



## Dy-Mark Turfmaster White

### Dy-Mark

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 4502-66

Version No: 13.1

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

Issue Date: 20/08/2021

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S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

### Product Identifier

|                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Product name                  | Dy-Mark Turfmaster White |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable           |
| Synonyms                      | 41125011                 |
| Proper shipping name          | AEROSOLS                 |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable           |
| Other means of identification | Not Available            |

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

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Aerosol paint.<br>Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack |
|--------------------------|---|

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Dy-Mark   |
| Address                 | 89 Formation Street Wacol QLD 4076 Australia                    |
| Telephone               | +61 7 3327 3004   |
| Fax                     | +61 7 3327 3009   |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.dymark.com.au">http://www.dymark.com.au</a> |
| Email                   | info@dymark.com.au  |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Dy-Mark         |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | +61 7 3327 3099 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available   |

## 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   |     |              |
| Toxicity     | 1   |     | 0 = Minimum  |
| Body Contact | 2   |     | 1 = Low      |
| Reactivity   | 1   |     | 2 = Moderate |
| Chronic      | 0   |     | 3 = High     |
|              |     |     | 4 = Extreme  |

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule   | Not Applicable   |
| Classification [1] | Aerosols Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3 |
| Legend:            | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI  |

### Label elements

Dy-Mark Turfmaster White

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|---|

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| Signal word | <b>Danger</b> |
|-------------|---------------|

**Hazard statement(s)**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| AUH044    | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.                           |
| H222+H229 | Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated. |
| H315      | Causes skin irritation.  |
| H319      | Causes serious eye irritation.   |
| H336      | May cause drowsiness or dizziness.                                       |

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P211 | Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  |
| P251 | Do not pierce or burn, even after use.   |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.  |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.               |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.                                |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

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

**Precautionary statement(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 authorised 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  |
|----------------|--|---|
| 64-17-5        | 10-30  | <u>ethanol</u>  |
| 107-98-2       | 10-30  | <u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer</u> |
| Not Available  | balance  | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous              |
| 115-10-6       | 30-60  | <u>dimethyl ether</u>                                   |
| <b>Legend:</b> | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available |   |

**SECTION 4 First aid measures**

**Description of first aid measures**

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <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>    | Not considered a normal route of entry.   |

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

Treat symptomatically.  
for lower alkyl ethers:

##### BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ A low-stimulus environment must be maintained.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

##### ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension without signs of hypovolaemia may require vasopressors.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

##### EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Ethers may produce anion gap acidosis. Hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy might be indicated.
- ▶ Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with impaired renal function.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- ▶ Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- ▶ Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- ▶ Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- ▶ Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- ▶ Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

## 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

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

### 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> <li>▶ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.</li> <li>▶ Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p> |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>               | Not Applicable  |

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <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>▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <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 SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

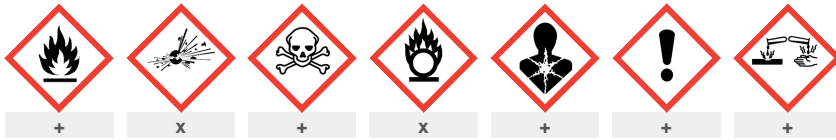
|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ 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 SDS.</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> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage.</li> </ul>  |

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- ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

## 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> <li>▶ Avoid strong bases.</li> </ul>       |



X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

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

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

| Source                       | Ingredient                                       | Material name                     | TWA                               | STEL                            | Peak          | Notes         |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethanol  | Ethyl alcohol                     | 1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Not Available                   | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer | Propylene glycol monomethyl ether | 100 ppm / 369 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | 553 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | dimethyl ether                                   | Dimethyl ether                    | 400 ppm / 760 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | 950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

## Emergency Limits


| Ingredient                                       | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3     |
|--|---------------|---------------|------------|
| ethanol  | Not Available | Not Available | 15000* ppm |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer | 100 ppm       | 160 ppm       | 660 ppm    |
| dimethyl ether                                   | 3,000 ppm     | 3800* ppm     | 7200* ppm  |

| Ingredient                                       | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| ethanol  | 3,300 ppm     | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer | Not Available | Not Available |
| dimethyl ether                                   | Not Available | Not Available |

## 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 fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.</p> <p>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.</p> |                                  |
|   | 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 |

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|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
|                                | 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.  |
| <b>Personal protection</b>     |    |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul> |
| <b>Skin protection</b>         | See Hand protection below   |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Neoprene gloves</li> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Body protection</b>         | See Other protection below  |
| <b>Other protection</b>        | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <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> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.</li> </ul> <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p>   |

