

SAFETY DATA SHEET



1-16503/05/07 Spot Primer White/Light Grey/Mid Grey

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : 1-16503/05/07 Spot Primer White/Light Grey/Mid Grey
Product type : Aerosol.

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

Identified uses

Use in coatings - Priming materials and coatings

Supplier's details

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valspar

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Emergency telephone number : Poisons Information Centre: Australia 131 126

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : Skin Irrit. 2, H315
Eye Dam. 1, H318
Skin Sens. 1, H317
STOT SE 3, H336
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

GHS label elements



Signal word : Danger
Hazard statements : Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Avoid release to the environment.
Response : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Storage : Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements : Not applicable.

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
n-butyl acetate	≥30 - ≤60	123-86-4
dimethyl ether	≥10 - ≤30	115-10-6
acetone	≥10 - ≤30	67-64-1
propane	≤10	74-98-6
Butane	≤10	106-97-8
reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin	≤4.3	25068-38-6
butanone	≤5	78-93-3
propan-1-ol	≤3	71-23-8
butan-1-ol	≤3	71-36-3
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	≤3	108-65-6
2-methylpropan-1-ol	≤2.1	78-83-1
1-methoxy-2-propanol	≤3	107-98-2
Isobutane	≤3	75-28-5

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Skin contact : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain
 watering
 redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 respiratory tract irritation
 coughing
 nausea or vomiting
 headache
 drowsiness/fatigue
 dizziness/vertigo
 unconsciousness

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 redness
 blistering may occur

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 stomach pains

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
halogenated compounds

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
n-butyl acetate	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). STEL: 950 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 713 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.
dimethyl ether	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). STEL: 950 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 760 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.
acetone	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). STEL: 2375 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1185 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
propane	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.
Butane	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2013). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours.
butanone	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). STEL: 890 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 445 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.
propan-1-ol	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 614 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 492 mg/m ³ 8 hours.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

butan-1-ol	TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). Absorbed through skin. PEAK: 152 mg/m ³ 8 hours. PEAK: 50 ppm 8 hours.
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 274 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 548 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). TWA: 152 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 4/2018). STEL: 553 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 369 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Isobutane	ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead. Recommended: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Recommended EN 374 butyl rubber >= 0.7 mm
< 1 hour (breakthrough time): Conditionally suitable materials for protective gloves; EN 374: Nitrile rubber - NBR (>= 0.35 mm). Only suitable as splash protection. Only suitable for brief exposure. In the event of contamination, change protective gloves immediately.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Recommended: Cotton or cotton/synthetic overalls or coveralls are normally suitable.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: EN 405:2001 + A1:2009 organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter FFA1P2 R D

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Liquefied compressed gas.]
- Colour** : White.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : <35°C (<95°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: <-18°C (<-0.4°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 1.2%
Upper: 18.6%
- Vapour pressure** : 520 kPa (3900 mm Hg) [room temperature]
- Vapour density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0.87
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Solubility in water** : Not available.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not available.
- Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.
- Aerosol product**
- Type of aerosol** : Spray
- Heat of combustion** : 26.68 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Incompatible materials : No specific data.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>21.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>14112 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10760 mg/kg	-
dimethyl ether	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	309 g/m ³	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	164000 ppm	4 hours
acetone	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	76 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>15800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
Butane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	658 g/m ³	4 hours
	butanone	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	20 mg/l
propan-1-ol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2193 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	5040 mg/kg	-
butan-1-ol	LD50 Oral	Rat	1870 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>17.76 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3430 mg/kg	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	2292 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat - Female	>5000 mg/kg	-
2-methylpropan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	8000 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3392 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3350 mg/kg	-
1-methoxy-2-propanol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4016 mg/kg	-
Isobutane	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	658000 mg/m ³	4 hours

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation	
acetone	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 parts per million	-	
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 microliters	-	
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-	
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 milligrams	-	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 milligrams	-	
	reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-	
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 milligrams	-	
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 microliters	-	
Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2	-		

