

Conforms to Model Code of Practice - Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Australia

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name : SPRAYMATE SUPER ETCH PRIMER GREY
Product identity : 156046.540
Product type : Paint. (Aerosol paint)

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

Field of application : buildings
Identified uses : Industrial applications, Professional applications, Used by spraying.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company details : Hempel (Wattyl) Australia Pty Ltd.
Level 3, 2 Burbank Place
Norwest, , New South Wales 2153
Australia
Tel: +(61) 288673333
Email: wattyl@wattyl.com.au

Date of Preparation : 24 January 2025
Date of previous issue : No previous validation.

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)

Poisons Information Centre.
Tel.: 13 11 26 (24 hour)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition : Mixture

GHS Classification

AEROSOLS - Category 1
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : DANGER
Hazard statements : H222, H229 - Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention : Obtain special instructions before use. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Avoid breathing dust or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Response : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Storage : Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements : Not applicable.

2.3 Other hazards

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%
acetone	CAS: 67-64-1	≥10 - ≤30
Petroleum gases, liquefied	CAS: 68476-85-7	≥10 - ≤30
ethanol	CAS: 64-17-5	≥10 - ≤30
toluene	CAS: 108-88-3	<10
butan-1-ol	CAS: 71-36-3	≤10
ethyl acetate	CAS: 141-78-6	≤5
xylene	CAS: 1330-20-7	≤5
Talc	CAS: 14807-96-6	≤3
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	CAS: 7779-90-0	≤3
titanium dioxide	CAS: 13463-67-7	≤3

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General :	In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing is irregular, drowsiness, loss of consciousness or cramps: Call 112 and give immediate treatment (first aid).
Eye contact :	Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Seek immediate medical attention/advice.
Inhalation :	Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Give nothing by mouth. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact :	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.
Ingestion :	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Lower the head so that vomit will not re-enter the mouth and throat.
Protection of first-aiders :	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact :	Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation :	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Skin contact :	Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion :	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Inhalation :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness reduced foetal weight

SECTION 4: First aid measures

	increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness blistering may occur reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations
Ingestion :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician :	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments :	No specific treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media :	Recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO ₂ , powders, water spray. Not to be used : waterjet.
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5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture :	Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Hazardous combustion products :	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides phosphorus oxides metal oxide/oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

When heated, the pressure inside the container will increase and may lead to the risk of an explosion. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not release runoff from fire to drains or watercourses. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

Hazchem code : -

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid all direct contact with the spilled material. Exclude sources of ignition and be aware of explosion hazard. Ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapors in air and avoid vapor concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits. In addition, the product should be used only in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. To dissipate static electricity during transfer, ground drum and connect to receiving container with bonding strap. No sparking tools should be used.

Avoid inhalation of vapour, dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in area where this material is handled, stored and processed. Appropriate personal protective equipment: see Section 8. Always keep in containers made from the same material as the original one.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials and ignition sources. Keep out of the reach of children. Keep away from: Oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids. No smoking. Prevent unauthorized access. Containers that are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See separate Product Data Sheet for recommendations or industrial sector specific solutions.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
acetone	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) STEL 15 minutes: 2375 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 1185 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 500 ppm.
Petroleum gases, liquefied	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) Carc. 1B. TWA 8 hours: 1800 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 1000 ppm.
ethanol	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) TWA 8 hours: 1880 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 1000 ppm.
toluene	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) Absorbed through skin. STEL 15 minutes: 574 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 191 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.
butan-1-ol	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) Absorbed through skin. PEAK: 50 ppm. PEAK: 152 mg/m ³ .
ethyl acetate	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) TWA 8 hours: 720 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 400 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 1440 mg/m ³ .
xylene	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) [Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)] STEL 15 minutes: 655 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 350 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 80 ppm.
Talc	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) A1. TWA 8 hours: 0.1 f/cm ³ . Form: Respirable fibers: length greater than 5 µm; aspect ratio equal to or greater than 3:1 as determined by the membrane filter method at

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state :	Aerosol.
Odour :	Solvent-like
pH :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Melting point/freezing point :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Boiling point/boiling range :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Flash point :	Closed cup: -104°C (-155.2°F)
Evaporation rate :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Flammability :	Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge. Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat and oxidising materials. Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: reducing materials.

Vapour pressure :

Ingredient name	Vapour Pressure at 20°C			Vapour pressure at 50°C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
Petroleum gases, liquefied	3097.22	412.9	ASTM D 323			

Vapour density :	Not available.
Specific gravity :	0.76 g/cm ³
Partition coefficient (LogKow) :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Auto-ignition temperature :	Not available.
Decomposition temperature :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Viscosity :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Explosive properties :	Explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge, heat, oxidising materials and reducing materials.
Oxidising properties :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

9.2 Other information

Solvent(s) % by weight :	Weighted average: 90 %
Water % by weight :	Weighted average: 1 %
VOC content :	684 g/l
TOC Content :	Weighted average: 487 g/l
Solvent Gas :	Weighted average: 0.208 m ³ /l

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

10.5 Incompatible materials

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Extremely reactive or incompatible with the following materials: alkalis.
Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials and acids.
Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When exposed to high temperatures (i.e. in case of fire) harmful decomposition products may be formed:
Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides phosphorus oxides metal oxide/oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Symptoms and signs include headaches, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Accidental swallowing may cause stomach pain. Chemical lung inflammation may occur if the product is taken into the lungs via vomiting.
Direct contact with the eyes can cause irreversible damage, including blindness.

