

# Fuel Applicator Spray

## Motor Active

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 9007-98

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: 25/03/2026

Revision Date: 25/03/2026

Print Date: 26/03/2026

L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Fuel Applicator Spray
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	33139 (500ml)
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	Cleaning agent. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
--------------------------	--

#### Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Motor Active
Address	35 Slough Business Park, Holker Street Silverwater NSW 2128 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9737 9422 1800 350 622
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.motoractive.com.au">www.motoractive.com.au</a>
Email	info@motoractive.com.au

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	MotorActive
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 2 9737 9422 (For General Information Monday to Friday 8:30am to 5:pm)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	13 11 26 (In Case of Emergency contact: Poison Information Hotline)

### 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	3		
Toxicity	2		
Body Contact	2		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	3		

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

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

## Fuel Applicator Spray

<b>H222+H229</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>AUH044</b>	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

**Supplementary statement(s)**

Not Applicable

**CLP classification (additional)**

Not Applicable

**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>P260</b>	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
<b>P264</b>	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

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

**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 hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
-------------	--

No further product hazard information.

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-64-1	25-<30	<u>acetone</u>
64-17-5	15-<20	<u>ethanol</u>
1330-20-7	15-<20	<u>xylene</u>
68476-85-7.	36-<50	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</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**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<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>

Continued...

## Fuel Applicator Spray

<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>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

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

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

Treat symptomatically.

for simple ketones:

**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.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5mL/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

**ADVANCED TREATMENT**

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Consider intubation at first sign of upper airway obstruction resulting from oedema.
- ▶ 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 with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ 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 xylene:

- ▶ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> < 50 mm Hg or pCO<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.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min	End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift	

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

Continued...

## Fuel Applicator Spray

- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**SMALL FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

**LARGE FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture****Fire Incompatibility**

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

**Advice for firefighters**

<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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ carbon monoxide (CO)</li> <li>▶ carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <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>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</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>▶ Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</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> <p>Chemical Class: aromatic hydrocarbons For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">SORBENT</th> <th style="width: 10%;">RANK</th> <th style="width: 25%;">APPLICATION</th> <th style="width: 20%;">COLLECTION</th> <th style="width: 20%;">LIMITATIONS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SORBENT	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS					
SORBENT	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS							

Continued...

## Fuel Applicator Spray

TYPE					
LAND SPILL - SMALL					
Feathers - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT	
cross-linked polymer - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R,W,SS	
cross-linked polymer- pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT	
sorbent clay - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R, I, P,	
treated clay/ treated natural organic - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R, I	
wood fibre - pillow	4	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT	
LAND SPILL - MEDIUM					
cross-linked polymer -particulate	1	blower	skiploader	R, W, SS	
treated clay/ treated natural organic - particulate	2	blower	skiploader	R, I	
sorbent clay - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R, I, P	
polypropylene - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	W, SS, DGC	
feathers - pillow	3	throw	skiploader	DGC, RT	
expanded mineral - particulate	4	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC	

### Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R; Not reusable

I: Not incinerable

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT:Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988

- ▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus.
- ▶ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses.
- ▶ Consider evacuation.
- ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- ▶ No smoking or naked lights within area.
- ▶ Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction.
- ▶ Stop leak only if safe to do so.
- ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour.
- ▶ DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected.
- ▶ Keep area clear until gas has dispersed.

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>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid skin 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>▶ Store below 38 deg. C.</li> <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> <li>▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

### 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>

Fuel Applicator Spray

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	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1185 mg/m3	2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (From 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	acetone	Acetone	250 ppm / 594 mg/m3	1187 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (From 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	200 ppm / 380 mg/m3	1500 mg/m3 / 800 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m3	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (From 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m3	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	e Workers exposed to this chemical may require specific health monitoring (see regulations 368-378, Schedule 14 to the model WHS Regulations).
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (From 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

<p><b>Appropriate engineering controls</b></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. 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.</li> <li>▶ Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.</li> <li>▶ Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within.</li> <li>▶ Open-vessel systems are prohibited.</li> <li>▶ Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation.</li> <li>▶ Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.</li> <li>▶ For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.</li> <li>▶ Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).</li> <li>▶ Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.</li> <li>▶ Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b></p>	
<p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</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].</li> <li>▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles</li> </ul> <p><b>DO NOT wear contact lenses.</b></p>

## Fuel Applicator Spray

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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 1337.1, EN166 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>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For potentially moderate exposures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>For potentially heavy exposures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</li> <li>Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]</li> <li>Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.</li> <li>Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.</li> <li>Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.</li> </ul> <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>BRETHERRICK: 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:

Fuel Applicator Spray

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

## 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
- Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

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

<b>Appearance</b>	Colourless highly flammable liquid with aromatic like odour; partly mixes with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.8
<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>	>200
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</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>	<0	<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 (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>	Not Available	<b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flame Height (cm)</b>	Not Available	<b>Flame Duration (s)</b>	Not Available
<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b>	Not Available	<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</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>a) Acute Toxicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
<b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
<b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>e) Mutagenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>g) Reproductivity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
<b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
<b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial 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>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p>
----------------	---

Continued...

