
Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DY-MARK WATER BASED SPRAY & MARK AEROSOL 350 GRAMS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

» Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Used according to manufacturer's directions.
Spray paint.

SUPPLIER

Company: Dy- Mark Pty Ltd
Address:
89 Formation Street
Wacol
QLD, 4076
AUS
Telephone: +61 7 3271 2222
Fax: +61 7 3271 2751

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.****POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R12	» Extremely flammable.
R19	» May form explosive peroxides.
R20	» Harmful by inhalation.
R36	» Irritating to eyes.
R44	» Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
R52	» Harmful to aquatic organisms.
R67	» Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S36	» Wear suitable protective clothing.
S401	» To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S13	» Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S46	» If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S60	» This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropanol	67-63-0	10-30
ammonia	1336-21-6	<1
water	7732-18-5	10-30
dimethyl ether	115-10-6	30-60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

» Not considered a normal route of entry.

DY-MARK WATER BASED SPRAY & MARK AEROSOL 350 GRAMS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Oct-2008

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 04-0171

Version No:5

CD 2009/1 Page 2 of 8

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE

- » If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
 - Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- » If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
 - DO NOT use solvents.
 - Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

INHALED

- » If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
 - Remove to fresh air.
 - Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
 - Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
 - If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- » Treat symptomatically.
for lower alkyl ethers:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- A low-stimulus environment must be maintained.
- For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:
 - Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
 - Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
 - There are no antidotes.
 - Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.
- for irritant gas exposures:
 - the presence of the agent when it is inhaled is evanescent (of short duration) and therefore, cannot be washed away or otherwise removed
 - arterial blood gases are of primary importance to aid in determination of the extent of damage. Never discharge a patient significantly exposed to an irritant gas without obtaining an arterial blood sample.
 - supportive measures include suctioning (intubation may be required), volume cycle ventilator support (positive and expiratory pressure (PEEP), steroids and antibiotics, after a culture is taken
 - If the eyes are involved, an ophthalmologic consultation is recommended.
- For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:
 - Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema.
 - Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation.
 - Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam)
 - Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- » - Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

DO NOT EXTINGUISH BURNING GAS UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED SAFELY:

OTHERWISE: LEAVE GAS TO BURN.

FOR SMALL FIRE:

- Dry chemical, CO2 or water spray to extinguish gas (only if absolutely necessary and safe to do so).
- DO NOT use water jets.

FOR LARGE FIRE:

- Cool cylinder by direct flooding quantities of water onto upper surface until well after fire is out.
- DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING

» FOR FIRES INVOLVING MANY GAS CYLINDERS:

- To stop the flow of gas, specifically trained personnel may inert the atmosphere to reduce oxygen levels thus allowing the capping of leaking container(s).

continued...

- Reduce the rate of flow and inject an inert gas, if possible, before completely stopping the flow to prevent flashback.
 - DO NOT extinguish the fire until the supply is shut off otherwise an explosive re-ignition may occur.
 - If the fire is extinguished and the flow of gas continues, used increased ventilation to prevent build-up, of explosive atmosphere.
 - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - May be violently or explosively reactive.
 - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- » - Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
 - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
 - Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
- WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: 2YE**Personal Protective Equipment**

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**MINOR SPILLS**

- » - Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

MAJOR SPILLS

- » - Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
- Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.
- DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- » The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe
- DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential.
- Any static discharge is also a source of hazard.
- Before any distillation process remove trace peroxides by shaking with excess 5% aqueous ferrous sulfate solution or by percolation through a column of activated alumina.
- Distillation results in uninhibited ether distillate with considerably increased hazard because of risk of peroxide formation on storage.
- Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage.
- Avoid generation of static electricity. Earth all lines and equipment.
- Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs.
- Do not attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure.
- DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.
- 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- » - Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

DY-MARK WATER BASED SPRAY & MARK AEROSOL 350 GRAMS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Oct-2008

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 04-0171

Version No:5

CD 2009/1 Page 4 of 8

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- » - Avoid storage with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising agents.
- Ethers may react violently with strong oxidising agents and acids.
- The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented.
- Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe.
- When solvents have been freed from peroxides (by percolation through a column of activated alumina for example), the absorbed peroxides must promptly be desorbed by treatment with the polar solvents methanol or water, which should be discarded safely.
- Secondary alcohols and some branched primary alcohols may produce potentially explosive peroxides after exposure to light and/ or heat.
- Incompatible with aluminium. DO NOT heat above 49 deg. C. in aluminium equipment.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- » - Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	400	983	500	1230
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonia (Ammonia)	25	17	35	24
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethyl ether (Dimethyl ether)	400	760	500	950

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type KAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- » - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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].

HANDS/FEET

- » - No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

- » - The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
- Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.
- BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- » - Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- » CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia. Fatalities have occurred. General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

» Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.
Coloured flammable liquid; partly mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Gas.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable	Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Melting Range (°C): Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.0- 1.2
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible	pH (as supplied): Not Available
pH (1% solution): Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available	Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available	Flash Point (°C): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available	Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available	Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquefied Gas	Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

» - Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

» Harmful by inhalation.
» Irritating to eyes.
» Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
» Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

» Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

» Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

ISOPROPRANOL:

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 3570 mg/kg
Oral (human) TDLo: 223 mg/kg
Oral (man) TDLo: 14432 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg
» For isopropanol (IPA):

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - Mild
Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr- Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity. It is irritating to the eyes, but not to the skin. Very high vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat, and prolonged exposure may produce central nervous system depression and narcosis. Human volunteers reported that exposure to 400 ppm isopropanol vapors for 3 to 5 min. caused mild irritation of the eyes, nose and throat.

