

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCES / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING**PRODUCT IDENTIFIER**

Product Name	White Zinc
Synonyms	A1070C, A1070D
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of Identification	Not Available

RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

Relevant identified uses	Galvanising spray. Use according to manufacturer's directions. Application is by spray atomization from a handheld aerosol pack
--------------------------	---

DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Registered company name	Silver Zinc Supplies
Address	2/10 Maiella Street Stapylton Queensland 4207 Australia
Telephone	(07) 3287 4567
Website	silverzinc.com.au
Email	orders@silverzinc.com.au

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER

Association / Organization	Silver Zinc Supplies
Emergency Contact	04000 18006
Other Emergency Contact	Not Available



ABN: 58 997 237 445

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. ACCORDING TO THE WHS REGULATIONS AND THE ADG CODE.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max	
Flammability	4			0 = Minimum
Toxicity	2			1 = Low
Body Contact	2			2 = Moderate
Reactivity	1			3 = High
Chronic	2			4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification[1]	Flammable Aerosols Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

LABEL ELEMENTS

Hazard Pictogram(s)	   
Signal Word	Danger

HAZARD STATEMENT (S)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) PREVENTION

P201	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P210	Obtain special instructions before use.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) RESPONSE

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	Skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) 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(S) DISPOSAL

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorized hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
------	--

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCES

SEE SECTION BELOW FOR COMPOSITION OF MIXTURES

MIXTURES

CAS No.	% [Weight]	Name
1330-20-7	10-30	xylene
Not Available	10-30	resin, proprietary
Not Available	1-10	filler
13463-67-7	1-10	titanium dioxide
7779-90-0	1-10	zinc phosphate
64742-95-6	1-10	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
64-17-5	1-10	ethanol
68476-85-7	30-60	hydrocarbon propellant

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact	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.
Skin Contact	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.
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. • If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

Treat symptomatically.

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 stabilization 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 sensitization to catecholamines. Inhaled cardio selective 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	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min	End of shift Last 4hrs of shift	

Absorption of zinc compounds occurs in the small intestine.

- The metal is heavily protein bound.
- Elimination results primarily from faecal excretion.
- The usual measures for decontamination (Ipecac Syrup, lavage, charcoal or cathartics) may be administered, although patients usually have sufficient vomiting not to require them.
- CaNa2EDTA has been used successfully to normalise zinc levels and is the agent of choice.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]



ABN: 58 997 237 445

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- **SMALL FIRE: WATER SPRAY, DRY CHEMICAL OR CO2**
- **LARGE FIRE: WATER SPRAY OR FOG.**

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTRATE OR MIXTURE

Fire Incompatibility	• Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
----------------------	--

ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Fire Fighting	• 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.
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 (CO2) • other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. • Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES – SEE SECTION 8
ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS – SEE SECTION 12

ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

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	• 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. • Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible. • Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT ADVICE IS CONTAINED IN SECTION 8 OF THE SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Safe handling	- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. - 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	- CARE: Packing of high density product in light weight metal or plastic packages may result in container collapse with product release - Heavy gauge metal packages / Heavy gauge metal drums - Aerosol dispenser. - Check that containers are clearly labelled
Storage Incompatibility	- Reacts slowly with water. - CAUTION contamination with moisture will liberate explosive hydrogen gas, causing pressure build up in sealed containers. - Reacts violently with caustic soda, other alkalies - generating heat, highly flammable hydrogen gas. - If alkali is dry, heat generated may ignite hydrogen - if alkali is in solution may cause violent foaming - Segregate from alcohol, water. - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