Fuel Applicator Spray

	<p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>								
<p><b>Ingestion</b></p>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, "alcohol") may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. Effects on the body:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 331 949 913"> <thead> <tr> <th>Blood concentration</th> <th>Effects</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>&lt;1.5 g/L</td> <td>Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.5-3.0 g/L</td> <td>Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-5 g/L</td> <td>Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may occur, respiratory failure may follow serious poisoning, choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling. Convulsions due to severe low blood sugar may also occur. Acute liver inflammation may develop.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>	Blood concentration	Effects	<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability	1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma.	3-5 g/L	Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may occur, respiratory failure may follow serious poisoning, choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling. Convulsions due to severe low blood sugar may also occur. Acute liver inflammation may develop.
Blood concentration	Effects								
<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability								
1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium. Central nervous system depression may progress to coma.								
3-5 g/L	Severe: cold clammy skin, low body temperature and low blood pressure. Atrial fibrillation and heart block have been reported. Depression of breathing may occur, respiratory failure may follow serious poisoning, choking on vomit may result in lung inflammation and swelling. Convulsions due to severe low blood sugar may also occur. Acute liver inflammation may develop.								
<p><b>Skin Contact</b></p>	<p>The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or</li> <li>▶ produces significant, but moderate, 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.</li> </ul> <p>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>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>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>								
<p><b>Eye</b></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> <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> <p>The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration</p>								
<p><b>Chronic</b></p>	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>On the basis of epidemiological data, the material is regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient data to establish a causal association between human exposure to the material and the development of cancer.</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and impaired fertility</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and subsequent developmental toxic effects in the off-spring.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- clear evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</li> </ul> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.</li> </ul> <p>Long-term exposure to ethanol may result in progressive liver damage with fibrosis or may exacerbate liver injury caused by other agents. Repeated ingestion of ethanol by pregnant women may adversely affect the central nervous system of the developing foetus, producing effects collectively described as foetal alcohol syndrome. These include mental and physical retardation, learning disturbances, motor and language deficiency, behavioural disorders and reduced head size.</p> <p>Consumption of ethanol (in alcoholic beverages) may be linked to the development of Type I hypersensitivities in a small number of individuals. Symptoms, which may appear immediately after consumption, include conjunctivitis, angioedema, dyspnoea, and urticarial rashes. The causative agent may be acetic acid, a metabolite (1).</p> <p>(1) Boehncke W.H., &amp; H.Gall, Clinical &amp; Experimental Allergy, 26, 1089-1091, 1996</p>								

Fuel Applicator Spray

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.

Hydrocarbon solvents are liquid hydrocarbon fractions derived from petroleum processing streams, containing only carbon and hydrogen atoms, with carbon numbers ranging from approximately C5-C20 and boiling between approximately 35-370 deg C. Many of the hydrocarbon solvents have complex and variable compositions with constituents of 4 types, alkanes (normal paraffins, isoparaffins, and cycloparaffins) and aromatics (primarily alkylated one- and two-ring species). Despite the compositional complexity, most hydrocarbon solvent constituents have similar toxicological properties, and the overall toxicological hazards can be characterized in generic terms. Hydrocarbon solvents can cause chemical pneumonitis if aspirated into the lung, and those that are volatile can cause acute CNS effects and/or ocular and respiratory irritation at exposure levels exceeding occupational recommendations. Otherwise, there are few toxicologically important effects. The exceptions, n-hexane and naphthalene, have unique toxicological properties

Animal studies:

No deaths or treatment related signs of toxicity were observed in rats exposed to light alkylate naphtha (paraffinic hydrocarbons) at concentrations of 668, 2220 and 6646 ppm for 6 hrs/day, 5 days/wk for 13 weeks. Increased liver weights and kidney toxicity (male rats) was observed in high dose animals. Exposure to pregnant rats at concentrations of 137, 3425 and 6850 ppm did not adversely affect reproduction or cause maternal or foetal toxicity. Lifetime skin painting studies in mice with similar naphthas have shown weak or no carcinogenic activity following prolonged and repeated exposure. Similar naphthas/distillates, when tested at nonirritating dose levels, did not show any significant carcinogenic activity indicating that this tumorigenic response is likely related to chronic irritation and not to dose. The mutagenic potential of naphthas has been reported to be largely negative in a variety of mutagenicity tests. The exact relationship between these results and human health is not known. Some components of this product have been shown to produce a species specific, sex hormonal dependent kidney lesion in male rats from repeated oral or inhalation exposure. Subsequent research has shown that the kidney damage develops via the formation of a alpha-2u-globulin, a mechanism unique to the male rat. Humans do not form alpha-2u-globulin, therefore, the kidney effects resulting from this mechanism are not relevant in human.

Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking. Chronic inhalation of xylenes has been associated with central nervous system effects, loss of appetite, nausea, ringing in the ears, irritability, thirst anaemia, mucosal bleeding, enlarged liver and hyperplasia. Exposure may produce kidney and liver damage. In chronic occupational exposure, xylene (usually mixed with other solvents) has produced irreversible damage to the central nervous system and ototoxicity (damages hearing and increases sensitivity to noise), probably due to neurotoxic mechanisms.

Industrial workers exposed to xylene with a maximum level of ethyl benzene of 0.06 mg/l (14 ppm) reported headaches and irritability and tired quickly. Functional nervous system disturbances were found in some workers employed for over 7 years whilst other workers had enlarged livers.

Xylene has been classed as a developmental toxin in some jurisdictions.

Small excess risks of spontaneous abortion and congenital malformation were reported amongst women exposed to xylene in the first trimester of pregnancy. In all cases, however, the women were also been exposed to other substances. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genotoxicity. Exposure to xylene has been associated with increased risks of haemopoietic malignancies but, again, simultaneous exposure to other substances (including benzene) complicates the picture. A long-term gavage study to mixed xylenes (containing 17% ethyl benzene) found no evidence of carcinogenic activity in rats and mice of either sex.

**WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.**

Workers exposed to 700 ppm acetone for 3 hours/day for 7-15 years showed inflammation of the respiratory tract, stomach and duodenum, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.

Fuel Applicator Spray	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Human): 186300ppm - Mild
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 44 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Human): 500ppm
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10uL - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 395mg - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
ethanol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/4S - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 50pph/1H - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (Human): 70%/2D
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate	
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 400mg - Mild	
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	

Fuel Applicator Spray

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
xylene	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Human): 200ppm
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5mg/24H - Severe
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 87mg - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100% - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rat): 60uL/8H - Mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
hydrocarbon propellant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