Section 11. Toxicological information

butanone	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14 milligrams	-
propan-1-ol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	47 hours 100 Percent	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 Percent	-
butan-1-ol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.005 Milliliters	-
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
				500 milligrams	-

Sensitisation

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
n-butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
acetone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
butanone	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
propan-1-ol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
butan-1-ol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Section 11. Toxicological information

Route	ATE value
Oral	20000 mg/kg

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	Acute EC50 397 mg/l	Algae - Selenastrum capricornutum	72 hours
	Acute EC50 44 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 32 mg/l	Crustaceans - Artemia salina	48 hours
	Acute LC50 18 mg/l	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute NOEC 200 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
acetone	Acute EC50 8800 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5540 mg/l	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Acute NOEC 430 mg/l	Algae	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 2212 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex	28 days
butanone	Acute EC50 1972 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 308 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
propan-1-ol	Acute LC50 2993 mg/l	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute EC50 4480000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Selenastrum sp.	96 hours
	Acute LC50 1000000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2950000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3800000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Alburnus alburnus	96 hours
butan-1-ol	Acute EC50 225 mg/l	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	96 hours
	Acute EC50 1328 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Acute LC50 1376 mg/l	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.1 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 408 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Acute LC50 134 mg/l	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Acute EC50 1799 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 1799 mg/l	Aquatic plants - Scenedesmus subspicatus	72 hours
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Acute EC50 1100 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1430 mg/l	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 117 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Chronic NOEC 20 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l	Aquatic plants - Selenastrum capricornutum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 >21000 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6812 mg/l	Fish - Leuciscus idus	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
n-butyl acetate	OECD 301D Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test	>80 % - 5 days	-	-
butan-1-ol	OECD 301E Ready Biodegradability - Modified OECD Screening Test	>70 % - 19 days	-	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	OECD 302B Inherent Biodegradability: Zahn-Wellens/EMPA Test	100 % - 28 days	-	-
	OECD 301F Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	83 % - 28 days	-	-
2-methylpropan-1-ol	-	70 to 80 % - 28 days	-	-
1-methoxy-2-propanol	OECD 301E 301E Ready Biodegradability - Modified OECD Screening Test	96 % - 28 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
n-butyl acetate	-	-	Readily
butan-1-ol	-	-	Readily
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	-	-	Readily
2-methylpropan-1-ol	-	-	Readily
1-methoxy-2-propanol	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	low
dimethyl ether	0.07	-	low
acetone	-0.23	-	low
propane	1.09	-	low
Butane	2.89	-	low
reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin	2.64 to 3.78	31	low
butanone	0.3	-	low
propan-1-ol	0.2	-	low
butan-1-ol	1	-	low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	low
2-methylpropan-1-ol	1	-	low
1-methoxy-2-propanol	<1	-	low
Isobutane	2.8	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.





Section 12. Ecological information

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	Aerosols, flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

Additional information

ADG : **Special provisions** 63, 190, 277, 327

ADR/RID : **Limited quantity** 1 L
Special provisions 190, 327, 625, 344
Tunnel code (D)

IMDG : **Emergency schedules** F-D, S-U
Special provisions 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 959

IATA : **Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 75 kg. Packaging instructions: 203. Cargo Aircraft Only: 150 kg. Packaging instructions: 203. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 30 kg. Packaging instructions: Y203.
Special provisions A145, A167, A802

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Not regulated.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

Australia	: All components are listed or exempted.
Canada	: All components are listed or exempted.
China	: All components are listed or exempted.
Europe	: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan	: Japan inventory (ENCS) : All components are listed or exempted. Japan inventory (ISHL) : Not determined.
Malaysia	: Not determined
New Zealand	: All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines	: All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea	: All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan	: Not determined.
Thailand	: Not determined.
Turkey	: Not determined.
United States	: Not determined.
Viet Nam	: Not determined.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

Date of printing	: 12/18/2020
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Version	: 1

Key to abbreviations	: ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
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Section 16. Any other relevant information

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
 UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1	On basis of test data
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas	On basis of test data
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method

References : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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