## 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   |
| NATURAL RUBBER   | C   |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C   |
| NITRILE          | C   |
| NITRILE+PVC      | C   |
| PE/EVAL/PE       | C   |
| PVC              | 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 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 / Class 1     | -                    | AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1  |
| up to 50 x ES                      | Air-line*            | -                    | -                      |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | AX-3                 | -                      |
| 100+ x ES                          | -                    | Air-line**           | -                      |

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand  
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used
- ▶ Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- ▶ Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |  |  |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Coloured liquid with a sweet solvent odour; partly miscible with water.<br>Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under <b>PRESSURE</b> . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | Not Available  |
| <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>                             | -41 (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>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available  | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Partly miscible  | <b>pH as a solution (Not Available%)</b>       | Not Available  |
| <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>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.</p> <p>Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;</li> <li>▶ respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;</li> <li>▶ heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;</li> <li>▶ gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.</li> </ul> <p>Following inhalation, ethers cause lethargy and stupor. Inhaling lower alkyl ethers results in headache, dizziness, weakness, blurred vision, seizures and possible coma.</p> <p>PGME has an offensive odour, and may cause drowsiness and unconsciousness if higher concentrations are inhaled, and severe reactions involving the eyes, nose and throat.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in the breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p>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.</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> <p>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether has low hazard if taken orally. Ingestion of large amounts may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, light-headedness, drowsiness, inco-ordination, CNS depression, kidney and liver injury in rats, unconsciousness, stoppage of breathing and possible death from anaesthesia.</p>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Alkyl ethers may defat and dehydrate the skin producing dermatoses. Absorption may produce headache, dizziness, and central nervous system</p>   |

## Dy-Mark Turfmaster White

|         |  |
|---------|--|
|         | <p>depression.</p> <p>Harmful amounts of PGME may be absorbed through the skin following extensive prolonged contact; this may result in drowsiness, unconsciousness and depression.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p>   |
| Eye     | <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapour or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and tears.</p> <p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p> <p>Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment.</p>  |
| Chronic | <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Chronic exposure to alkyl ethers may result in loss of appetite, excessive thirst, fatigue, and weight loss.</p> <p>When taken repeatedly, PGME may cause damage to liver and kidney, drowsiness and even unconsciousness and death. There is no evidence of damage to the sex organs. However, it has led to multiple pregnancies in rats and rabbits, but sperm destruction in dogs. Animal testing also shows high doses can delay bone development.</p> <p>Some glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous.</p> |

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Dy-Mark Turfmaster White                         | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|  | Not Available   | Not Available  |
| ethanol  | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE                              |
|  | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 64000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>  | Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate                         |
|  | Oral (Rat) LD50; 7060 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
|  |   | Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate                        |
|  | Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild  |  |
|  | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>  |  |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|  | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild                                 |
|  | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >6 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>  | Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - mild                         |
|  | Oral (Rat) LD50; 3739 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE                              |
|  | Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild  |  |
| dimethyl ether                                   | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|  | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >20000 ppm4h <sup>[1]</sup>   | Not Available  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                   | 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 |  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>ETHANOL</b>   | 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.  |
| <b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER</b>                                | NOTE: For PGE - mixed isomers: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Foetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.  |
| <b>Dy-Mark Turfmaster White &amp; PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER</b> | <p>For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):</p> <p>Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).</p> <p>Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces and alkoxyacetic acid. The reproductive and developmental toxicities of the lower molecular weight homologues in the ethylene series are due specifically to the formation of methoxyacetic and ethoxyacetic acids. Longer chain homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with reproductive toxicity, but can cause haemolysis in sensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid. The predominant alpha isomer of all the PGEs (which is thermodynamically favoured during manufacture of PGEs) is a secondary alcohol incapable of forming an alkoxypropionic acid. In contrast, beta-isomers are able to form the alkoxypropionic acids and these are linked to birth defects (and possibly, haemolytic effects). The alpha isomer comprises more than 95% of the isomeric mixture in the commercial product, and therefore PGEs show relatively little toxicity. One of the main metabolites of the propylene glycol ethers is propylene glycol, which is of low toxicity and completely metabolized in the body.</p> <p>As a class, PGEs have low acute toxicity via swallowing, skin exposure and inhalation. PnB and TPM are moderately irritating to the eyes, in animal testing, while the remaining members of this category caused little or no eye irritation. None caused skin sensitization.</p> <p>Animal testing showed that repeat dosing caused few adverse effects. Animal testing also shows that PGEs do not cause skin effects or reproductive toxicity. Commercially available PGEs have not been shown to cause birth defects. Available instance indicates that propylene glycol ethers are unlikely to possess genetic toxicity.</p> |

|                                      |   |                               |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| <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> | ✓ |



