# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DY-MARK SPRAY & MARK - STD ALL COLOURS (DME/LPG FORMULA)

Infosafe No.: MU533
ISSUED Date : 02/06/2021
ISSUED by: DY-MARK

## Section 1 - Identification

**Product Identifier**
DY-MARK SPRAY & MARK - STD ALL COLOURS (DME/LPG FORMULA)

**Company Name**
DY-MARK

**Address**
89 Formation Street Wacol
QLD 4076 Australia

**Telephone/Fax Number**
Tel: +61 7 3327 3004
Fax: +61 7 3327 3009

**Emergency Phone Number**
+61 7 3327 3099

**E-mail Address**
info@dymark.com.au

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**
Relevant identified uses:
Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Use according to manufacturer's directions.

**Other Names**

| Name |
|---|
| 40011203 BLUE |
| 40023511 HZ WHITE |
| 40011205 YELLOW |
| 40011211 WHITE |
| 40013501 BLACK |
| 40013502 RED |
| 40013503 BLUE |
| 40013504 GREEN |
| 40013505 YELLOW |
| 40013506 ORANGE |
| 40013507 GREY |
| 40013510 SILVER 350G |
| 40013511 WHITE |
| 40013513 GREY |
| 40013520 TAN |
| 40013533 LIGHT BLUE 350G |
| 40013535 TELSTRA YELLOW SA |
| 40013555 L/F YELLOW 350G |
| 40013558 VIOLET |
| 40033535 YELLOW 350G 360° |
| 40043511 WHITE 350G 360° |
| 40010603 BLUE |
| 40010611 WHITE |

**Additional Information**
Website: http://www.dymark.com.au

Chemical Name: Not Applicable
Other means of identification: Not Available

## Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**
[1] Aerosols Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

**Signal Word (s)**
DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**
AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
H222+H229 Extremely flammable aerosol; Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

**Pictogram (s)**
Flame,Exclamation mark

**Precautionary Statement–Prevention**
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.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

**Precautionary Statement–Response**
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/ if you feel unwell.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Precautionary Statement–Storage**
P405 Store locked up.
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary Statement–Disposal**
P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

**Other Information**
Classification of the substance or mixture:
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

## Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

**Ingredients**

| Name | CAS | Proportion |
|---|---|---|
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | 10-30 %weight |
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | 10-30 %weight |
| Dimethyl ether | 115-10-6 | 10-30 %weight |
| Hydrocarbon propellant | 68476-85-7. | 10-30 %weight |
| Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not available | Balance |

**Other Information**
Substances:
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures:

The hydrocarbon propellant used in the product contains less than 0.1% w/w 1,3 butadiene therefore product not classified as a carcinogen

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 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

**Inhalation**
If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
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.

**Ingestion**
Avoid giving milk or oils.
Avoid giving alcohol.
Not considered a normal route of entry.

**Skin**
If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
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.

**Eye**
If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
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.

**Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary**
Treat symptomatically.
For lower alkyl ethers:
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BASIC TREATMENT
---
Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
A low-stimulus environment must be maintained.
Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
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ADVANCED TREATMENT
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Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
Hypotension without signs of hypovolaemia may require vasopressors.
Treat seizures with diazepam.
Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

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EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
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Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
Ethers may produce anion gap acidosis. Hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy might be indicated.
Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with impaired renal function.
Consult a toxicologist as necessary.
BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994
For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:
Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.
[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]
Management:
Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.
Inhalation Management:
Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.
Dermal Management:
Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
An emollient may be required.
Eye Management:
Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.
Oral Management:
No GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC
Encourage oral fluids.
Systemic Management:
Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
Symptomatic and supportive care.
The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:
Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000
BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX
These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):
Determinant: Acetone in urine
Sampling Time: End of shift
Index: 50 mg/L
Comments: NS
NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material
For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:
Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
Primary threat to life from 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 ($pO_2$ < 50 mm Hg or $pCO_2$ > 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.
BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI
These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):
Determinant: Methylhippu-ric acids in urine
Index: 1.5 gm/gm creatinine
Sampling Time: End of shift
Index: 2 mg/min
Sampling Time: Last 4 hrs of shift

## Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

**Specific Methods**
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical**
Fire Incompatibility:
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:
Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.
Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
Combustion products include:
Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$)
Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

**Hazchem Code**
Not Applicable

**Decomposition Temperature**
Not Available

**Extinguishing Media - Small Fires**
Water spray, dry chemical or $CO_2$

**Extinguishing Media - Large Fires**
Water spray or fog.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**Emergency Procedures**
See section 8

**Environmental Precautions**
See section 12

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up (Small Spills)**
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
Wipe up.
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.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up (Large Spills)**
Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.
Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.
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.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Increase ventilation.
Stop leak if safe to do so.
Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
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.
Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

**Other Information**
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.

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.
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**
Suitable container:
Aerosol dispenser.
Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Storage incompatibility:
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

FLAMMABLES: +
EXPLOSIVES: X
ACUTE TOXIC: +
OXIDISERS: X
HARMFUL: +
IRRITANT: +
CORROSIVE: +

X - Must not be stored together
O - May be stored together with specific preventions
+ - May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.



## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

**Occupational exposure limit values**
Control parameters:
Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL):
INGREDIENT DATA:
Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: xylene
Material name: Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)
TWA: 80 ppm / 350 mg/m3
STEL: 655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: acetone
Material name: Acetone
TWA: 500 ppm / 1185 mg/m3
STEL: 2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: dimethyl ether
Material name: Dimethyl ether
TWA: 400 ppm / 760 mg/m3
STEL: 950 mg/m3 / 500 ppm
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

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

Emergency Limits:
Ingredient: xylene
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: acetone
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: dimethyl ether
TEEL-1: 3,000 ppm
TEEL-2: 3800* ppm
TEEL-3: 7200* ppm

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
TEEL-1: 65,000 ppm
TEEL-2: 2.30E+05 ppm
TEEL-3: 4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient: xylene
Original IDLH: 900 ppm
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: acetone
Original IDLH: 2,500 ppm
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: dimethyl ether
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
Original IDLH: 2,000 ppm
Revised IDLH: Not Available

**Engineering Controls**
Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. 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.

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.

Type of Contaminant: Aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)
Speed: 0.5-1 m/s
Type of Contaminant: Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)
Speed: 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:
Lower end of the range:
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
3: Intermittent, low production.
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion
Upper end of the range:
1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: High production, heavy use
4: Small hood-local control only

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.

**Respiratory Protection**
Type AX 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: up to 10 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: AX-AUS / Class 1
Full-Face Respirator: -
Powered Air Respirator: AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: Air-line*
Full-Face Respirator: -
Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 100 x ES
Half-Face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: AX-3
Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: 100+ x ES
Half-Face Respirator: -
Full-Face Respirator: Air-line**
Powered Air Respirator: -

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
A (All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide (SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia (NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds (below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used.

**Eye and Face Protection**
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. 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. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

**Hand Protection**
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
For potentially moderate exposures:
Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
For potentially heavy exposures:
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

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:
Dy-Mark Spray & Mark - Std All Colours (DME/LPG Formula)

Material: BUTYL

CPI: C
Material: BUTYL/NEOPRENE
CPI: C
Material: CPE
CPI: C
Material: HYPALON
CPI: C
Material: NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE
CPI: C
Material: NATURAL RUBBER
CPI: C
Material: NATURAL+NEOPRENE
CPI: C
Material: NEOPRENE
CPI: C
Material: NEOPRENE/NATURAL
CPI: C
Material: NITRILE
CPI: C
Material: NITRILE+PVC
CPI: C
Material: PE/EVAL/PE
CPI: C
Material: PVA
CPI: C
Material: PVC
CPI: C
Material: PVDC/PE/PVDC
CPI: C
Material: SARANEX-23
CPI: C
Material: SARANEX-23 2-PLY
CPI: C
Material: TEFLON
CPI: C
Material: VITON
CPI: C
Material: VITON/NEOPRENE
CPI: C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

**Body Protection**
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
Overalls.
Skin cleansing cream.
Eyewash unit.
Do not spray on hot surfaces.
The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

| Properties | Description | Properties | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Form** | Aerosol - Liquid | **Appearance** | Flammable coloured liquid; partly miscible with water.<br>Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. |
| **Odour** | Not Available | **Melting/Freezing Point** | Not Available |
| **Boiling Point** | Not Available | **Decomposition Temperature** | Not Available |
| **Solubility in Water** | Partly miscible | **pH** | Not Applicable (as supplied)<br>Not Available (as a solution (%)) |
| **Vapour Pressure** | Not Available | **Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)** | Not Available |
| **Evaporation Rate** | Not Available | **Physical State** | Liquid |
| **Odour Threshold** | Not Available | **Viscosity** | Not Available |
| **Volatile Component** | >50%vol (VOC) | **Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)** | Not Available |
| **Surface Tension** | Not Available | **Flash Point** | -81°C (propellant) |
| **Flammability** | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | **Auto-Ignition Temperature** | Not Available |
| **Explosion Limit - Upper** | Not Available | **Explosion Limit - Lower** | Not Available |
| **Explosion Properties** | Not Available | **Molecular Weight** | Not Applicable |
| **Oxidising Properties** | Not Available | **Initial boiling point and boiling range** | Not Available |
| **Relative Density** | Not Available (Water = 1) | | |

