Safety Data Sheet

SOUDAL

Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

Section 1 | IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Code	Description	Size	Colour
20167	Soudal Anti-Gravel Protective Coating Aerosol	500 ml	Black

Recommended use:				Sealant
Group Standard				HSR002515
UN Number, Proper Shipping Name and Packaging Group				UN 1950 AEROSOL PG
Supplier Contact details	**Soudal Pty Ltd**	Telephone: **1300 507 011**	**Soudal Ltd**	Freephone: **0800 70 10 80**
	75 Owen Street	ABN: 50 1591 240 53	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: 07 847 5540
	Glendenning		Horotiu	
	NSW 2761	Email: soudlinfo@soudal.com.au	Hamilton	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	Australia	Website: www.soudal.com.au	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz

New Zealand POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800764 766(24 hours)

Australia POISON CENTRE 131126

Australia Emergency Telephone number: 1300 507 011

Section 2 | HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** according to the criteria of GHS v7 & WHS Regulations.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land & ADG

Poison Schedule: Unknown

Hazard Classification

Flammable Aerosol	Category 1
Skin Irritation	Category 2
Eye Irritation	Category 2
STOT – RE	Category 2
STOT – SE NE	Category 3
Aspiration	Category 1
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	Category 2

Label Elements

Signal Word **DANGER**

Hazard Statements

H225	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Supplementary Statements

Precautionary Statements | Prevention

P102	Keep out of reach of children
P103	Read label before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
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
P260	Do not breathe mists/ vapours/ sprays/ gas
NZ	Deliberately sniffing or inhaling concentrated contents can be harmful or fatal
P271	Use only in a well-ventilated place
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P273	Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements | Response

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting
P302+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water (or shower)
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/ attention
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if able and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337-P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider if you feel unwell
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish
P391	Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements | Storage

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

Precautionary Statements | Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/ containers in accordance with local regulations

Section 3 | COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS No	WEIGHT %

Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	25 – 75
Hydrocarbons C_{6-7} n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% hexane	64742-49-0	20 - 55
Butanone	78-93-3	1 – 10
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	1 - 10
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1 - 10
C_9 hydrocarbon solvent	64742-95-6	1 - 10
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous		balance

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Quantities of other non-hazardous ingredients are also possible.

Section 4 | FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 131126 from anywhere in Australia or 0800 7674766 from anywhere in New Zealand and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111 **AUSTRALIAN EMERGENCY SERVICES: 000**

Eye contact:

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

Skin Contact:

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.

Inhalation:

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:

Not considered a normal route of entry. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 | FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:

Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

SMALL FIRE: Water spray, dry chemical or CO_2

LARGE FIRE: Water spray or fog.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame. 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).

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Consider evacuation Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. 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 cylinders suspected to be hot. Cool fire-exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Fire Decomposition

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide (CO_2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code

Not applicable

Section 6 | ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Refer Section 8

Environmental Precautions:

Refer Section 12

Minor 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.

Major Spills:

Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and watercourses. Consider evacuation. Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area. Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction. Stop leak only if safe to so do. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected. Keep area clear until gas has dispersed. Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOTattempt 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.

Section 7 | HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Avoid skin 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

Storage:

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 °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

Suitable Container:

Aerosol dispenser. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks

Storage Incompatibility:

+	X	+	X	+	+	+

X Must NOT be stored together
O May be stored together with specific prevention
\+ May be stored together

Section 8 | EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Occupational Exposure Limits:

	New Zealand		Australia	
	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m³)	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m³)
Dimethyl ether	756	958	760	950
Hydrocarbons C_7 n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	1640	2050	1640	2050
Methyl ethyl ketone	445	890	445	890
Ethyl acetate	720		720	1440
Cyclohexane	350	1050	350	1050
C_9 hydrocarbon solvents			296	593

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Biological Limit Values:

As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering Measures:

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 98-54-4independent 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. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

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.

Personal Protection Equipment:

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS 2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS 1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS 2210**.

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] 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].

Skin Protection:

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PE/EVAL/PE. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Respiratory Protection:

Not normally required. Where inadequate ventilation exists then a Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Thermal Protection:

Not required

Hygiene measures:

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Avoid contact with clothing. Avoid eye contact and repeated or prolonged skin contact. Avoid inhalation of dust. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 9 | PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Aerosol
Colour:	Black
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	No data
Freezing/ Melting Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	- 25
Flammability:	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	- 20
Autoignition Temp (°C):	> 200
Decomposition Temp (°C):	Not available
SADT (°C):	Not applicable
pH:	Not available
Dynamic viscosity:	690 mPa.s 20°C
Kinematic viscosity:	663,462 mm^2/s
Water Solubility:	Immiscible
Solubility:	Not available

Coeff Octanol/ water distribution:	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	6
Specific Gravity (g/cm^3):	0.839
Relative Vapour Density:	Not available
Volatiles (%):	Not available
Total VOC:	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available
Explosive Properties:	No chemical group associated with explosive properties
Oxidising Properties:	No chemical group associated with oxidizing properties
Corrosive Properties:	No chemical group associated with corrosive properties

Section 10 | STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:

Refer Section 7

Chemical Stability:

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid:

Refer Section 7

Incompatibilities:

Refer Section 7

Polymerization:

This product will not undergo polymerization reactions

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Refer Section 5

Section 11 | TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation:

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination, and vertigo. The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur. 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. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. Acute exposure by inhalation also causes nervous system depression, headache, and nausea. High vapour levels are easily detected due to odour, however odour fatigue may occur, with loss of warning of exposure. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion:

