

SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)

Damar Industries Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 24/02/2022

Print Date: 14/03/2022

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	CBT1000; CBT1000M; CBT1001; CBT1002; CBT1003; CBT1004; CBT1300; CBT1300M; CBT1301; CBT1302; CBT1900; CBT1900M; CBT1903; CBT2000; CBT2000M; CBT2003; CBT3100; CBT3100M; CBT3101; CBT3102; CBT3104; CBT3300; CBT3301; CBT3302; CBT3800; CBT3800M; CBT3801; CBT3802; CBT3803; CBT3804; CBT4300; CBT4302; CBT4400
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	CBX1000-BLACK;CBX1300-RED;CBX1900-YELLOW;CBX2000-PURPLE;CBX3100-DARK GREEN;CBX3300-DARK BLUE;CBX3800- LIGHT BLUE;CBX3400-LIGHT GREEN;CBX4400-ORANGE

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

Relevant identified uses	<p>Phthalates), or phthalate esters, are esters of phthalic acid. They are mainly used as plasticizers, i.e., substances added to plastics to increase their flexibility, transparency, durability, and longevity. They are used primarily to soften polyvinyl chloride (PVC).</p> <p>Lower-molecular-weight phthalates, those derived from C3-C6 alcohols, are being gradually replaced in many products in the United States, Canada, and European Union over health concerns They are replaced by high-molecular-weight phthalates (those with more than 6 carbons in their backbone, which gives them increased permanency and durability).</p>
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Damar Industries Limited
Address	800 Te Ngae Road, Eastgate Park, Rotorua 3042 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 7 345 6007
Fax	+64 7 345 6019
Website	www.damarindustries.com
Email	info@damarindustries.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMCALL
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 243 622
Other emergency telephone numbers	1800 127 406 (outside New Zealand)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)

	Min	Max
Flammability	4	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	3	

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

Classification [1]	Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, Aerosols Category 1
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	2.1.2A, 6.8B, 9.1A

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

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
142-82-5	15-30	<u>n-heptane</u>
110-82-7	8-15	<u>cyclohexane</u>
117-81-7	<3	<u>di-sec-octyl phthalate</u>
111-65-9	<3	<u>n-octane</u>

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CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7	<0.5	<u>xylene</u>
106-97-8.	15-30	<u>butane</u>
74-98-6	8-15	<u>propane</u>
Not Available	-	Ingredients vary slightly depending on colour

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 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. ▶ Generally not applicable.
Skin Contact	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Generally not applicable.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. ▶ Generally not applicable.
Ingestion	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

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Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

Continued...

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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. <p>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.</p>
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. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon monoxide (CO) , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit clouds of acrid smoke Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <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.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. ▸ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions ▸ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. ▸ 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. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▸ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

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Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Radon and its radioactive decay products are hazardous if inhaled or ingested</p> <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.
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. ‣ Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<p>Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practically possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ Aerosol dispenser. ‣ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Phthalates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ react with strong acids, strong oxidisers, permanganates and nitrates ‣ attack some form of plastics <p>Low molecular weight alkanes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ May react violently with strong oxidisers, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate. ‣ May react with oxidising materials, nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen, heat. ‣ Are incompatible with nitronium tetrafluoroborate(1-), halogens and interhalogens ‣ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation. ‣ Avoid flame and ignition sources <p>Redox reactions of alkanes, in particular with oxygen and the halogens, are possible as the carbon atoms are in a strongly reduced condition.</p> <p>Xylenes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride ‣ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ‣ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity. ‣ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. ‣ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. <p>For alkyl aromatics:</p> <p>The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen ‣ Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids. ‣ Oxidation in the presence of transition metal salts not only accelerates but also selectively decomposes the hydroperoxides. <p>Butane/ isobutane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ reacts violently with strong oxidisers ‣ reacts with acetylene, halogens and nitrous oxides ‣ is incompatible with chlorine dioxide, conc. nitric acid and some plastics ‣ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, in flow or when agitated - these may ignite the vapour. <p>Segregate from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen, heat (20-40 C)</p> <p>Cyclohexane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, nitrogen tetroxide ‣ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, following flow or agitation <p>Propane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc. ‣ liquid attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings ‣ may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours ‣ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

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INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-heptane	Heptane (n-Heptane)	400 ppm / 1640 mg/m3	2050 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	cyclohexane	Cyclohexane	100 ppm / 350 mg/m3	1050 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	di-sec-octyl phthalate	Di-sec-octyl phthalate (Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-octane	Octane	300 ppm / 1400 mg/m3	1750 mg/m3 / 375 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	butane	Butane	800 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	propane	Propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Simple asphyxiant - may present an explosion hazard

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-heptane	500 ppm	830 ppm	5000* ppm
cyclohexane	300 ppm	1700* ppm	10000** ppm
di-sec-octyl phthalate	10 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3	6,100 mg/m3
n-octane	230 ppm	385 ppm	5000** ppm
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
n-heptane	750 ppm	Not Available
cyclohexane	1,300 ppm	Not Available
di-sec-octyl phthalate	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
n-octane	1,000 ppm	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
butane	Not Available	1,600 ppm
propane	2,100 ppm	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use.</p> <p>Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.</p> <p>CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear</p> <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. ▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles

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	<p>DO NOT wear contact lenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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. <p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them. <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Neoprene rubber gloves ▸ 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. <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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. <p>BRETHEKICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p> <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eyewash unit. <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p>

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:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	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,

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

- Generally not applicable.