LEGEND

X — MUST NOT BE STORED TOGETHER
0 — MAY BE STORED TOGETHER WITH SPECIFIC PREVENTIONS
+ — MAY BE STORED TOGETHER

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS - OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredients	Sampling Time	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	80ppm / 350mg / m3	655mg / m3 / 150ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10mg / m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000ppm / 1880mg / m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	400ppm / 760mg / m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredients	Material Name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30mg / m3	330mg / m3	2000mg / m3
zinc phosphate	Zinc phosphate (3:2)	12mg / m3	36mg / m3	220mg / m3
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Naphtha (coal tar); includes solvent naphtha, petroleum (64742-88-7), naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic, rubber solvent (64742-89-8), heavey catalytic cracked (64741-54-4), light straight run (64741-46-4), heavy aliphatic solvent (64742-96-7), high flash aromatic and aromatic solvent naphtha (64742-95-6)	1200mg / m3	6700mg / m3	40000mg / m3
ethanol	Ethanol: (Ethyl alcohol)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	65000ppm	2.30E+05ppm	4.00E+05ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	900ppm	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5000mg / m3	Not Available
zinc phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	3300 ppm	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	2000 ppm	Not Available

Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: - Safety glasses with side shields. - NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other 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.

RECOMMENDED MATERIAL(S)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

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:

White Zinc

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

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

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	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours

B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses

B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN)

B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN)

E = Sulfur dioxide(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 2hr 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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	White flammable aerosol; not miscible with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.
------------	---

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point/freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point & boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-81 (propellant)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	>50
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	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

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Inhaled	- Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. - 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 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. • 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. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. - Exposure to hydrocarbons may result in irregularity of heart beat. Symptoms of moderate poisoning may include dizziness, headache, nausea.
Ingestion	- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage 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
Skin Contact	- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. - This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. - 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 - Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
Chronic	- 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. - 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. - Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. - Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). - Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards

WHITE ZINC AEROSOL

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

XYLENE

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
200mg / kg[2]	Eye (human): 200ppm - irritant
450mg / kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5mg / 24h - SEVERE
50mg / kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87mg - mild
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700mg / kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295mg / l / 4h[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500mg / 24h - moderate
Oral (mouse) LD50: 2119mg / kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: 3523-8700mg / kg[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: 4300mg / kg[2]	

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
0.0032mg / kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
0.04mg / kg[2]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg / 3D (int)-mild *
60000mg / kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (mouse) LD50: >10000mg / kg[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: >2000mg / kg[1]	

ZINC PHOSPHATE

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000mg / kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: 15000mg / kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7331.62506mg / l / 8h*[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: >4500mg / kg[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000mg / kg[1]	
Oral (rat) LD50: >5570mg / kg[1]	
Oral (rat) LD50: >7000mg / kg[1]	
Oral (rat) LD50: 14063mg / kg[1]	
Oral (rat) LD50: 6620mg / kg[1]	
Ethanol	

ETHANOL

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
1.40 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
1400 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
4070 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
4070 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
5100 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
6030 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
6030 mg/kg[2]	
6080 mg/kg[2]	
6080 mg/kg[2]	
9200 mg/kg[2]	
9710 mg/kg[2]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0 mg/l/10h[2]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 124.7 mg/l/4h[2]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 63926.976 mg/l/4h[2]	
mg/kg[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: =1501 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg[2]	

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	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.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	* IUCLID Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimallymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental animals. Studies have differing conclusions on its cancer-causing potential. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe] For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNS): Acute toxicity: LBPNS generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats > 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats > 5000 mg/m3) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits > 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure. Most LBPNS are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices. Sensitisation: LBPNS do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies Repeat dose toxicity: The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBPNS substances. These values were determined for a variety of endpoints after considering the toxicity data for all LBPNS in the group. Most of the studies were carried out by the inhalation route of exposure. Renal effects, including increased kidney weight, renal lesions (renal tubule dilation, necrosis) and hyaline droplet formation, observed in male rats exposed orally or by inhalation to most LBPNS, were considered species- and sex-specific. These effects were determined to be due to a mechanism of action not relevant to humans -specifically, the interaction between hydrocarbon metabolites and alpha-2-microglobulin, an enzyme not produced in substantial amounts in female rats, mice and other species, including humans. The resulting nephrotoxicity and subsequent carcinogenesis in male rats were therefore not considered in deriving LOAEC/LOAEL values. Only a limited number of studies of short-term and subchronic duration were identified for site-restricted LBPNS. The lowest LOAEC identified in these studies, via the inhalation route, is 5475 mg/m3, based on a concentration-related increase in liver weight in both male and female rats following a 13-week exposure to light catalytic cracked naphtha. Shorter exposures of rats to this test substance resulted in nasal irritation at 9041 mg/m3 No systemic toxicity was reported following dermal exposure to light catalytic cracked naphtha, but skin irritation and accompanying histopathological changes were increased, in a dose-dependent manner, at doses as low as 30 mg/kg-bw per day when applied 5 days per week for 90 days in rats

