

Bossweld Anti Spatter Spray

DYNAWELD Industrial Supplies Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 4621-48

Version No: 9.1

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

Issue Date: 23/12/2022

Print Date: 08/09/2023

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Bossweld Anti Spatter Spray
Synonyms	Not Available
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	Liquid release agent to prevent weld spatter from adhering to metal. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	DYNAWELD Industrial Supplies Pty Ltd
Address	Building 2, 10 Jessica Place, Prestons NSW 2170 Australia
Telephone	02 8761 6500
Fax	02 9771 5375
Website	www.dynaweld.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188


Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Aerosols Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Carcinogenicity Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Warning
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Hazard statement(s)

AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
75-09-2	>60	<u>methylene chloride</u>
Not Available	<30	performance additives
124-38-9	1-10	<u>carbon dioxide</u>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

DO NOT administer sympathomimetic drugs as they may cause ventricular arrhythmias.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to methylene chloride:

- ▶ Methylene chloride is well absorbed by the lung. An 8 hour exposure to 250 ppm causes carboxyhaemoglobin levels to exceed 8%. Physical exertion and smoke produce an additive effect.

- ▶ The lungs exhale most of the absorbed dose unchanged. Between 1/4 and 1/3 is metabolised to carbon monoxide / dioxide. 5 hours of 100% oxygen is required, typically, to reduce the carboxyhaemoglobin level from 13% to 7.5%.
- ▶ As with inhalation and ingestion of the hydrocarbons support of respiration and monitoring for dysrhythmias are the first steps toward stabilisation.
- ▶ Small ingestions require only dilution with water or milk. Patients who have ingested more than several swallows may benefit from Ipecac Syrup/lavage, charcoal or cathartics. No data is available to support the efficacy of these treatments.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant; Also seen after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. ▶ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. <p>Emits toxic fumes of phosgene and hydrogen chloride if involved in fire</p>
HAZCHEM	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

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▶ Wipe up.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
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Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Store in an upright position. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents <p>strong acids strong alkalis</p> <p>Avoid mixing with alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium</p>

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	methylene chloride	Methylene chloride	50 ppm / 174 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide	5000 ppm / 9000 mg/m ³	54000 mg/m ³ / 30000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide in coal mines	12500 ppm / 22500 mg/m ³	54000 mg/m ³ / 30000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methylene chloride	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methylene chloride	2,300 ppm	Not Available
carbon dioxide	40,000 ppm	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Use in a well-ventilated area</p> <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. 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.</p>
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream ▶ Eyewash unit.

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:

Bossveld Anti Spatter Spray

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A

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

Bossweld Anti Spatter Spray

TEFLON	B
BUTYL	C
CPE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
VITON	C
VITON/BUTYL	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C

up to 5 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, 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)

* 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.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear yellow liquid with a penetrating, ether-like odour; dispersible in water. Supplied in aerosol pack containing carbon dioxide propellant.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.25 approx.
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	39 initial	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	>60
Vapour pressure (kPa)	50.6 @ 22 degC	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.93	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The vapour is highly discomforting Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated.</p> <p>Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved. Depression of the central nervous system is the most outstanding effect of most halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Inebriation and excitation, passing into narcosis, is a typical reaction. In severe acute exposures there is always a danger of death from respiratory failure or cardiac arrest due to a tendency to make the heart more susceptible to catecholamines (adrenalin)</p>
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Bossweld Anti Spatter Spray

	WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Depression of the central nervous system is the most outstanding effect of most halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Inebriation and excitation, passing into narcosis, is a typical reaction. In severe acute exposures there is always a danger of death from respiratory failure or cardiac arrest due to a tendency to make the heart more susceptible to catecholamines (adrenalin) Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	Toxic effects may result from skin absorption Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
Eye	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Chronic	Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of spray mist/vapour and skin/eye contact. Dichloromethane is stored in body fat and metabolised to carbon monoxide, which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of blood. WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

Bossweld Anti Spatter Spray	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
methylene chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - moderate
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 76 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE
carbon dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

METHYLENE CHLORIDE	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans.
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Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Bossweld Anti Spatter Spray	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methylene chloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	2-5.4	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	202-286mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	108.5mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.98mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	2-3.3mg/l	4
EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.98mg/l	4	
carbon dioxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	35mg/l	1

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 & Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methylene chloride	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 191 days)
carbon dioxide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methylene chloride	LOW (BCF = 40)
carbon dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.83)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methylene chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
carbon dioxide	HIGH (KOC = 1.498)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1950				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary risk</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> </table>	Class	2.2	Subsidiary risk	6.1
Class	2.2				
Subsidiary risk	6.1				
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344 381</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>120ml</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381	Limited quantity	120ml
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381				
Limited quantity	120ml				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1950						
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, non-flammable (tear gas devices)						
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>2P</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	6.1	ERG Code	2P
ICAO/IATA Class	2.2						
ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	6.1						
ERG Code	2P						
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable						
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A1 A145 A167 A802</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A1 A145 A167 A802				
Special provisions	A1 A145 A167 A802						

Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	50 kg
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.2
	IMDG Subrisk	6.1
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	120 ml

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
methylene chloride	Not Available
carbon dioxide	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
methylene chloride	Not Available
carbon dioxide	Not Available

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

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

carbon dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (methylene chloride; carbon dioxide)
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

National Inventory	Status
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	23/12/2022
Initial Date	17/12/2004

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
9.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

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
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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