

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	DUBL-CHEK CP-2 Aerosol
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	White paint. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Euromarc
Address	203 Glover Road Hawera 4640
Telephone	0800 278 600
Fax	
Website	euromarc.co.nz
Email	sales@euromarc.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMCALL
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 243 622
Other emergency telephone numbers	111


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

Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to Terrestrial Vertebrates
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.1D (oral), 6.4A, 6.8A, 6.9A, 6.9B, 9.1C, 9.3C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.

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H371	May cause damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H433	Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-64-1	30-60	<u>acetone</u>
13463-67-7	10-30	<u>titanium dioxide</u>
78-93-3	<10	<u>methyl ethyl ketone</u>
112945-52-5	<10	<u>silica amorphous, fumed</u>
28262-63-7	<10	<u>methyl methacrylate/ n-BMA/ MAA copolymer</u>
7631-86-9	<10	<u>silica amorphous</u>
21645-51-2	<10	<u>aluminium hydroxide</u>
9002-88-4	<1	<u>polyethylene</u>
398475-96-2	<1	<u>ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate</u>
1314-23-4	<1	<u>zirconium dioxide</u>
80-62-6	<0.1	<u>methyl methacrylate</u>
97-88-1	<0.1	<u>n-butyl methacrylate</u>
68476-85-7.	10-30	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

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 contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<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. ▶ Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

Continued...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 acetone:

- ▶ Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- ▶ About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- ▶ There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- ▶ Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
- ▶ If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
- ▶ Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
- ▶ Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

- ▶ Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
- ▶ Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
- ▶ An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

- ▶ Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- ▶ Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

- ▶ **No GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC**
- ▶ Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

- ▶ Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
- ▶ Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
- ▶ If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Sampling Time	Index	Comments
Acetone in urine	End of shift	50 mg/L	NS

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

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.
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. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Continued...

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.
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.

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.
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.

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
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1185 mg/m3	2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	(bio)-Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methyl ethyl ketone	MEK (Methyl ethyl ketone, 2-Butanone)	150 ppm / 445 mg/m3	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	(bio)-Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica amorphous, fumed	Particulates not otherwise classified respirable dust	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica amorphous, fumed	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica amorphous, fumed	Particulates not otherwise classified	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica amorphous, fumed	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica amorphous	Silica-Amorphous: Diatomaceous earth (not calcined)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica amorphous	Silica-Amorphous: Precipitated silica	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica amorphous	Silica-Amorphous: Silica gel	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica amorphous	Silica fume respirable dust	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica amorphous	Silica gel (Silica-Amorphous)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica amorphous	Silica fused respirable dust	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	silica amorphous	Precipitated silica (Silica-Amorphous)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	aluminium hydroxide	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	aluminium hydroxide	Particulates not otherwise classified respirable dust	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	aluminium hydroxide	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	aluminium hydroxide	Particulates not otherwise classified	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	polyethylene	Particulates not otherwise classified	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	polyethylene	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	polyethylene	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	polyethylene	Particulates not otherwise classified respirable dust	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zirconium dioxide	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zirconium dioxide	Zirconium and compounds, as Zr	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zirconium dioxide	Particulates not otherwise classified respirable dust	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zirconium dioxide	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zirconium dioxide	Particulates not otherwise classified	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	50 ppm / 208 mg/m3	416 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	(skin)-Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous, fumed	18 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
silica amorphous	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3
silica amorphous	18 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
silica amorphous	120 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3	7,900 mg/m3
silica amorphous	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3,000 mg/m3
silica amorphous	18 mg/m3	740 mg/m3	4,500 mg/m3
aluminium hydroxide	8.7 mg/m3	73 mg/m3	440 mg/m3
polyethylene	16 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3
zirconium dioxide	14 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	680 mg/m3
methyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl methacrylate	19 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3
hydrocarbon propellant	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	Not Available
silica amorphous, fumed	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate/ n-BMA/ MAA copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	3,000 mg/m3	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene	Not Available	Not Available
ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate	Not Available	Not Available
zirconium dioxide	25 mg/m3	Not Available


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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl methacrylate	1,000 ppm	Not Available
n-butyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 ppm	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
n-butyl methacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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. 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly.
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	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. BREITHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

DUBL-CHEK CP-2 Aerosol

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
TEFLON	B
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVA	C

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 10 x ES	AX-AUS P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(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

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PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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.

- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White highly flammable liquid with a sweetish solvent odour; does not 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)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.5 propellant	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.8 propellant	Volatile Component (%vol)	>60
Vapour pressure (kPa)	UNDER PRESSURE	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	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	<p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> <p>Effects of exposure to acetone by inhalation include central nervous system depression, light-headedness, unintelligible speech, inco-ordination, stupor, low blood pressure, fast heart rate, metabolic acidosis, high blood sugar and ketosis. Rarely, there may be convulsions and death of kidney tubules.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting</p>

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Skin Contact	<p>The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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.</p>	
Eye	<p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p>	
Chronic	<p>Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.</p>	
DUBL-CHEK CP-2 Aerosol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 5800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.28 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
methyl ethyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 32 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 2054 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
silica amorphous, fumed	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.45 mg/L4h ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
methyl methacrylate/ n-BMA/ MAA copolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.139 mg/L4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >1000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
aluminium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
polyethylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
zirconium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	

Continued...

methyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 150 mg
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 29.8 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open)
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 7872 mg/kg ^[2]	
n-butyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 4910 ppm4h ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open)
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 22600 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
hydrocarbon propellant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 658 mg/l4h ^[2]	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	
ACETONE	For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits.	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	* IUCLID Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental animals. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however, methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show an increase in toxicity.	
SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED	For silane, dichloro-methyl-, reaction products with silica: Acute oral toxicity is very low for treated silica. Animals who inhaled these substances recovered from inflammatory changes in the airway when exposure ended. Repeated inhalation in animals caused inflammation and scarring of the lungs with enlarged lymph nodes. Treated silica does not cause mutations or genetic damage and has not been shown to cause cancer. At very high doses, animals tested showed reduced body weight and appetite.	
SILICA AMORPHOUS	Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]	
POLYETHYLENE	polyethylene pyrolyzate For poly-alpha-olefins (PAOs): PAOs are highly branched, isoparaffinic chemicals produced by oligomerisation of 1-octene, 1-decene and/or 1-dodecene. The crude polyalphaolefin mixture is then distilled into appropriate product fractions to meet specific viscosity specifications and hydrogenated. In existing data, there appears to be no data to show that these structural analogs cause health effects. In addition, there is evidence in the literature that alkanes with 30 or more carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed when given by mouth. The physical and chemical properties make it unlikely that significant absorption into the body will occur. Inclusion of polyethylene in the diet of rats at 8 g/kg/day did not result in treatment-related effects. Polyethylene implanted into rats and mice has reportedly caused local tumorigenic activity at doses of 33 to 2120 mg/kg, but the relevance to human exposure is not certain.	
METHYL METHACRYLATE	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 60 mg/m3(15 ppm) [* Manuf. Rohm & Haas] MMA is absorbed after inhalation, oral intake and less readily through the skin. Following inhalation it is partly deposited in the airway where it is metabolised by local enzymes. Acute toxicity is low. Skin, eye and airway irritation can result as well as degeneration of the smell function of the nose. Long term exposure may result in damage to the liver, kidney, brain, spleen and bone marrow.	
N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE	For isobutyl methacrylates (i-BMA) and n-butyl methacrylates (n-BMA): These have low levels of toxicity orally, through skin contact or by inhalation. They irritate the skin and eyes. They have not been shown to cause genetic damage or cancer, and there is little concern about them causing developmental toxicity.	
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	inhalation of the gas	
ACETONE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE & METHYL ETHYL KETONE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE & METHYL ETHYL KETONE & ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE & METHYL METHACRYLATE & N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance.	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE & METHYL METHACRYLATE/ N-BMA/ MAA COPOLYMER & ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE & ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE & HYDROCARBON	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	

Continued...