**Other Information**
Taste: Not Available
Gas group: Not Available
VOC g/L: Not Available

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity**
See section 7

**Chemical Stability**
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

**Toxicology Information**
Dy-Mark Spray & Mark - Std All Colours (DME/LPG Formula)
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

Xylene
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]
Inhalation (Rat) LC50; 5922 ppm4h[1]
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 1548 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

Acetone
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20 mg/kg[2]
Inhalation (Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h[2]
Oral (Rat) LD50; 1738 mg/kg[1]
IRRITATION:
Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - mild
Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Dimethyl ether
TOXICITY: Inhalation (Rat) LC50; >20000 ppm4h[1]
IRRITATION: Not Available

Hydrocarbon propellant
TOXICITY: Inhalation (Rat) LC50; 658 mg/l4h[2]
IRRITATION: 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

XYLENE:
Reproductive effector in rats
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
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.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas

Dy-Mark Spray & Mark - Std All Colours (DME/LPG Formula) & ACETONE:
For acetone:
The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits.

XYLENE & ACETONE:
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: Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

**Ingestion**
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
Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.
(ICSC13733)
Ingestion of alkyl ethers may produce stupor, blurred vision, headache, dizziness and irritation of the nose and throat. Respiratory distress and asphyxia may result.

**Inhalation**
Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
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.
The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse. A slow heart rate and low blood pressure may also occur.
Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic except at high levels of exposure. Their breakdown products have low toxicity and are easily eliminated from the body.
Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:
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.
Following inhalation, ethers cause lethargy and stupor. Inhaling lower alkyl ethers results in headache, dizziness, weakness, blurred vision, seizures and possible coma.

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.
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.
WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

**Skin**
Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
Spray mist may produce discomfort.
Alkyl ethers may defat and dehydrate the skin producing dermatoses. Absorption may produce headache, dizziness, and central nervous system depression.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation**
Data available to make classification

**Eye**
Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapour or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and tears.
There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**
Data available to make classification

**Respiratory Sensitisation**
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

**Skin Sensitisation**
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

**Carcinogenicity**
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

**Reproductive Toxicity**
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

**STOT - Single Exposure**
Data available to make classification

**STOT - Repeated Exposure**
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

**Aspiration Hazard**
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

**Mutagenicity**
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

**Chronic Effects**
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.
Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.
Chronic exposure to alkyl ethers may result in loss of appetite, excessive thirst, fatigue, and weight loss.
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.
Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

**Ecotoxicity**
Dy-Mark Spray & Mark - Std All Colours (DME/LPG Formula)
Endpoint: Not Available
Test Duration (hr): Not Available
Species: Not Available
Value: Not Available
Source: Not Available

Xylene
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 72h
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 4.6mg/l
Source: 2
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96h
Species: Fish
Value: 2.6mg/l
Source: 2
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 48h
Species: Crustacea
Value: 1.8mg/l
Source: 2
Endpoint: NOEC(ECx)
Test Duration (hr): 73h
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 0.44mg/l
Source: 2

Acetone
Endpoint: NOEC(ECx)
Test Duration (hr): 48h
Species: Fish
Value: 0.001mg/L
Source: 4
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96h
Species: Fish
Value: >100mg/l
Source: 4
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 48h
Species: Crustacea
Value: 6098.4mg/L
Source: 5
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96h
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 9.873-27.684mg/l
Source: 4

Dimethyl ether
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 48h
Species: Crustacea
Value: >4400mg/L

Source: 2
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96h
Species: Fish
Value: 1783.04mg/l
Source: 2
Endpoint: NOEC(ECx)
Test Duration (hr): 48h
Species: Crustacea
Value: >4000mg/l
Source: 1
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96h
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 154.917mg/l
Source: 2

Hydrocarbon propellant
Endpoint: EC50(ECx)
Test Duration (hr): 96h
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 7.71mg/l
Source: 2
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96h
Species: Fish
Value: 24.11mg/l
Source: 2
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96h
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 7.71mg/l
Source: 2
Endpoint: EC50(ECx)
Test Duration (hr): 96h
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 7.71mg/l
Source: 2
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96h
Species: Fish
Value: 24.11mg/l
Source: 2
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96h
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 7.71mg/l
Source: 2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (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

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability**
Ingredient: xylene
Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)
Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

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

Ingredient: dimethyl ether
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW
Persistence: Air: LOW

**Mobility**
Mobility in soil:
Ingredient: acetone
Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1.981)

Ingredient: dimethyl ether
Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1.292)

