

# TRP LUBE

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch: 4698-44 Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Version No: 2.1.1.1

Print Date: 28/03/2018

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	TRP LUBE
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Penetrating oil, water dispersant, corrosion inhibitor and multi-purpose lubricant.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Paccar Australia Pty. Ltd.
Address	20 Canterbury Road Bayswater VIC 3152 Australia
Telephone	03 9721 1500
Fax	N/A
Website	www.paccar.com.au
Email	N/A

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 (24hrs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION


### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
[1] Classification	Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas)

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
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Hazard statement(s)	
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	
Not Applicable	

Precautionary statement(s) Response	
Not Applicable	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage	
P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal	
Not Applicable	

### SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	NotSpec.	petroleum oils
Not Available	NotSpec.	additives
	balance	ingredients determined not to be hazardous [Mfr]
68476-85-7.	NotSpec.	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul> <p><b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></p> <p>Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</p>

<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: ▶</p> <p>Remove to fresh air.</p> <p>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</p> <p>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not considered a normal route of entry.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed** Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

**SMALL FIRE:**

Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

**LARGE FIRE:**

Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	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

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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Clean up all spills immediately.</p> <p>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</p> <p>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</p> <p>▶ Wipe up. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</p>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p><b>DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</b></p> <p>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</p> <p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>May be violently or explosively reactive.</p> <p>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</p> <p>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation.</p> <p>Stop leak if safe to do so.</p> <p>Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.</p> <p>Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.</p> <p>If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</p> <p>Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</p> <p>Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.</p> <p>Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.</p>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

**Safe handling**

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.  
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.  
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

**DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.**

Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.  
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

**When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.**

**DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.**

**DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.**

Avoid physical damage to containers.  
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.  
Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice.

Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.  
Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. ▶ **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**

**Other information**

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can  
Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

▶ **DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.** ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

Store away from incompatible materials.

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- ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- ▶ Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
- ▶ Store in an upright position.
- ▶ Protect containers against physical damage.
- ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	Aerosol dispenser. Check that containers are clearly labelled.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
petroleum oils	Not Available	Not Available
additives	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 [LEL] ppm	Not Available

**Exposure controls**

<p><b>Appropriate engineering controls</b></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. 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. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.                  Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.                  Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="392 510 1487 696"> <tr> <td>Type of Contaminant:</td> <td>Speed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="392 719 1487 1016"> <tr> <td>Lower end of the range</td> <td>Upper end of the range</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Speed:	aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
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<p><b>Personal protection</b></p>																	
<p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b>                  For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:                  Safety glasses with side shields.  <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</p>																
<p><b>Skin protection</b></p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>																
<p><b>Hands/feet protection</b></p>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.  <b>OTHERWISE:</b>                  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>																
<p><b>Body protection</b></p>	<p>See Other protection below</p>																

<b>Other protection</b>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> <li>Do not spray on hot surfaces.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.</p> <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

#### Respiratory protection

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

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

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under <b>PRESSURE</b> . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.  Clear oily liquid; not miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.85
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	-30	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	7.5	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	1.2	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	90
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	379	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
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<b>Chemical stability</b>	Elevated temperatures. Presence of open flame. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Ingestion</b>	Spray mist may produce discomfort	
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments	
<b>Skin Contact</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Spray mist may produce discomfort Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.	
<b>Inhaled</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. <b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b>	
<b>Eye</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.	
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.	
<b>Aerolube Wd 606, 400 gm Aerosol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>hydrocarbon propellant</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 84.684 mg/l/15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	[1]	
<b>Inhalation</b>	(rat) LC50: 90.171125 mg/l/15 min	
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

<b>HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT</b>	inhalation of the gas		
<b>Aerolube Wd 606, 400 gm Aerosol &amp; HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>		<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>		<b>Reproductivity</b>	
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>		<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	⊖	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	⊖
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	⊖	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	⊖

Legend: **⊖** – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
**✓** – Data available to make classification  
 – Data Not Available to make classification

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

Aerolube Wd 606, 400 gm Aerosol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
hydrocarbon propellant	NotNotNot	Not AvailableNot Available AvailableAvailableAvailable			
	NotNotNot	Not AvailableNot Available AvailableAvailableAvailable			

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

V3.12

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability**

Continued...

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction</li> <li>Reuse</li> <li>Recycling</li> <li>Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></p> <p>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. <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b> Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.</p>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	2Y
<b>UN number</b>	1950

<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS
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**Land transport (ADG)**

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

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class 2.1 [REDACTED] ICAO / IATA Subrisk=Not Applicable ERG Code 10L
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 203; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 75 kg; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions; Y203; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack 30 kg G; Forbidden

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Print Date: 28/03/2018

<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class 2.1 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number F-D, S-U Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 Limited Quantities 1000ml

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Australia Exposure Standards

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

### HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

**Legend:**

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7., 68476-86-8.

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.

Version No: 2.1.1.1

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The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV:

Odour Threshold Value BCF:

BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