Dy-Mark Turfmaster White

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| Dy-Mark Turfmaster White | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species       | Value         | Source        |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                          | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| ethanol | Endpoint  | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value      | Source |
|---------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
|         | EC50(ECx) | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 4      |
|         | LC50      | 96h                | Fish                          | >100mg/l   | 2      |
|         | EC50      | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 275mg/l    | 2      |
|         | EC50      | 48h                | Crustacea                     | >79mg/L    | 4      |
|         | EC50      | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 4      |

| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer | Endpoint  | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value      | Source |
|--|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
|  | EC50(ECx) | 168h               | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l  | 1      |
|  | LC50      | 96h                | Fish                          | >=1000mg/l | 2      |
|  | EC50      | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | >500mg/l   | 2      |
|  | EC50      | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 23300mg/l  | 1      |
|  | EC50      | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l  | 2      |

| dimethyl ether | Endpoint  | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value       | Source |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
|                | NOEC(ECx) | 48h                | Crustacea                     | >4000mg/l   | 1      |
|                | LC50      | 96h                | Fish                          | 1783.04mg/l | 2      |
|                | EC50      | 48h                | Crustacea                     | >4400mg/L   | 2      |
|                | EC50      | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 154.917mg/l | 2      |

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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

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

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient                                       | Persistence: Water/Soil     | Persistence: Air            |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ethanol  | LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days) | LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days) |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer | LOW (Half-life = 56 days)   | LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)  |
| dimethyl ether                                   | LOW                         | LOW                         |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient                                       | Bioaccumulation      |
|--|----------------------|
| ethanol  | LOW (LogKOW = -0.31) |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer | LOW (BCF = 2)        |
| dimethyl ether                                   | LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)   |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient                                       | Mobility           |
|--|--------------------|
| ethanol  | HIGH (KOC = 1)     |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer | HIGH (KOC = 1)     |
| dimethyl ether                                   | HIGH (KOC = 1.292) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> </ul> |
|------------------------------|--|

Continued...

- ▶ 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 | NO  |
| HAZCHEM          | Not Applicable  |

### Land transport (ADG)

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

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

|                              |   |                |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number                    | 1950  |                |
| UN proper shipping name      | Aerosols, flammable                                       |                |
| Transport hazard class(es)   | ICAO/IATA Class   | 2.1            |
|                              | ICAO / IATA Subrisk                                       | Not Applicable |
|                              | ERG Code  | 10L            |
| Packing group                | Not Applicable  |                |
| Environmental hazard         | Not Applicable  |                |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions  | A145 A167 A802 |
|                              | Cargo Only Packing Instructions                           | 203            |
|                              | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack                             | 150 kg         |
|                              | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions                  | 203            |
|                              | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack                    | 75 kg          |
|                              | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203           |
|                              | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack            | 30 kg G        |

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

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

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

Not Applicable

### Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name                                     | Group         |
|--|---------------|
| ethanol  | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer | Not Available |
| dimethyl ether                                   | Not Available |

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

| Product name                                     | Ship Type     |
|--|---------------|
| ethanol  | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer | Not Available |
| dimethyl ether                                   | Not Available |

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals      Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals      Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**dimethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals      Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

**National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory                              | Status  |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes   |
| Canada - DSL                                    | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                                   | No (ethanol; propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer; dimethyl ether)  |
| China - IECSC                                   | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                   | Yes   |
| Japan - ENCS                                    | Yes   |
| Korea - KECI                                    | Yes   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                             | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS                             | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA                                      | Yes   |
| Taiwan - TCSI                                   | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                                   | Yes   |
| Vietnam - NCI                                   | Yes   |
| Russia - FBEPH                                  | Yes   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                  | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

**SECTION 16 Other information**

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 20/08/2021 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 15/12/2001 |

**SDS Version Summary**

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated   |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 12.1    | 01/11/2019     | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |
| 13.1    | 20/08/2021     | Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.          |

**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  
ES: Exposure Standard  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
AIRC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
DSL: Domestic Substances List  
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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