylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	
acetone	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
dimethyl ether	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

**Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- 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.

**Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

**HAZCHEM:**  
 2YE (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:			
Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	150 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	75 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F-D,S-U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

**REGULATIONS**

**DY-MARK LINEMARKING AEROSOL SELECTED COLOURS (CAS: ) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

**Regulations for ingredients**

**xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II"

**dimethyl ether (CAS: 115-10-6, 157621-61-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

**INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS**

Ingredient Name	CAS
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/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ 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.

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