Although isopropanol produced little irritation when tested on the skin of human volunteers, there have been reports of isolated cases of dermal irritation and/or sensitization. The use of isopropanol as a sponge treatment for the control of fever has resulted in cases of intoxication, probably the result of both dermal absorption and inhalation. There have been a number of cases of poisoning reported due to the intentional ingestion of isopropanol, particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims. These ingestions typically result in a comatose condition. Pulmonary difficulty, nausea, vomiting, and headache accompanied by various degrees of central nervous system depression are typical. In the absence of shock, recovery usually occurred.

Repeat dose studies: The systemic (non-cancer) toxicity of repeated exposure to isopropanol has been evaluated in rats and mice by the inhalation and oral routes. The only adverse effects-in addition to clinical signs identified from these studies were to the kidney.

Reproductive toxicity: A recent two-generation reproductive study characterised the reproductive hazard for isopropanol associated with oral gavage exposure. This study found that the only reproductive parameter apparently affected by isopropanol exposure was a statistically significant decrease in male mating index of the F1 males. It is possible that the change in this reproductive parameter was treatment related and significant, although the mechanism of this effect could not be discerned from the results of the study. However, the lack of a significant effect of the female mating index in either generation, the absence of any adverse effect on litter size, and the lack of histopathological findings of the testes of the high-dose males suggest that the observed reduction in male mating index may not be biologically meaningful.

Developmental toxicity: The developmental toxicity of isopropanol has been characterized in rat and rabbit developmental toxicity studies. These studies indicate that isopropanol is not a selective developmental hazard. Isopropanol produced developmental toxicity in rats, but not in rabbits.

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DY-MARK WATER BASED SPRAY & MARK AEROSOL 350 GRAMS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Oct-2008

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 04-0171

Version No:5

CD 2009/1 Page 6 of 8

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

In the rat, the developmental toxicity occurred only at maternally toxic doses and consisted of decreased foetal body weights, but no teratogenicity
Genotoxicity: All genotoxicity assays reported for isopropanol have been negative

Carcinogenicity: rodent inhalation studies were conducted to evaluate isopropanol for cancer potential. The only tumor rate increase seen was for interstitial (Leydig) cell tumors in the male rats. Interstitial cell tumors of the testis is typically the most frequently observed spontaneous tumor in aged male Fischer 344 rats. These studies demonstrate that isopropanol does not exhibit carcinogenic potential relevant to humans. Furthermore, there was no evidence from this study to indicate the development of carcinomas of the testes in the male rat, nor has isopropanol been found to be genotoxic. Thus, the testicular tumors seen in the isopropanol exposed male rats are considered of no significance in terms of human cancer risk assessment.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

AMMONIA:

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg

Oral (human) LDLo: 43 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 5000 ppm/5m

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 20 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h

Unreported (man) LDLo: 132 mg/kg

Oral (Human) LD: 43 mg/kg

Inhalation (Human) LC: 5000 ppm/4h

Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 408 ppm/4h

Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD: 160 mg/kg

Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 91 mg/kg

Oral (Cat) LD: 750 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (Rabbit) LD: 200 mg/kg

Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 10 mg/kg

» The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

WATER:

» No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

DIMETHYL ETHER:

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 308000 mg/m³

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

CARCINOGEN

isopropanol

International Agency
for Research on Cancer
(IARC) Carcinogens

Group

3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:
Water/Soil

Persistence:
Air

Bioaccumulat
ion

Mobility

DY- MARK Water Based Spray & Mark

Aerosol 350 grams

isopropanol

LOW

HIGH

ammonia

LOW

HIGH

water

LOW

HIGH

dimethyl ether

LOW

HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

» - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.

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DY-MARK WATER BASED SPRAY & MARK AEROSOL 350 GRAMS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Oct-2008

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 04-0171

Version No:5

CD 2009/1 Page 7 of 8

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM: 2YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or division:	2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Special provisions:	63, 190, 277, 327	Packing Instructions:	None
Notes:	None	Limited quantities:	See SP 277
Packagings and IBCs -	P003, LP02	Packagings and IBCs -	PP17, PP87, L2
Packing instruction:		Special packing provisions:	
:	None	:	None

Shipping Name:AEROSOLS

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None

Shipping Name:AEROSOLS

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special provisions:	A145 A153		

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2.1	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**POISONS SCHEDULE: None****REGULATIONS**

DY-MARK Water Based Spray & Mark Aerosol 350 grams (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

Regulations for ingredients

isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already

assessed by IMO

- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

ammonia (CAS: 1336-21-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
- Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities
- Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity)

Table 2

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia National Pollutant Inventory
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
- CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with

GMP

- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

continued...

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

dimethyl ether (CAS: 115-10-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

» The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.