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Dose / Exposure	Effects
acetone	Rat - Oral - LD50	5800 mg/kg	Toxic effects: Behavioral - Altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex) Behavioral - Tremor Toxic effects: Lung, Thorax, or Respiration - Other changes
ethanol	Rat - Oral - LD50	7060 mg/kg	
toluene	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	124700 mg/m ³ [4 hours]	Toxic effects: Eye - Corneal damage Cardiac - Pulse rate Lung, Thorax, or Respiration - Dyspnea Toxic effects: Liver - Fatty liver degeneration Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes Blood - Other changes
	Rat - Oral - LD50	636 mg/kg	
butan-1-ol	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	>20 mg/l [4 hours]	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	3400 mg/kg	
ethyl acetate	Rat - Oral - LD50	790 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	24000 mg/m ³ [4 hours]	
xylene	Rabbit - Male - Dermal - LD50	5620 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>18000 mg/kg	
trizinc bis(orthophosphate) titanium dioxide	Rat - Oral - LD50	>4200 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	3523 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Gas.	6350 ppm [4 hours]	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	5000 ppm [4 hours]	
titanium dioxide	Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>6.8 mg/l [4 hours]	

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	11361.44 mg/kg
Dermal	27314.55 mg/kg
Inhalation (gases)	124157.03 ppm

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
acetone	Human - Eyes - Mild irritant		Amount/concentration applied: 186300 parts per million Amount/concentration applied: 20 milligrams
	Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant		
	Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant		
ethanol	Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 500 milligrams
	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 20 milligrams
toluene	Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 0.5 minutes	Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

butan-1-ol	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 20 mg milligrams Amount/concentration applied: 20 milligrams
ethyl acetate xylene	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 5 milligrams Amount/concentration applied: 500 milligrams
Talc	Rabbit - Skin - Irritant Human - Skin - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 72 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 300 Micrograms Intermittent
titanium dioxide	Human - Skin - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 72 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 300 Micrograms Intermittent

Sensitiser

No known data available in our database.

Mutagenic effects

No known data available in our database.

Carcinogenicity

No known data available in our database.

Reproductive toxicity

No known data available in our database.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
acetone toluene butan-1-ol	Category 3 Category 3 Category 3		Narcotic effects Narcotic effects Respiratory tract irritation
ethyl acetate	Category 3 Category 3		Narcotic effects Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
toluene	Category 2		

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential chronic health effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Other information : No additional known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
acetone	Chronic - NOEC - Marine water	Algae - Green algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	4.95 mg/l [96 hours]
ethanol	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Crustaceans - Daphnia - <i>Daphniidae</i>	0.016 ml/l [21 days]
toluene	Chronic - NOEC - Marine water	Algae - Green algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	4.995 mg/l [96 hours]
	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	1000 µg/l [21 days]
	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Algae - Green algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	<500000 µg/l [96 hours]
butan-1-ol	Acute - LC50	Fish	1.376 mg/l [96 hours]
	Acute - EC50	Daphnia	1328 mg/l [96 hours]
ethyl acetate	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	2400 µg/l [21 days]
	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow - <i>Pimephales promelas</i> - Embryo	75.6 mg/l [32 days]
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	Acute - EC50	Daphnia	2.44 mg/l [48 hours]
	Acute - EC50	Algae	0.8 mg/l [72 hours]
titanium dioxide	Acute - LC50	Fish	>100 mg/l [96 hours]
	Acute - LC50	Daphnia	>100 mg/l [48 hours]

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result
ethanol	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test	84% [20 days] - Readily
toluene		100% [14 days] - Readily
butan-1-ol		92% [20 days]
ethyl acetate		69% [20 days] - Readily
xylene		>60% [28 days] - Readily
	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	90 - 98% [28 days] - Readily

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
ethanol			Readily
toluene			Readily
butan-1-ol			Readily
ethyl acetate			Readily
xylene			Readily

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
acetone	-0.23	-	Low
Petroleum gases, liquefied	1.09	-	Low
ethanol	-0.35	-	Low
toluene	2.73	90	Low
butan-1-ol	1	3.16	Low
ethyl acetate	0.68	30	Low
xylene	3.12	8.1 - 25.9	Low
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	-	60960	High

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product/ingredient name	logK _{oc}	K _{oc}
acetone	0.56	3.6548
ethanol	0.2	1.59008
toluene	2.07	117.115
butan-1-ol	0.51	3.22078
ethyl acetate	1.26	18.1744
xylene	1.59	39
maleic anhydride	1.06	11.4841

Mobility : No known data available in our database.

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods




Do not puncture or incinerate container. Residues of the product is listed as hazardous waste. Dispose of according to all state and local applicable regulations.

Packaging

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Transport may take place according to national regulation ADG for transport by road and train, IMDG for transport by sea, IATA for transport by air.

	14.1 UN no.	14.2 Proper shipping name	14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	14.4 PG*	14.5 Env*	Additional information
ADG Class	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1 	-	No.	-
IMDG Class	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1 	-	No.	Emergency schedules F-E, S-E
IATA Class	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1 	-	No.	-

PG* : Packing group

Env.* : Environmental hazards

14.6 Special precautions for user

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Not regulated.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

Ingredient name	Schedule
No listed substance	

SECTION 16: Other information

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Classification	Justification
AEROSOLS - Category 1 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.