

# Extol Refrigerant Oil Spray

Terra Fortuna Ventures

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 42-0263

Version No: 3.1.1.4

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 05/02/2022

Print Date: 06/02/2022

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Extol Refrigerant Oil Spray
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Terra Fortuna Ventures Pty Ltd (t/a Extol Lubricants)
Address	3/2 Brandon Park Drive, Wheelers Hill Melbourne VIC 3150 Australia
Telephone	+613 9870 9255
Fax	+613 9870 9355
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61408318880
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available


## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

### Hazard statement(s)

H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
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### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68475-59-2.	10-30	alkanes C3-4.
	balance	ingredients determined not to be hazardous

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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. <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b> Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
<b>Inhalation</b>	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. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. Not considered a normal route of entry.

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

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

Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.

Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]  
Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

#### SMALL FIRE:

Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

#### LARGE FIRE:

Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	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. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO) Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
<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>	<p>Clean up all spills immediately.            Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.            Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.            Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.            Wipe up.            If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.            Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</p>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.            Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.            May be violently or explosively reactive.            Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.            Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses            No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.            Increase ventilation.            Stop leak if safe to do so.            Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.            Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.            If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</p>

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>	<p>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.  <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b>            Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.            Avoid contact with incompatible materials.  <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b>  <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b>  <b>DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></p>
<b>Other information</b>	<p>Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</p>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<p>Aerosol dispenser.            Check that containers are clearly labelled.</p>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</p>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	alkanes C3-4.	Butane	1900 mg/m3 / 800 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	alkanes C3-4.	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
alkanes C3-4.	Butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
alkanes C3-4.	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
alkanes C3-4.	19,000 [LEL] ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:            Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.            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.            Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p>
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<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: Safety glasses with side shields. <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate exposures: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. For potentially heavy exposures: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> Overalls. Skin cleansing cream. Eyewash unit. Do not spray on hot surfaces.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

### Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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.

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.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under <b>PRESSURE</b> . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.  Clear liquid with a mild odour; not miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Compressed Gas	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.82-0.85
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	>343	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>221	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<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>	<0.01 @20C	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Elevated temperatures. Presence of open flame. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;</li> <li>respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;</li> <li>heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;</li> <li>gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.</li> </ul> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p><b>WARNING: intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p>
<b>Eye</b>	Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p>

<b>Extol Refrigerant Oil Spray</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>alkanes C3-4.</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6-<17.9 mm/l/2hr> <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm/2hr <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm 15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L 15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/L 15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 658 mg/L 4hr <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>ALKANES C3-4.</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas
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<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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
- Data available to make classification
- Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
alkanes C3-4.	LC50	96	Fish	5.862mg/L	3
alkanes C3-4.	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.346mg/L	3
alkanes C3-4.	EC50	384	Crustacea	1.416mg/L	3
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
alkanes C3-4.	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
alkanes C3-4.	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
alkanes C3-4.	LOW (KOC = 43.79)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p><b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b> 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. Allow small quantities to evaporate. <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b> Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.</p>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**Land transport (ADG)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950				
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS				
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	2.2	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	2.2				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable				
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable				
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344	Limited quantity	1000ml
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344				
Limited quantity	1000ml				

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

<b>UN number</b>	1950														
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, non-flammable (containing biological products or a medicinal preparation which will be deteriorated by a heat test); Aerosols, non-flammable														
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>2L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.2	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	2L								
ICAO/IATA Class	2.2														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	2L														
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable														
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable														
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A98A145A167A802</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>204; 203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>150 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>204; 203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>75 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y204; Y203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 kg G</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A98A145A167A802	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	204; 203	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	204; 203	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y204; Y203	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G
Special provisions	A98A145A167A802														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	204; 203														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	204; 203														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y204; Y203														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G														

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

<b>UN number</b>	1950
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS

<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	2.2
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 959
	Limited Quantities	1000ml

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

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

#### ALKANES C3-4.(68475-59-2.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (alkanes C3-4.)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
alkanes C3-4.	68475-59-2., 68476-85-7.

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.

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