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of alkyl ethers may produce

stupor, blurred vision, headache, dizziness and irritation of the nose and throat. Respiratory distress and asphyxia may result. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Skin Contact:

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred. Open cuts abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the bloodstream through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Eye Contact:

This material causes serious eye irritation. Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

Chronic Health Effects:

Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

Ingredient	Oral LD_{50}	Dermal LD_{50}	Inhalation LC_{50}
ATE			
Dimethyl ether			>20000 ppm/4h
Hydrocarbons C_{7-9} n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	>5840 mg/kg	>2920 mg/kg	>23.3 mg/L/4h
Methyl ethyl ketone	2054 mg/kg	6480 mg/kg	32 mg/L/4h
Ethyl acetate	4100 mg/kg	>18000 mg/kg	>18 mg/L/4h
Cyclohexane	12075 mg/kg	>2000 mg/kg	>5540 ppm/4h
C_9 hydrocarbon solvent	>4500 mg/kg	>1900 mg/kg	>4.42 mg/L/4h

Classification

Acute Oral Toxicity	not classified
Acute Dermal Toxicity	not classified
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	not classified
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Eye Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Respiratory Sensitisation	not classified
Skin Sensitisation	not classified
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	not classified
Carcinogenicity	not classified
Reproductive Toxicity	not classified
STOT – SE	Category 3
STOT – RE	Category 2
Aspiration Hazard	Category 1

Section 12 | ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient	Fish ($LC_{50\ 96hr}$)	Crustacea($LC_{50\ 48hr}$)	Algae ($EC_{50\ 96hr}$)
ATE			
Dimethyl ether	1783 mg/L	>4400 mg/L	>154 mg/L
Hydrocarbons C_{7-9} n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	0.11 mg/L	0.64 mg/L	64 mg/L
Methyl ethyl ketone	>324 mg/L	308 mg/L	1220 mg/L
Ethyl acetate	>75.6 mg/L	164 mg/L	>1800 mg/L
Cyclohexane	4.53 mg/L	0.9 mg/L	3.428 mg/L
C_9 hydrocarbon solvent		6.14 mg/L	19 mg/L

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Dimethyl ether	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
Hydrocarbons C_{7-9} n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics			HIGH	
Methyl ethyl ketone	LOW	LOW	LOW	MED
Ethyl acetate	LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Cyclohexane	HIGH	LOW	LOW	LOW

Section 13 | DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise: If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction | Reuse | Recycling | Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf-life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. 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.

Section 14 | TRANSPORT CONSIDERATIONS

HAZCHEM	not applicable

Land Transport UNDG

UN Number	**1950**
Shipping Name	**AEROSOLS**
Class or division	**2.1**
Subsidiary Risk	None
UN Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental hazard	**Environmentally hazardous**
Special Provisions	**63 190 277 327 344 381**
Limited Quantities	**1000 ml**

Air Transport IATA

UN/ID Number	**1950**
Shipping Name	**AEROSOLS FLAMMABLE**
ICAO/IATA Class	**2.1**
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	None
ERG Code	**10L**
Packing Group	not applicable
Environmental hazard	**Environmentally hazardous**
Special provision	**A145 A167 A802**
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	**203**
Maximum Qty/pack	**150 Kg**
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	**203**
Maximum Qty/pack	**75 Kg**
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	**Y203**
Maximum Qty/pack	**30 Kg G**

Marine Transport IMDG

UN Number	**1950**
Shipping Name	**AEROSOLS**
IMDG Class	**2.1**
IMDG Subrisk	None
UN Packing Group	not applicable
Environmental hazard	**Marine Pollutant**
EmS Number	**F-D, S-U**
Special provisions	**63 190 277 327 344 381 959**
Limited quantities	**1000 ml**

Section 15 | REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002515 Aerosols Flammable

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required based on pack size and total quantity
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)
Location Compliance certificate	**Flammable Aerosol Category 1** required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Required to meet AS/NZS60079.10
Fire extinguisher	1 required when quantities exceed 3000 Lt (water equivalent)

National Inventories:

Australia AIIC non-industrial use		No
Canada	DSL	Yes
	NDSL	No
China	IECSC	Yes
EU	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Yes
Japan	ENCS	No
Korea	KECI	Yes
New Zealand	NZIOC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	Yes
US	TSCA	Yes
Taiwan	TCSI	Yes
Mexico	INSQ	No
Vietnam	NCI	Yes
Russia	FBEPH	Yes
UAE		No

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:

Montreal Protocol Ozone Depleting Substances	Not applicable
Stockholm Convention Persistent Organic Pollutants	Not applicable
Rotterdam Convention Prior Informed Consent	Not applicable
Kyoto Protocol Greenhous Gases	Not applicable
Basel Convention Hazardous Waste	Not applicable

Section 16 | OTHER INFORMATION

Revision History (valid for five years)

April 2026	Reformulation, and reformat to combined format
October 2021	Review and update to GHS v7 format
July 2019	Error correction plus additional disposal information
June 2017	Initial preparation

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

Acronyms:

AICIS	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters.
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
STEL	Short term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UN Number	United Nations Number
WES	Workplace Exposure Standard

References

Chemical properties and GHS classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID). www.epa.govt.nz.

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 15th Edition (February 2025).

EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY, SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

SAFETY DATASHEETS ARE UPDATED FREQUENTLY, PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE A CURRENT COPY.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Safe Work Australia – Preparation of safety datasheets for hazardous chemicals Code of Practice July 2020 and the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020

admin@collievale.com Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS