

# SPRAYGLOW

## Mirotone

Chemwatch: 5026-56

Version No: 7.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 05/28/2014

Print Date: 06/17/2015

Initial Date: Not Available

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

|                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Product name                  | SPRAYGLOW                    |
| Synonyms                      | Product Code: 1012-004, 1012 |
| 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 | Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack<br>Use according to manufacturer's directions.<br>Furniture polish. |
|--------------------------|---|

### Details of the manufacturer/importer

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Mirotone                                      |
| Address                 | 21 Marigold Street Revesby 2212 NSW Australia |
| Telephone               | +61 2 9795 3700                               |
| Fax                     | +61 2 9771 3601                               |
| Website                 | www.mirotone.com, www.polycure.com.au         |
| Email                   | Not Available                                 |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available                   |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 1800 039 008 (Aust)             |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 3 9573 3112 (International) |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.


#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

|              | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 4   |     |
| Toxicity     | 2   |     |
| Body Contact | 1   |     |
| Reactivity   | 1   |     |
| Chronic      | 0   |     |

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

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule       | Not Applicable   |
| GHS Classification [1] | Flammable Aerosol Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
| Legend:                | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI         |

### Label elements

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>GHS label elements</b> |  |
|---------------------------|---|

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| <b>SIGNAL WORD</b> | <b>DANGER</b> |
|--------------------|---------------|

**Hazard statement(s)**

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>H222</b>   | Extremely flammable aerosol                   |
| <b>H332</b>   | Harmful if inhaled                            |
| <b>H336</b>   | May cause drowsiness or dizziness             |
| <b>H402</b>   | Harmful to aquatic life                       |
| <b>AUH044</b> | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement |

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P210</b> | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| <b>P211</b> | Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  |
| <b>P251</b> | Do not pierce or burn, even after use.   |
| <b>P271</b> | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  |
| <b>P261</b> | Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  |
| <b>P273</b> | Avoid release to the environment.  |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>P312</b>      | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.      |
| <b>P304+P340</b> | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>P405</b>      | Store locked up.   |
| <b>P410+P412</b> | Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. |
| <b>P403+P233</b> | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.             |

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P501</b> | Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration |
|-------------|--|

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name   |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| Not Available | 10-30     | base oils  |
| 7632-00-0     | <0.3      | <u>sodium nitrite</u>                              |
| 7732-18-5     | 30-60     | <u>water</u>                                       |
| Not Available | NotSpec.  | ingredients not contributing to the classification |
| Not Available | 10-30     | liquid hydrocarbon                                 |
|               | balance   | ingredients not contributing to the classification |

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

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact</b> | If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:<br>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. |
|--------------------|---|

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
|                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a normal route of entry.</li> </ul>  |

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

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

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <p><b>SMALL FIRE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub></li> </ul> <p><b>LARGE FIRE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water spray or fog.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

### Advice for firefighters

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.</li> <li>▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.</li> </ul>  |

- ▶ 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 monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. **Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> <li>▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.</li> <li>▶ Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</b></li> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.</li> <li>▶ Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> <li>▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</li> <li>▶ Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> </ul> |

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.</li> <li>▶ Store in an upright position.</li> </ul>  |

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- ▶ Protect containers against physical damage.
- ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

#### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient     | Material name  | TEEL-1    | TEEL-2   | TEEL-3    |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| sodium nitrite | Sodium nitrite | 2.3 mg/m3 | 26 mg/m3 | 280 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient   | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| base oils  | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium nitrite                                     | Not Available | Not Available |
| water  | Not Available | Not Available |
| ingredients not contributing to the classification | Not Available | Not Available |
| liquid hydrocarbon                                 | Not Available | Not Available |

#### MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- ▶ cause inflammation
- ▶ cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- ▶ lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- ▶ permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- ▶ acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

### Exposure controls

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. 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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct</p> |
|---|---|

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

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

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

#### Personal protection



#### 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

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- ▶ frequency and duration of contact,
- ▶ chemical resistance of glove material,
- ▶ glove thickness and
- ▶ dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- ▶ When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- ▶ When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- ▶ Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- ▶ Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- ▶ 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

- ▶ 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.

BREITHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

**OTHERWISE:**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
|                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b> | Not Available  |

## Recommended material(s)

### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the

**computer-generated** selection:

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| Material       | CPI |
|----------------|-----|
| BUTYL          | A   |
| NEOPRENE       | A   |
| VITON          | A   |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C   |
| PVA            | 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

Type A 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                      | A-AUS                | -                    | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1   |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | A-AUS / Class 1      | -                      |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | A-2                  | A-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)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |  |  |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | 22aer White emulsion with a mild odour; emulsifies in water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 0.90-0.95      |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available  | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available  | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Applicable   | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available  | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Available  | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | -80 (propellant)   | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available  | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.  | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available  | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available  | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | >95            |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available  | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>                    | Immiscible   | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Applicable |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available  | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Inhaled</b>      | <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p>   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p>   |
| <b>Eye</b>          | <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> <p>Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures..</p>  |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding.</p> |