PROPELLANT	
SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED & SILICA AMORPHOUS	For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS. Repeated exposure (without personal protection) may cause mechanical irritation of the eye and drying/cracking of the skin. When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans.
	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
METHYL METHACRYLATE & N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example Monoalkyl or monoarylestere of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53 Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38 Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH ₂ =CHCOO or CH ₂ =C(CH ₃)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing. This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.
Acute Toxicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗
Mutagenicity	✗
Carcinogenicity	✗
Reproductivity	✓
STOT - Single Exposure	✓
STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

DUBL-CHEK CP-2 Aerosol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3744.6-5000.7mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4
titanium dioxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.1-9.6	7
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.02mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
methyl ethyl ketone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	68mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>324mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1972mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	4
silica amorphous, fumed	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>=10000mg/l	1
methyl methacrylate/ n-BMA/ MAA copolymer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

silica amorphous	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>=10000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	1033.016mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	14.1mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>86mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	217.576mg/l	2
aluminium hydroxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.57mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.065mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.46mg/l	2
polyethylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
zirconium dioxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	32mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
methyl methacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	69mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	170mg/l	1
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	48mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>79mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>110mg/l	2
n-butyl methacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	23mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	5.57mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	31.2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	32mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	57mg/l	1
hydrocarbon propellant	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
Legend:		Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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.

For Acetone:

log Kow : -0.24;

Half-life (hr) air : 312-1896;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 20;

Henry's atm m3 /mol : 3.67E-05

BOD 5: 0.31-1.76,46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2BCF: 0.69.

Environmental Fate: The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

Atmospheric Fate: Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment. In air, acetone is lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; the estimated half-life of these combined processes is about 22 days. Air Quality Standards: none available.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)

Continued...

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW
polyethylene	LOW	LOW
zirconium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
methyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
n-butyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)
polyethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.2658)
zirconium dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = 1.429)
methyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 6.6)
n-butyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 114)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
polyethylene	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
zirconium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
methyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 10.14)
n-butyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 63.6)

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.
------------------------------	---

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS

Continued...

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; 381
	Limited quantity	1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950	
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable	
Transport hazard class(es)	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	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	1000 ml

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

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
acetone	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available
silica amorphous, fumed	Not Available
methyl methacrylate/ n-BMA/ MAA copolymer	Not Available
silica amorphous	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide	Not Available
polyethylene	Not Available
ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate	Not Available
zirconium dioxide	Not Available
methyl methacrylate	Not Available
n-butyl methacrylate	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	21/04/2021
Initial Date	24/07/2014

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	25/01/2021	Appearance, Classification, Environmental
8.1	21/04/2021	Acute Health (skin), Advice to Doctor, Classification, Disposal, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (skin), Handling Procedure, Personal Protection (Respirator), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Storage (storage incompatibility)

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
ES: Exposure Standard
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
AII: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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end of SDS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
 New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

aluminium hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

polyethylene is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

zirconium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
 New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

methyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

n-butyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

hydrocarbon propellant is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
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New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (acetone; methyl ethyl ketone; silica amorphous, fumed; methyl methacrylate/ n-BMA/ MAA copolymer; aluminium hydroxide; polyethylene; ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate; zirconium dioxide; methyl methacrylate; n-butyl methacrylate; hydrocarbon propellant)

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (methyl methacrylate/ n-BMA/ MAA copolymer; polyethylene; ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate)
Japan - ENCS	No (silica amorphous, fumed; ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate)
USA - TSCA	No (ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (methyl methacrylate/ n-BMA/ MAA copolymer; ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (methyl methacrylate/ n-BMA/ MAA copolymer; ethylenediamine/ aziridine, phosphated, ethoxylate, propoxylate)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/12/2021
Initial Date	24/07/2014

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
9.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
10.1	10/12/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

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
ES: Exposure Standard
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
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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