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

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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.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	The phthalates have a clear syrupy liquid consistency and show low water solubility, high oil solubility, and low volatility. The polar carboxyl group contributes little to the physical properties of the phthalates, except when R and R' are very small (such as ethyl or methyl groups). Phthalates are colourless, odourless liquids produced by reacting phthalic anhydride with an appropriate alcohol (usually 6- to 13-carbon). Phthalate esters are the dialkyl or alkyl aryl esters of phthalic acid (also called 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid). When added to plastics, phthalates allow the long polyvinyl molecules to slide against one another. Various coloured aerosol		
Physical state	article	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.67-0.71
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	431
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 Available
Flash point (°C)	-81	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	10	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.5	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the
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	<p>health of the individual.</p> <p>Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases.</p> <p>The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation.</p> <p>Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures; ▸ respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest; ▸ heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest; ▸ gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain. <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Inhalation, by humans, of 1000 parts per million (0.1%) heptanes for 6 minutes was associated with slight dizziness; inhalation of higher concentrations for shorter periods, resulted in vertigo and inco-ordination, and hilarity. Central nervous system involvement occurs very early, even before mucous membrane irritation. Animal testing showed exposure to 1.5-2% for 30 minutes may be fatal. Brief exposure (4 minutes) to 0.5% caused nausea, loss of appetite, and a "gasoline taste" that persisted for several hours after exposure ended.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> <p>Rabbits survived 8 hour exposures to cyclohexane at 18500 ppm but 26600 ppm was lethal after 1 hour exposure. A concentration of 12600 ppm produced severe weakness, unconsciousness, increased breathing and convulsions while 3330 ppm failed to elicit an effect. 300 ppm is reported to be irritating to human eyes and mucous membranes.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers.</p> <p>Xylene is a central nervous system depressant</p> <p>Exposure to hydrocarbons may result in irregularity of heart beat. Symptoms of moderate poisoning may include dizziness, headache, nausea.</p> <p>If exposure to highly concentrated atmosphere of gas is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and unless resuscitated - death.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ingestion</p>	<p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>The toxicity of phthalates is not excessive due to slow oral absorption and metabolism. Absorption is affected by fat in the diet. Repeated doses can cause cumulative toxic effects, and symptoms include an enlarged liver which often reverses if exposure is maintained. Carbohydrate metabolism is disrupted, and cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the blood falls.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Skin Contact</p>	<p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</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> <p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated contact with n-heptane may cause irritation and skin inflammation with reddening and swelling.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Eye</p>	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Chronic</p>	<p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Exposure to phthalates over years leads to pain, numbness and spasms in the hands and feet. Many people have developed multiple disorders in the nervous system and the balancing system.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>di-sec-octyl phthalate may not cause any adverse effects at low doses, but higher doses may produce growth retardation and</p>

SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)

	<p>increased weight of the liver and kidney, and liver cancers. It can cause testicular damage and skeletal abnormalities to the developing foetus, according to animal testing.</p> <p>Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.</p> <p>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p>
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SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		Not Available
n-heptane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >29.29 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
cyclohexane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5540 ppm4h ^[1]	Skin(rabbit): 1548 mg/48hr - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 12705 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
di-sec-octyl phthalate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >10.62 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 1500 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
n-octane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >24.88 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
butane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 658 mg/l4h ^[2]	Not Available
propane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >13023 ppm4h ^[1]	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)	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.
CYCLOHEXANE	Bacteria mutagen

SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)

DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE	<p>Di-sec-octyl phthalate (DEHP) in animal testing has not been shown to be acutely toxic when swallowed. Very high doses may cause reduced growth and increased liver and kidney weights. In animals, DEHP does not seem to affect fertility; however it may cause birth defects (notably of the bone) and mutations. Workers exposed to phthalate vapours have noted pain, numbness and limb spasms after years of exposure, with inflammation of nerves and poor balance.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Available data indicate that phthalate esters are minimally toxic by swallowing, inhalation and skin contact. Repeated exposure may result in weight gain, liver enlargement and induction of liver enzymes. They may also cause shrinking of the testicles and other structural malformations. They may reduce male and female fertility and number of live births, according to animal testing.</p> <p>NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]</p> <p>Oral (rat) NOAEL: 28.9-36.1 mg/kg/day Gastrointestinal changes, respiratory system changes, somnolence, haemorrhage, necrotic changes in GI tract, lowered blood pressure, liver, endocrine tumours, foetotoxicity, paternal effects, maternal effects, specific developmental abnormalities (hepatobiliary system, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular system, urogenital system, central nervous system, eye/ear), foetolethality recorded.</p>
N-OCTANE	Oral (rat) LD50: 5630 mg/kg* [CCINFO] Nil reported
XYLENE	<p>Reproductive effector in rats</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>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.</p>
PROPANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE) & DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE	The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa.
DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE & XYLENE	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.

Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-heptane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	3446.8mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.64mg/l	2
cyclohexane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.9mg/l	2
	BCF	1344h	Fish	31-102	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.428mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	4.53mg/l	2

Continued...

SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)

	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.9mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.17mg/l	2
di-sec-octyl phthalate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	1680h	Fish	0.007mg/l	1
	BCF	1344h	Fish	<0.7-29.7	7
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>130mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.16mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>130mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.16mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.1mg/l	1
n-octane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.3mg/l	2
xylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
butane	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
propane	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
Legend:	<i>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</i>				

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

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

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

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

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization. Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

Ecotoxicity - Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.

For petroleum distillates:

Environmental fate:

When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption. These processes will cause changes in the composition of these UVCB substances. In the case of spills on land or water surfaces, photodegradation-another fate process-can also be significant.

As noted previously, the solubility and vapour pressure of components within a mixture will differ from those of the component alone.

For n-Heptane: Log Kow: 4.66; Koc: 2400-8100; Half-life (hr) Air: 52.8; Half-life (hr) Surface Water: 2.9-312; Henry's atm m³/mol: 2.06; BOD 5 (if unstated): 1.92; COD: 0.06; BCF: 340-2000; Log BCF: 2.53-3.31.

Atmospheric Fate: Breakdown of n-heptane by sunlight is not expected to be an important fate process. If released to the atmosphere, n-heptane is expected to exist entirely in the vapor phase, in ambient air. Reactions hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere have been shown to be important.

For Xylenes:

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

Continued...

SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)

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

For Phthalate Esters:

Terrestrial Fate: Phthalate esters have been observed to broken down by a wide range of bacteria. Biodegradation is, therefore, expected to be the dominant fate in surface soils and sediments.

Little information is available on the fate of phthalate esters in soil, even though the primary point of entry, (landfills). The migration of phthalate esters out of plastics is slow.

For Butane (Synonym: n-Butane): Log Kow: 2.89; Koc: 450-900; Henry's Law Constant: 0.95 atm-cu m/mole, Vapor Pressure: 1820 mm Hg; BCF: 1.9.

Atmospheric Fate: Butane is expected to exist only as a gas in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase n-butane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 6.3 days, (@ 25 C). Butane is not expected to absorb UV light and probably will probably not be broken down directly by sunlight in the atmosphere.

For Cyclohexanes: log Kow: 3.44; Water Solubility: 54.8 mg/L (25 C); Vapor Pressure: 97.6 mm Hg (25 C); Henry's Law Constant: 0.193 atm-m³/mole; Koc: 480; Half-life (hr) air: 6-52; Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 2; ThOD: 3.42. BCF: 242.

Atmospheric Fate: In the atmosphere, cyclohexane will degrade by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (half-life 52 hours). Photodegradation occurs in about 6 hours in the presence of nitrogen oxides (photochemical smog conditions).

For Propane: Koc 460. log

Kow 2.36.

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-heptane	LOW	LOW
cyclohexane	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.63 days)
di-sec-octyl phthalate	HIGH (Half-life = 389 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.21 days)
n-octane	LOW	LOW
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
butane	LOW	LOW
propane	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-heptane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.66)
cyclohexane	LOW (BCF = 242)
di-sec-octyl phthalate	HIGH (BCF = 24500)
n-octane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.18)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
butane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)
propane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-heptane	LOW (KOC = 274.7)
cyclohexane	LOW (KOC = 165.5)
di-sec-octyl phthalate	LOW (KOC = 165400)
n-octane	LOW (KOC = 506.7)
butane	LOW (KOC = 43.79)
propane	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. · Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
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Continued...

SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)

- ▶ 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.**

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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1950	
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
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	Environmentally hazardous	
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

Continued...

SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)

	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	Marine Pollutant	
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
n-heptane	Not Available
cyclohexane	Not Available
di-sec-octyl phthalate	Not Available
n-octane	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
butane	Not Available
propane	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
n-heptane	Not Available
cyclohexane	Not Available
di-sec-octyl phthalate	Not Available
n-octane	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
butane	Not Available
propane	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002515	Aerosols Flammable Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

n-heptane 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

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)

Continued...

SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)

cyclohexane 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

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)

di-sec-octyl phthalate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

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 - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

n-octane 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

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)

xylene 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

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)

butane 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 - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

propane 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

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	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
2.1.2A	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)

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
2.1.2A				1L (aggregate water capacity)

SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (n-heptane; cyclohexane; di-sec-octyl phthalate; n-octane; xylene; butane; propane)
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	24/02/2022
Initial Date	23/02/2022

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.2	24/02/2022	Ingredients

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

Continued...

SPRAY WELL AEROSOL (ALL COLOURS EXCEPT WHITE)

BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: 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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