NAPHTHA
PETROLEUM,
LIGHT AROMATIC
SOLVENT
(Continued)

No non-cancer chronic toxicity studies (= 1 year) were identified for site-restricted LBPNS and very few non-cancer chronic toxicity studies were identified for other LBPNS. An LOAEC of 200 mg/m³ was noted in a chronic inhalation study that exposed mice and rats to unleaded gasoline (containing 2% benzene). This inhalation LOAEC was based on ocular discharge and ocular irritation in rats. At the higher concentration of 6170mg/m³, increased kidney weight was observed in male and female rats (increased kidney weight was also observed in males only at 870mg/m³). Furthermore, decreased body weight in male and female mice was also observed at 6170 mg/m³

A LOAEL of 714 mg/kg-bw was identified for dermal exposure based on local skin effects (inflammatory and degenerative skin changes) in mice following application of naphtha for 105 weeks. No systemic toxicity was reported.

Genotoxicity: Although few genotoxicity studies were identified for the site-restricted LBPNS, the genotoxicity of several other LBPNS substances has been evaluated using a variety of in vivo and in vitro assays. While in vivo genotoxicity assays were negative overall, the in vitro tests exhibited mixed results.

For in vivo genotoxicity tests, LBPNS exhibited negative results for chromosomal aberrations and micronuclei induction, but exhibited positive results in one sister chromatid exchange assay although this result was not considered definitive for clastogenic activity as no genetic material was unbalanced or lost. Mixtures that were tested, which included a number of light naphthas, displayed mixed results (i.e., both positive and negative for the same assay) for chromosomal aberrations and negative results for the dominant lethal mutation assay. Unleaded gasoline (containing 2% benzene) was tested for its ability to induce unscheduled deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) synthesis (UDS) and replicative DNA synthesis (RDS) in rodent hepatocytes and kidney cells. UDS and RDS were induced in mouse hepatocytes via oral exposure and RDS was induced in rat kidney cells via oral and inhalation exposure. Unleaded gasoline (benzene content not stated) exhibited negative results for chromosomal aberrations and the dominant lethal mutation assay and mixed results for atypical cell foci in rodent renal and hepatic cells.

For in vitro genotoxicity studies, LBPNS were negative for six out of seven Ames tests, and were also negative for UDS and for forward mutations LBPNS exhibited mixed or equivocal results for the mouse lymphoma and sister chromatid exchange assays, as well as for cell transformation and positive results for one bacterial DNA repair assay. Mixtures that were tested, which included a number of light naphthas, displayed negative results for the Ames and mouse lymphoma assays Gasoline exhibited negative results for the Ames test battery, the sister chromatid exchange assay and for one mutagenicity assay. Mixed results were observed for UDS and the mouse lymphoma assay. While the majority of in vivo genotoxicity results for LBPNS substances are negative, the potential for genotoxicity of LBPNS as a group cannot be discounted based on the mixed in vitro genotoxicity results.

Carcinogenicity: Although a number of epidemiological studies have reported increases in the incidence of a variety of cancers, the majority of these studies are considered to contain incomplete or inadequate information. Limited data, however, are available for skin cancer and leukemia incidence, as well as mortality among petroleum refinery workers. It was concluded that there is limited evidence supporting the view that working in petroleum refineries entails a carcinogenic risk (Group 2A carcinogen). IARC (1989a) also classified gasoline as a Group 2B carcinogen; it considered the evidence for carcinogenicity in humans from gasoline to be inadequate and noted that published epidemiological studies had several limitations, including a lack of exposure data and the fact that it was not possible to separate the effects of combustion products from those of gasoline itself.

