# UNVRSL SSPR 6PK SATIN NICKEL METALLIC

**Hazard Alert Code: EXTREME**



## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME**
UNVRSL SSPR 6PK SATIN NICKEL METALLIC

**SYNONYMS**
"Universal Metallic Satin Nickel"

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**
AEROSOLS

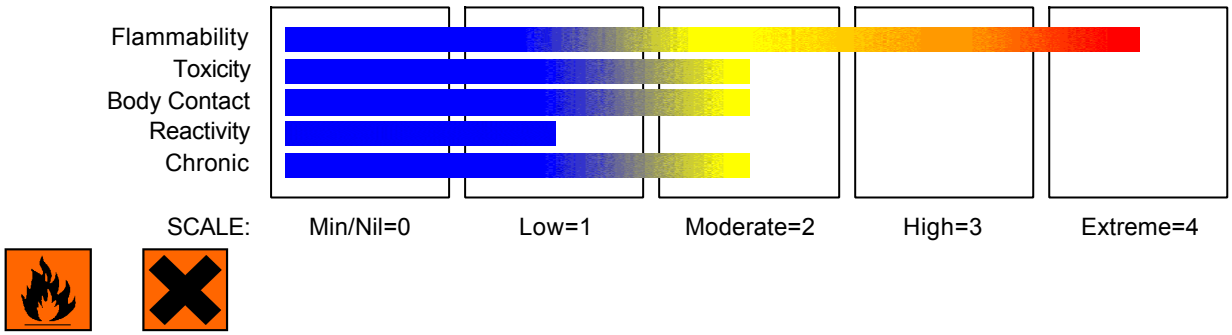
**PRODUCT USE**
■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.
Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Topcoat/aerosol.

**SUPPLIER**
Company: Zinsser Asia Pacific
Address:
Unit 1, 2 Park Road
Rydalmere
NSW, 2116
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9684 6060
Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008**
Fax: +61 2 9680 0111

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

**CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**







RISK
■ Extremely flammable.
■ Irritating to eyes.
■ Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
■ Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY
■ Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
■ Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
■ Avoid contact with skin.

■ Wear eye/face protection.

**continued...**

■ Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
■ Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
■ May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.

■ Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

■ Possible skin sensitiser*.

* (limited evidence).

■ Use only in well ventilated areas.

■ Keep container in a well ventilated place.
■ To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
■ Keep container tightly closed.

■ In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
■ If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
■ This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|---|---|---|
| acetone | 67-64-1 | <35 |
| hydrocarbon propellant | 68476-85-7. | <25 |
| n- butyl acetate | 123-86-4 | <15 |
| aromatic hydrocarbon solvent | 64742-95-6. | <5 |
| 1, 2, 4- trimethyl benzene | 95-63-6 | <5 |
| propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer | 5131-66-8 | <5 |
| steel flake alloy | | <5 |
| aluminium flake | 7429-90-5 | <5 |
| N- [3- (trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine | 1760-24-3 | <1 |
| ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | <1 |

Note: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED
• Avoid giving milk or oils.
• Avoid giving alcohol.
• Not considered a normal route of entry.
• If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

### 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
■ 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 (pO2 50 mm Hg ) should be intubated.
• Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported;

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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.

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

• Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
• About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
• There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■ SMALL FIRE:
• Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:
• Water spray or fog.

### 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 ($CO_2$), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

### 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

Breathing apparatus.
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 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.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

• 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.

### 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.

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• 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/m³ | STEL ppm | STEL mg/m³ | Peak ppm | Peak mg/m³ | TWA F/CC | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards | UNVRSL SSPR 6PK Satin Nickel Metallic (Emery (dust) (a)) | | 10 | | | | | | (see Chapter 14) |
| Australia Exposure Standards | UNVRSL SSPR 6PK Satin Nickel Metallic (Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al)) | | 5 | | | | | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | UNVRSL SSPR 6PK Satin Nickel Metallic (Aluminium (metal dust)) | | 10 | | | | | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | acetone (Acetone) | 500 | 1185 | 1000 | 2375 | | | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas)) | 1000 | 1800 | | | | | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | n- butyl acetate (n- Butyl acetate) | 150 | 713 | 200 | 950 | | | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | aromatic hydrocarbon solvent (Petrol (gasoline)) | | 900 | | | | | | (see Chapter 16) |
| Australia Exposure Standards | N- [3-(trimethoxysilyl) propyl]ethylenediamine (Methyl alcohol) | 200 | 262 | 250 | 328 | | | | Sk |
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethylbenzene (Ethyl benzene) | 100 | 434 | 125 | 543 | | | | |