**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

ACETONE	<p>For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage. Acetone-induced increases in relative kidney weight changes were observed in male and female rats used in the oral 13-week study. Acetone treatment caused increases in the relative liver weight in male and female rats that were not associated with histopathologic effects and the effects may have been associated with microsomal enzyme induction. Haematologic effects consistent with macrocytic anaemia were also noted in male rats along with hyperpigmentation in the spleen. The most notable findings in the mice were increased liver and decreased spleen weights. Overall, the no-observed-effect-levels in the drinking water study were 1% for male rats (900 mg/kg/d) and male mice (2258 mg/kg/d), 2% for female mice (5945 mg/kg/d), and 5% for female rats (3100 mg/kg/d). For developmental effects, a statistically significant reduction in foetal weight, and a slight, but statistically significant increase in the percent incidence of later resorptions were seen in mice at 15,665 mg/m3 and in rats at 26,100 mg/m3. The no-observable-effect level for developmental toxicity was determined to be 5220 mg/m3 for both rats and mice.</p> <p>Teratogenic effects were not observed in rats and mice tested at 26,110 and 15,665 mg/m3, respectively. Lifetime dermal carcinogenicity studies in mice treated with up to 0.2 mL of acetone did not reveal any increase in organ tumor incidence relative to untreated control animals.</p> <p>The scientific literature contains many different studies that have measured either the neurobehavioural performance or neurophysiological response of humans exposed to acetone. Effect levels ranging from about 600 to greater than 2375 mg/m3 have been reported. Neurobehavioral studies with acetone-exposed employees have recently shown that 8-hr exposures in excess of 2375 mg/m3 were not associated with any dose-related changes in response time, vigilance, or digit span scores. Clinical case studies, controlled human volunteer studies, animal research, and occupational field evaluations all indicate that the NOAEL for this effect is 2375 mg/m3 or greater.</p>
XYLENE	<p>Reproductive effector in rats</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases: In many cases, there is more than one potentially toxic constituent in a refinery gas. In those cases, the constituent that is most toxic for a particular endpoint in an individual refinery stream is used to characterize the endpoint hazard for that stream. The hazard potential for each mammalian endpoint for each of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases is dependent upon each petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituent endpoint toxicity values (LC50, LOAEL, etc.) and the relative concentration of the constituent present in that gas. It should also be noted that for an individual petroleum hydrocarbon gas, the constituent characterizing toxicity may be different for different mammalian endpoints, again, being dependent upon the concentration of the different constituents in each, distinct petroleum hydrocarbon gas.</p> <p>All Hydrocarbon Gases Category members contain primarily hydrocarbons (i.e., alkanes and alkenes) and occasionally asphyxiant gases like hydrogen. The inorganic components of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases are less toxic than the C1 - C4 and C5 - C6 hydrocarbon components to both mammalian and aquatic organisms. Unlike other petroleum product categories (e.g. gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oils, etc.), the inorganic and hydrocarbon constituents of hydrocarbon gases can be evaluated for hazard individually to then predict the screening level hazard of the Category members</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> No acute toxicity LC50 values have been derived for the C1 -C4 and C5- C6 hydrocarbon (HC) fractions because no mortality was observed at the highest exposure levels tested (~ 5 mg/l) for these petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents. The order of acute toxicity of petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents from most to least toxic is: C5-C6 HCs (LC50 &gt; 1063 ppm) &gt; C1-C4 HCs (LC50 &gt; 10,000 ppm) &gt; benzene (LC50 = 13,700 ppm) &gt; butadiene (LC50 = 129,000 ppm) &gt; asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen).</p> <p><b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b> With the exception of the asphyxiant gases, repeated dose toxicity has been observed in individual selected petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents. Based upon LOAEL values, the order of order of repeated-dose toxicity of these constituents from most toxic to the least toxic is: Benzene (LOAEL .&gt;=10 ppm) &gt;C1-C4 HCs (LOAEL = 5,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% 2-butene) &gt; C5-C6 HCs (LOAEL = 6,625 ppm) &gt; butadiene (LOAEL = 8,000 ppm) &gt; asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen).</p> <p><b>Genotoxicity:</b> <b>In vitro:</b> The majority of the Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases Category components are negative for <i>in vitro</i> genotoxicity. The exceptions are: benzene and 1,3-butadiene, which are genotoxic in bacterial and mammalian <i>in vitro</i> test systems. <b>In vivo:</b> The majority of the Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases Category components are negative for <i>in vivo</i> genotoxicity. The exceptions are benzene and 1,3-butadiene, which are genotoxic in <i>in vivo</i> test systems</p> <p><b>Developmental toxicity:</b> Developmental effects were induced by two of the petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents, benzene and the C5 - C6 hydrocarbon fraction. No developmental toxicity was observed at the highest exposure levels tested for the other petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents tested for this effect. The asphyxiant gases have not been tested for developmental toxicity. Based on LOAEL and NOAEL values, the order of acute toxicity of these constituents from most to least toxic is: Benzene (LOAEL = 20 ppm) &gt; butadiene (NOAEL .&gt;=1,000 ppm) &gt; C5-C6 HCs (LOAEL = 3,463 ppm) &gt; C1-C4 HCs (NOAEL &gt;=5,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% 2-butene) &gt; asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen).</p> <p><b>Reproductive toxicity:</b> Reproductive effects were induced by only two petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents, benzene and isobutane (a constituent of the the C1-C4 hydrocarbon fraction). No reproductive toxicity was observed at the highest exposure levels tested for the other petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents tested for this effect. The asphyxiant gases have not been tested for reproductive toxicity. Based on LOAEL and NOAEL values, the order of reproductive toxicity of these constituents from most to least toxic is:</p>

## Fuel Applicator Spray

	Benzene (LOAEL = 300 ppm) > butadiene (NOAEL .>=6,000 ppm) > C5-C6 HCs (NOAEL .>=6,521 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (LOAEL = 9,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% isobutane) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen)			
<b>ACETONE &amp; ETHANOL &amp; XYLENE</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>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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

Fuel Applicator Spray	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>acetone</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	5600-10000mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	3744.6-5000.7mg/L	4	
<b>ethanol</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/L	4	
<b>xylene</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2	
<b>hydrocarbon propellant</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2	
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data				

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

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

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

Fuel Applicator Spray

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
hydrocarbon propellant	LOW (LogKOW = 3.39)

Mobility in soil	
Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.981)
ethanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<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> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</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>	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)	Class	2.1
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381
	Limited quantity	1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. 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)

14.1. UN number	1950
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
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	1000 ml

**14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments****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
acetone	Not Applicable
ethanol	Not Applicable
xylene	Not Applicable
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Applicable

**14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

Product name	Ship Type
acetone	Not Applicable
ethanol	Not Applicable
xylene	Not Applicable
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****acetone 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)

**ethanol 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)

**xylene 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  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6  
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

**hydrocarbon propellant is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

**Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (acetone; ethanol; xylene; hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes

National Inventory	Status
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (acetone; ethanol; xylene; hydrocarbon propellant)
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>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.</i>

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	25/03/2026
<b>Initial Date</b>	25/03/2026

### 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
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
  
- ▶ 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

This document is copyright.

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

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.