Similar conclusions were drawn from other reviews of epidemiological studies for gasoline (US EPA 1987a, 1987b). Thus, the evidence gathered from these epidemiological studies is considered to be inadequate to conclude on the effects of human exposure to LBPNS substances.

No inhalation studies assessing the carcinogenicity of the site-restricted LBPNS were identified. Only unleaded gasoline has been examined for its carcinogenic potential, in several inhalation studies. In one study, rats and mice were exposed to 0, 200, 870 or 6170 mg/m³ of a 2% benzene formulation of the test substance, via inhalation, for approximately 2 years. A statistically significant increase in hepatocellular adenomas and carcinomas, as well as a non-statistical increase in renal tumours, were observed at the highest dose in female mice. A dose-dependent increase in the incidence of primary renal neoplasms was also detected in male rats, but this was not considered to be relevant to humans, as discussed previously. Carcinogenicity was also assessed for unleaded gasoline, via inhalation, as part of initiation/promotion studies. In these studies, unleaded gasoline did not appear to initiate tumour formation, but did show renal cell and hepatic tumour promotion ability, when rats and mice were exposed, via inhalation, for durations ranging from 13 weeks to approximately 1 year using an initiation/promotion protocol. However, further examination of data relevant to the composition of unleaded gasoline demonstrated that this is a highly-regulated substance; it is expected to contain a lower percentage of benzene and has a discrete component profile when compared to other substances in the LBPNS group. Both the European Commission and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) have classified LBPNS substances as carcinogenic.



ABN: 58 997 237 445

NAPHTHA
PETROLEUM,
LIGHT AROMATIC
SOLVENT
(Continued)

Reproductive/ Developmental toxicity: No reproductive or developmental toxicity was observed for the majority of LBP substances evaluated. Most of these studies were carried out by inhalation exposure in rodents.

NOAEC values for reproductive toxicity following inhalation exposure ranged from 1701 mg/m³ (CAS RN 8052-41-3) to 27 687 mg/m³ (CAS RN 64741-63-5) for the LBP substances group evaluated, and from 7690 mg/m³ to 27 059 mg/m³ for the site-restricted light catalytic cracked and full-range catalytic reformed naphthas. However, a decreased number of pups per litter and higher frequency of post-implantation loss were observed following inhalation exposure of female rats to hydrotreated heavy naphtha (CAS RN 64742-48-9) at a concentration of 4679 mg/m³, 6 hours per day, from gestational days 7-20. For dermal exposures, NOAEL values of 714 mg/kg bw (CAS RN 8030-30-6) and 1000 mg/kg-bw per day (CAS RN 68513-02-0) were noted. For oral exposures, no adverse effects on reproductive parameters were reported when rats were given site-restricted light catalytic cracked naphtha at 2000 mg/kg on gestational day 13.

For most LBPNs, no treatment-related developmental effects were observed by the different routes of exposure. However, developmental toxicity was observed for a few naphthas. Decreased foetal body weight and an increased incidence of ossification variations were observed when rat dams were exposed to light aromatized solvent naphtha, by gavage, at 1250 mg/kg-bw per day. In addition, pregnant rats exposed by inhalation to hydrotreated heavy naphtha at 4679 mg/m³ delivered pups with higher birth weights. Cognitive and memory impairments were also observed in the offspring.

Low Boiling Point Naphthas [Site-Restricted] Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.

The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.

For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream. It is excreted from the body both by exhalation and in the urine.

Acute toxicity: Direct contact with liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin, and breathing the vapour is irritating to the airway, causing lung inflammation. Breathing high concentrations of the chemical vapour causes headache, fatigue and drowsiness. In humans, liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin and inhalation of the vapour causes chemical pneumonitis. Direct skin contact causes dilation of blood vessels, redness and irritation.

Nervous system toxicity: 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene depresses the central nervous system. Exposure to solvent mixtures in the workplace containing the chemical causes headache, fatigue, nervousness and drowsiness.