**Bioaccumulative Potential**
Ingredient: xylene
Bioaccumulation: MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

Ingredient: acetone
Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 0.69)

Ingredient: dimethyl ether
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

**Waste Disposal**
Product / Packaging disposal:
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
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.
Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

**UN Number**
1950

**Proper Shipping Name**
AEROSOLS

**Transport Hazard Class**
2.1

**Subsidiary Hazard**
Not Applicable

**Packing Group**
Not Applicable

**Hazchem Code**
Not Applicable

**EPG Number**
2D1

**IERG Number**
49

**IATA UN Number**
1950

**IATA Proper Shipping Name**
Aerosols, flammable

**IATA Transport Hazard Class**
2.1

**IATA Subsidiary Hazard**
Not Applicable

**IATA Packing Group**
Not Applicable

**IMDG UN Number**
1950

**IMDG Proper Shipping Name**
AEROSOLS

**IMDG Transport Hazard Class**
2.1

**IMDG Subsidiary Hazard**
Not Applicable

**IMDG Packing Group**
Not Applicable

**Additional Information**
Labels Required:
Marine Pollutant: NO
HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG):
UN number: 1950
UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es):
Class: 2.1
Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: Not Applicable
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user:
Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 381
Limited quantity: 1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR):
UN number: 1950
UN proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable
Transport hazard class(es):
ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1
ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
ERG Code: 10L
Packing group: Not Applicable
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user:
Special provisions: A145 A167 A802
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee):
UN number: 1950
UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es):
IMDG Class: 2.1
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: Not Applicable
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user:
EMS Number: F-D , S-U
Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 381 959
Limited Quantities: 1000 ml

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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code:
Product name: xylene
Group: Not Available
Product name: acetone
Group: Not Available
Product name: dimethyl ether
Group: Not Available
Product name: hydrocarbon propellant
Group: Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code:
Product name: xylene
Ship Type: Not Available
Product name: acetone
Ship Type: Not Available
Product name: dimethyl ether
Ship Type: Not Available
Product name: hydrocarbon propellant
Ship Type: Not Available

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

**Regulatory Information**
Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture:
Xylene is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

Acetone is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Dimethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Hydrocarbon propellant is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

National Inventory Status:
National Inventory: Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use
Status: Yes
National Inventory: Canada - DSL
Status: Yes
National Inventory: Canada - NDSL
Status: No (xylene; acetone; dimethyl ether; hydrocarbon propellant)
National Inventory: China - IECSC
Status: Yes
National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP
Status: Yes
National Inventory: Japan - ENCS
Status: Yes
National Inventory: Korea - KECI
Status: Yes
National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC
Status: Yes
National Inventory: Philippines - PICCS
Status: Yes
National Inventory: USA - TSCA
Status: Yes
National Inventory: Taiwan - TCSI
Status: Yes
National Inventory: Mexico - INSQ
Status: Yes
National Inventory: Vietnam - NCI
Status: Yes
National Inventory: Russia - FBEPH
Status: 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 and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

**Poisons Schedule**
N/A

**Hazard Rating Systems**
Flammability: 4
Toxicity: 2
Body Contact: 2
Reactivity: 1
Chronic: 1

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

## Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

**Version Number**
19.1.5.2

**Revisions Made**

SDS Version Summary:
Version: 18.1.1.1
Date of Update: 30/05/2020
Sections Updated: Synonyms
Version: 18.1.2.1
Date of Update: 26/04/2021
Sections Updated: Regulation Change
Version: 18.1.3.1
Date of Update: 03/05/2021
Sections Updated: Regulation Change
Version: 18.1.4.1
Date of Update: 06/05/2021
Sections Updated: Regulation Change
Version: 18.1.5.1
Date of Update: 10/05/2021
Sections Updated: Regulation Change
Version: 18.1.5.2
Date of Update: 30/05/2021
Sections Updated: Template Change
Version: 19.1.5.2
Date of Update: 02/06/2021
Sections Updated: Classification, Name

**Key Abbreviations or Acronyms Used**

Definitions and abbreviations:
PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: 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

**Empirical Formula & Structural Formula**

Not Applicable

**User Codes**

| User Title Label | User Codes |
|---|---|
| Wis Numbers | 00551208 |
| Wis Numbers | 01118587 |
| Wis Numbers | 02466894 |
| Wis Numbers | 03269940 |
| Wis Numbers | 04713956 |
| Wis Numbers | 04714053 |
| Wis Numbers | 04714155 |
| Wis Numbers | 05463076 |

**Other Information**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown.
Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

## END OF SDS