SPRAYGLOW

|                       |  |                                  |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>SPRAYGLOW</b>      | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>                |
|                       | Not Available  | Not Available                    |
| <b>sodium nitrite</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>                |
|                       | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0055 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup><br>Oral (rat) LD50: 157.9 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild |
| <b>water</b>          | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>                |
|                       | Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Not Available                    |
| <b>Legend:</b>        | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances |                                  |

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>SODIUM NITRITE</b> | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br>Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. |
| <b>WATER</b>          | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.   |

|  |   |                                 |   |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Acute Toxicity</b>                    | ✓ | <b>Carcinogenicity</b>          | ⊘ |
| <b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>         | ⊘ | <b>Reproductivity</b>           | ⊘ |
| <b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>     | ⊘ | <b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>   | ✓ |
| <b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b> | ⊘ | <b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b> | ⊘ |
| <b>Mutagenicity</b>                      | ⊘ | <b>Aspiration Hazard</b>        | ⊘ |

**Legend:** ✓ – Data required to make classification available  
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

**CMR STATUS**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

NOT AVAILABLE

| Ingredient   | Endpoint      | Test Duration | Effect        | Value         | Species       | BCF           |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| base oils  | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium nitrite                                     | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| water  | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| ingredients not contributing to the classification | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| liquid hydrocarbon                                 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

For hydrocarbons:

**Environmental fate:**

The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a "slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals.

Some hydrocarbon will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either aerobic or anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions (isomerised olefins and alkenes show variable results). Evidence also suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.

Under aerobic conditions hydrocarbons degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes they produce water, methane and carbon dioxide.

Alkenes have low log octanol/water partition coefficients (Kow) of about 1 and estimated bioconcentration factors (BCF) of about 10; aromatics have intermediate values (log Kow values of 2-3 and BCF values of 20-200), while C5 and greater alkanes have fairly high values (log Kow values of about 3-4.5 and BCF values of 100-1,500

The estimated volatilisation half-lives for alkanes and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene (BTEX) components were predicted as 7 days in ponds, 1.5 days in rivers, and 6 days in lakes. The volatilisation rate of naphthalene and its substituted derivatives were estimated to be slower. Indigenous microbes found in many natural settings (e.g., soils, groundwater, ponds) have been shown to be capable of degrading organic compounds. Unlike other fate processes that disperse contaminants in the environment, biodegradation can eliminate the contaminants without transferring them across media.

The final products of microbial degradation are carbon dioxide, water, and microbial biomass. The rate of hydrocarbon degradation depends on the chemical composition of the product released to the environment as well as site-specific environmental factors. Generally the straight chain hydrocarbons and the aromatics are degraded more readily than the highly branched aliphatic compounds. The n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and the aromatics in the C10-C22 range are the most readily biodegradable; n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics in the C5-C9 range are biodegradable at low concentrations by some microorganisms, but are generally preferentially removed by volatilisation and thus are unavailable in most environments; n-alkanes in the C1-C4 ranges are biodegradable only by a narrow range of specialised hydrocarbon degraders; and n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics above C22 are generally not available to degrading microorganisms. Hydrocarbons with condensed ring structures, such as PAHs with four or more rings, have been shown to be relatively resistant to biodegradation. PAHs with only 2 or 3 rings (e.g., naphthalene, anthracene) are more easily biodegraded. In almost all cases, the presence of oxygen is essential for effective biodegradation of oil. The ideal pH range to promote biodegradation is close to neutral (6-8). For most species, the optimal pH is slightly alkaline, that is, greater than 7.

All biological transformations are affected by temperature. Generally, as the temperature increases, biological activity tends to increase up to a temperature where enzyme denaturation occurs.

**Atmospheric fate:** Alkanes, isoalkanes, and cycloalkanes have half-lives on the order of 1-10 days, whereas alkenes, cycloalkenes, and substituted benzenes have half-lives of 1 day or less. Photochemical oxidation products include aldehydes, hydroxy compounds, nitro compounds, and peroxyacyl nitrates. Alkenes, certain substituted aromatics, and naphthalene are potentially susceptible to direct photolysis.

#### Ecotoxicity:

Hydrocarbons are hydrophobic (high log Kow and low water solubility). Such substances produce toxicity in aquatic organisms by a mechanism referred to as "non-polar narcosis" or "baseline" toxicity. The hydrophobicity increases and water solubility decreases with increasing carbon number for a particular class of hydrocarbon. Substances with the same carbon number show increased hydrophobicity and decreased solubility with increasing saturation. Quantitative structure activity relationships (QSAR), relating both solubility and toxicity to Kow predict that the water solubility of single chemical substances decreases more rapidly with increasing Kow than does the acute toxicity.

Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

The values of log Kow for individual hydrocarbons increase with increasing carbon number within homologous series of generic types. Quantitative structure activity relationships (QSAR), relating log Kow values of single hydrocarbons to toxicity, show that water solubility decreases more rapidly with increasing Kow than does the concentration causing effects. This relationship varies somewhat with species of hydrocarbon, but it follows that there is a log Kow limit for hydrocarbons, above which, they will not exhibit acute toxicity; this limit is at a log Kow value of about 4 to 5. It has been confirmed experimentally that for fish and invertebrates, paraffinic hydrocarbons with a carbon number of 10 or higher (log Kow >5) show no acute toxicity and that alkylbenzenes with a carbon number of 14 or greater (log Kow >5) similarly show no acute toxicity.

QSAR equations for chronic toxicity also suggest that there should be a point where hydrocarbons with high log Kow values become so insoluble in water that they will not cause chronic toxicity, that is, that there is also a solubility cut-off for chronic toxicity. Thus, paraffinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers of greater than 14 (log Kow >7.3) should show no measurable chronic toxicity. Experimental support for this cut-off is demonstrated by chronic toxicity studies on lubricant base oils and one "heavy" solvent grade (substances composed of paraffins of C20 and greater) which show no effects after exposures to concentrations well above solubility.

The initial criteria for classification of substances as dangerous to the aquatic environment are based upon acute toxicity data in fish, daphnids and algae. However, for substances that have low solubility and show no acute toxicity, the possibility of a long-term or chronic hazard to the environment is recognised in the R53 phrase or so-called "safety net". The R53 assignment for possible long-term harm is a surrogate for chronic toxicity test results and is triggered by substances that are both bioaccumulative and persistent. The indicators of bioaccumulation and persistence are taken as a BCF > 100 (or log Kow > 3 if no BCF data) and lack of ready biodegradability. For low solubility substances which have direct chronic toxicity data demonstrating no chronic toxicity at 1 mg/L or higher, these data take precedence such that no classification for long term toxicity is required.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient     | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| sodium nitrite | LOW                     | LOW              |
| water          | LOW                     | LOW              |

## Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient     | Bioaccumulation       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| sodium nitrite | LOW (LogKOW = 0.0564) |
| water          | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)  |

## Mobility in soil

| Ingredient     | Mobility          |
|----------------|-------------------|
| sodium nitrite | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |
| water          | LOW (KOC = 14.3)  |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

#### Product / Packaging

► Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> <li>▶ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> </ul> |
|-----------------|--|

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

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

### Land transport (ADG)

|                                     |   |                    |                    |                  |                |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1950  |                    |                    |                  |                |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | Not Applicable  |                    |                    |                  |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | AEROSOLS  |                    |                    |                  |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | No relevant data  |                    |                    |                  |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | <table border="0"> <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  |                    |                    |                  |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>See SP 277</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 | Limited quantity | See SP 277     |
| Special provisions                  | 63 190 277 327 344  |                    |                    |                  |                |
| Limited quantity                    | See SP 277  |                    |                    |                  |                |

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

|   |   |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|--|----------------|--|------------------|---|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| <b>UN number</b>  | 1950  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| <b>Packing group</b>                                      | Not Applicable  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>                            | Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>                               | No relevant data  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>                         | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>10L</td> </tr> </table>  | ICAO/IATA Class    | 2.1                          | ICAO / IATA Subrisk             | Not Applicable | ERG Code                      | 10L    |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| ICAO/IATA Class   | 2.1   |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| ICAO / IATA Subrisk                                       | Not Applicable  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| ERG Code  | 10L   |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b>                       | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>150 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>203; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>75 kg; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y203; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 kg G; Forbidden</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203            | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203; Forbidden | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 75 kg; Forbidden | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203; Forbidden | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G; Forbidden |
| Special provisions  | A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| Cargo Only Packing Instructions                           | 203   |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack                             | 150 kg  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions                  | 203; Forbidden  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack                    | 75 kg; Forbidden  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203; Forbidden   |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack            | 30 kg G; Forbidden  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |

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

|                                   |  |            |     |              |                |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------|-----|--------------|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                  | 1950   |            |     |              |                |
| <b>Packing group</b>              | Not Applicable   |            |     |              |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>    | AEROSOLS   |            |     |              |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>       | Not Applicable   |            |     |              |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b> | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table> | IMDG Class | 2.1 | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| IMDG Class                        | 2.1  |            |     |              |                |
| IMDG Subrisk                      | Not Applicable   |            |     |              |                |

|                                     |                    |                        |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | EMS Number         | F-D , S-U              |
|                                     | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 959 |
|                                     | Limited Quantities | See SP277              |

### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

| Source  | Ingredient     | Pollution Category |
|---|----------------|--------------------|
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | sodium nitrite | Y                  |

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>sodium nitrite(7632-00-0) is found on the following regulatory lists</b> | "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists" |
| <b>water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>          | "Not Applicable"  |

| National Inventory            | Status  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AICS              | Y   |
| Canada - DSL                  | Y   |
| China - IECSC                 | Y   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y   |
| Japan - ENCS                  | N (water)   |
| Korea - KECI                  | Y   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Y   |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Y   |
| USA - TSCA                    | Y   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

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

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

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

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

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