Subacute/chronic toxicity: Long-term exposure to solvents containing 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene may cause nervousness, tension and inflammation of the bronchi. Painters that worked for several years with a solvent containing 50% 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and 30% 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene showed nervousness, tension and anxiety, asthmatic bronchitis, anaemia and changes in blood clotting; blood effects may have been due to trace amounts of benzene. Animal testing showed that inhaling trimethylbenzene may alter blood counts, with reduction in lymphocytes and an increase in neutrophils.

Genetic toxicity: Animal testing does not show that the C9 fraction causes mutations or chromosomal aberrations. Developmental / reproductive toxicity: Animal testing showed that the C9 fraction of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene caused reproductive toxicity.

For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs)

Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively.

Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin.

Repeated dose toxicity: Animal studies show that chronic inhalation toxicity for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents is slight. Similarly, oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT (Continued)	Mutation-causing ability: No evidence of mutation-causing ability and genetic toxicity was found in animal and laboratory testing. Reproductive and developmental toxicity: No definitive effects on reproduction were seen, although reduction in weight in developing animals may be seen at concentrations that are toxic to the mother. For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation. Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). Reproductive toxicity: Animal studies show that high concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus. Human effects: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to skin inflammation and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials. Animal testing shows that exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer, but the relevance in humans is questionable.
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	inhalation of the gas
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.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE & HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✓	Aspiration Hazard	✗

LEGEND

- ✗ - DATA EITHER NOT AVAILABLE OR DOES NOT FILL THE CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFICATION
✓ - DATA AVAILABLE TO MAKE CLASSIFICATION



ABN: 58 997 237 445

WHITE ZINC

SAFETY DATA SHEET ACCORDING TO WHS AND ADG REQUIREMENTS

CHEMWATCH HAZARD ALERT CODE: 4

CHEMWATCH: 41-6917
VERSION NO: 9.1.1.1
ISSUE DATE: 31.03.2022
PRINT DATE: 26.08.2029

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION | TOXICITY

WHITE ZINC AEROSOL

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

XYLENE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	2.6mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	1.8mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.2mg/L	2
NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/L	2

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	<0.1mg/L	2

ZINC PHOSPHATE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.58mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001-0.014mg/L	2
NOEC	360	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001-0.071mg/L	2

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	4.1mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	3.2mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Crustacea	0.1mg/L	2

ETHANOL

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	11-mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>10-mg/L	2
EC50	92	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.22-mg/L	2
NOEC	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-296mg/L	2

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
EC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2

LEGEND

EXTRACTED FROM 1. IUCLID TOXICITY DATA | 2. EUROPE ECHA REGISTERED SUBSTANCES - ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION - AQUATIC TOXICITY | 3. EPIWIN SUITE | 3.12 (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

TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
DO NOT DISCHARGE INTO SEWER OR WATERWAYS



Ph: (07) 3287 4567

www.silverzinc.com.au

orders@silverzinc.com.au

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

MOBILITY IN SOIL

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

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

LABELS REQUIRED

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)

UN number	1950				
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>2.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	2.1	Subrisk	Not applicable
Class	2.1				
Subrisk	Not applicable				
Packing group	Not applicable				
Environmental hazard	Environmentally Hazardous				
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>63 190 277 327 344 381</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>1000ml</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381	Limited quantity	1000ml
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 (engine starting fluid); 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	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg

SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG-CODE / GGVSEE)

UN number	1950	
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG CLASS	2.1
	IMDG SURISK	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000ml

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

XYLENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

ZINC PHOSPHATE 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 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT 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)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

ETHANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT 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)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	NO (xylene; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; ethanol; hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (zinc phosphate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	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)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	31/03/2022
Initial Date	28/04/2014

SDS VERSION SUMMARY

Version	Issue Date	Section Updated
8.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
9.1.1.1	31/03/2022	Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Personal Protection (eye), Physical Properties, Toxicity and Irritation (Other)

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

Definitions and abbreviations

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

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700