

# CRC (NZ) 3081 Belt Grip (Aerosol)

CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 19077

Issue Date: 12/02/2014

Version No: 6.1.1.1

Print Date: 13/10/2015

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Initial Date: **Not Available**

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	CRC (NZ) 3081 Belt Grip (Aerosol)
<b>Synonyms</b>	Not Available
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack To improve the performance of drive belts.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)
<b>Address</b>	10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand
<b>Telephone</b>	+64 9 272 2700
<b>Fax</b>	+64 9 274 9696
<b>Website</b>	www.crc.co.nz
<b>Email</b>	customerservices@crc.co.nz

### Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	Not Available
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	+64 9 278-7913
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	Not Available

## 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

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

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

<b>GHS Classification</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Aerosol Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
<b>Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria</b>	2.1.2A, 6.8B

## Label elements

GHS label elements	 
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol
<b>H361</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-89-8.	30-60	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent</u>
Not Available	5-20	lubricant additive, unregulated
68476-85-7.	10-30	<u>LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)</u>
		NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

### 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.</li><li>▶ 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><li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li><li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li></ul>

<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul> <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
  - ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
  - ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
  - ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
  - ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
  - ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]
- Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

	<p><b>SMALL FIRE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub></li> </ul> <p><b>LARGE FIRE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water spray or fog.</li> </ul>
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### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.</li> <li>▶ Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</b></li> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## 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)	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	Rubber solvent; (Naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic)	264 ppm	1700 ppm	10000 ppm
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	3,000 ppm	3200 ppm	19000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
lubricant additive, unregulated	Not Available	Not Available
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	19,000 [LEL] ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p><b>CARE:</b> 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>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below

<b>Other protection</b>	Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## 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:

CRC (NZ) 3081 Belt Grip (Aerosol) Not Available

Material	CPI
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\* 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.

## 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 5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous Flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## 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, white highly flammable liquid with a solvent odour; not miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.25
<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 Applicable	<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>	70	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	-9 (solvent)	<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>	10.5	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	8.0	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	85
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	13.30 @ 20C	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<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>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</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>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<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>Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged.</p> <p>Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</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.</p>

<b>CRC (NZ) 3081 Belt Grip (Aerosol)</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	<p>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;1900 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;4500 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></p>	Not Available
<b>LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6<17.9 mm/l2 h mm/l2="> <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6<17.9 mm/l2 h mm/l2="> <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm2 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm2 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1354.944 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1355 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	

	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 570000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>
<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>LPG (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS)</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas
<b>CRC (NZ) 3081 Belt Grip (Aerosol) &amp; NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT</b>	<p><b>for petroleum:</b></p> <p>This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.</p> <p>This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.</p> <p>This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents</p> <p><b>Carcinogenicity:</b> Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.</p>

<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 required to make classification available  
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF-10.  
 For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.  
 BCF 20-200.

### Persistence and degradability

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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> </ul>
	Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required



<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	2YE

#### Land transport (UN)

<b>UN number</b>	1950
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class : 2.1 Subrisk : Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions : 63;190;277;327;344 Limited quantity : See;SP 277

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

<b>UN number</b>	1950
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class : 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 10L
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions : A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 203; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 75 kg; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y203; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 30 kg G; Forbidden

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

<b>UN number</b>	1950
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class : 2.1 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number : F-D , S-U Special provisions : 63 190 277 327 344 959 Limited Quantities : See SP277

### 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 2006
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006



**NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT(64742-89-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
- Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**LPG (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS)(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -  
Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**Location Test Certificate**

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
2.1.2A	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)

**Approved Handler**

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
2.1.2A	3 000 L aggregate water capacity

Refer Group Standards for further information

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent; LPG (liquefied petroleum gas))
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>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)</i>

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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

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