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• 1, 2, 4- trimethyl benzene: CAS:95- 63- 6
• propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer: CAS:5131- 66- 8

### PERSONAL PROTECTION




### RESPIRATOR

Type AX 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

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only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

■ NOTE:
• The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
• Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
• No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
• OTHERWISE:
• For potentially moderate exposures:
• Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

### OTHER

■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
• Overalls.
• Skin cleansing cream.
• Eyewash unit.
• Do not spray on hot surfaces.
• 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.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ 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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

■ Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.
Aerosol liquid with solvent like odour; slightly mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Gas.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State | Liquid | Molecular Weight | Not Applicable |
| Melting Range (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity | Not Available |
| Boiling Range (°C) | - 37- 259 | Solubility in water (g/L) | Partly Miscible |
| Flash Point (°C) | - 81 (propellant) | pH (1% solution) | Not Available |
| Decomposition Temp (°C) | Not Available | pH (as supplied) | Not Available |
| Autoignition Temp (°C) | Not Available | Vapour Pressure (kPa) | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 32.5 | Specific Gravity (water=1) | 0.775 |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 0.7 | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | >1 |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available | Evaporation Rate | 1>Ether = 1 |

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### 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
■ Irritating to eyes.

■ Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
■ Possible skin sensitiser*.

continued...

■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

■ Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
■ May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.
■ * (limited evidence).

■ Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
■ * (limited evidence).

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

■ 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.
Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
For trimethylbenzenes:
Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Occupationally, inhalation and dermal exposures are the most important routes of absorption although systemic intoxication from dermal absorption is not likely to occur due to the dermal irritation caused by the chemical prompting quick removal.
Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive.
Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis.
Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
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.
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.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

**Ecotoxicity**

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| acetone | LOW | HIGH | LOW | HIGH |
| n- butyl acetate | LOW | | LOW | HIGH |
| 1, 2, 4- trimethyl benzene | LOW | LOW | LOW | MED |
| propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer | LOW | | LOW | HIGH |
| N- [3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylene diamine | HIGH | | LOW | MED |
| ethylbenzene | LOW | MED | LOW | MED |

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Recycle where possible
Otherwise ensure that:
• licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.
• disposal occurs at a licenced facility.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION


Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

continued...

**HAZCHEM:**
2YE (ADG7)

**Land Transport UNDG:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class or division | 2.1 | 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: | - |
| Special provisions: | A145 | | |
| Cargo Only | | | |
| Packing Instructions: | 203 | Maximum Qty/Pack: | 150 kg |
| Passenger and Cargo | | Passenger and Cargo | |
| Packing Instructions: | 203 | Maximum Qty/Pack: | 75 kg |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity | | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity | |
| Packing Instructions: | Y203 | Maximum Qty/Pack: | 30 kg G |

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMDG Class: | 2 | 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 | | |

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

**REGULATIONS**

**Regulations for ingredients**

**acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","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","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II"

**hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7,68476-86-8) 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)","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**n-butyl acetate (CAS: 123-86-4) 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)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**aromatic hydrocarbon solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**
"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**1,2,4-trimethyl benzene (CAS: 95-63-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**
"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer (CAS: 5131-66-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**
"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**aluminium flake (CAS: 7429-90-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**
"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)",

continued...

"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 taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

**N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine (CAS: 1760-24-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**ethylbenzene (CAS: 100-41-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics","Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","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) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

**No data for UNVRSL SSPR 6PK Satin Nickel Metallic (CW: 24-7451)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

**INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS**

| Ingredient Name | CAS |
|---|---|
| hydrocarbon propellant | 68476-85-7, 68476-86-8 |

■ 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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Print Date: 24-Nov-2010

*This is the end of the MSDS.*