

ANGLOMOIL EXTREME PRESSURE PROFESSIONAL SPRAY LUBRICANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2006

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4680-92

CD 2006/3 Page 1 of 11

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ANGLOMOIL EXTREME PRESSURE PROFESSIONAL SPRAY LUBRICANT

SYNONYMS

PRO-LON P.T.F.E. EXTREME PRESSURE PROFESSIONAL SPRAY LUBRICANT

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack. Lubricant.

SUPPLIER

Company: Anglo Design Pty Ltd

Address:

PO Box 62

Mount Kuringai

NSW, 2080

AUS

Company: Anglo Design Pty Ltd (ABN: 78 002 695
838)

Address:

2 Beaumont Road

Mount Kuringai

NSW, 2080

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9457 8566

Fax: +61 2 9457 8057

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

Extremely flammable.

Irritating to skin.

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

Wear eye/ face protection.

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.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

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.

continued...

ANGLOMOIL EXTREME PRESSURE PROFESSIONAL SPRAY LUBRICANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2006

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4680-92
CD 2006/3 Page 2 of 11

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
white spirit	8052-41-3.	30-60
additives nonhazardous		30-60
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-30

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately 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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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; 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

continued...

ANGLOMOIL EXTREME PRESSURE PROFESSIONAL SPRAY LUBRICANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2006

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4680-92

CD 2006/3 Page 3 of 11

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- 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.
- DO NOT 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.

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.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.
- 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.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), fluorides.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: 2Y

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

continued...

ANGLOMOIL EXTREME PRESSURE PROFESSIONAL SPRAY LUBRICANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2006

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4680-92
CD 2006/3 Page 4 of 11

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

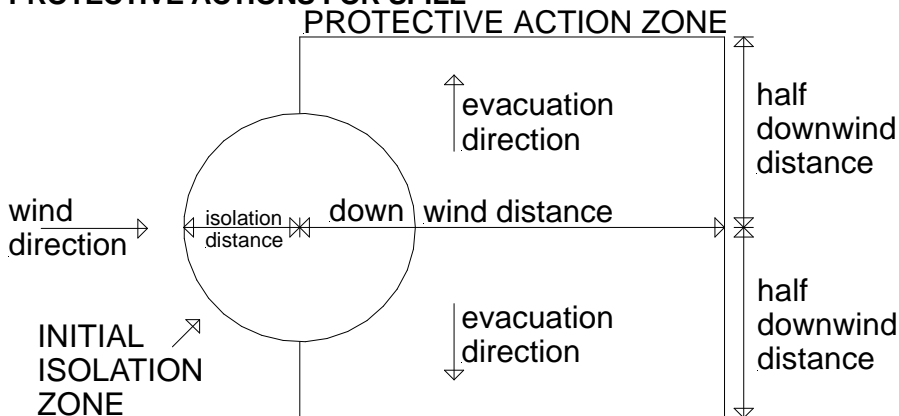
MINOR SPILLS

- 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.
- 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.

MAJOR SPILLS

- 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.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	-
Downwind Protection Distance	8 metres
IERG Number	49

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and

continued...

ANGLOMOIL EXTREME PRESSURE PROFESSIONAL SPRAY LUBRICANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2006

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4680-92

CD 2006/3 Page 5 of 11

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
 - SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
 - Guide 126 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
 - IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

white spirit	500 mg/m ³
hydrocarbon propellant	2000 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

white spirit	500 mg/m ³
hydrocarbon propellant	2000 ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

white spirit	30 mg/m ³
hydrocarbon propellant	2000 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

white spirit	10 mg/m ³
hydrocarbon propellant	1000 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.

continued...

ANGLOMOIL EXTREME PRESSURE PROFESSIONAL SPRAY LUBRICANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2006

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4680-92

CD 2006/3 Page 6 of 11

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof 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.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area in an upright position.
- Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit (White spirits)		790					
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1, 000	1, 800					

The following materials had no OELs on our record under the following CAS or Chemwatch (CW) numbers

- Anglomoil Extreme Pressure Professional Spray Lubricant: No data available for CW:4680-92
- white spirit: No data available for CAS:8042-47-5
- hydrocarbon propellant: No data available for CAS:68476-86-8
- 518: No data available for CW:562033 CW:621221 CW:84407

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
white spirit	20, 000	
hydrocarbon propellant		2, 000 [LEL]

continued...

ANGLOMOIL EXTREME PRESSURE PROFESSIONAL SPRAY LUBRICANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2006

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4680-92

CD 2006/3 Page 7 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

WHITE SPIRIT:

Low and high odour thresholds of 5.25 and 157.5 mg/m³, respectively, were considered to provide a rather useful index of odour as a warning property.

The TLV-TWA is calculated from data on the toxicities of the major ingredients and is intended to minimise the potential for irritative and narcotic effects, polyneuropathy and kidney damage produced by vapours.

The NIOSH (USA) REL-TWA of 60 ppm is the same for all refined petroleum solvents. NIOSH published an occupational "action level" of 350 mg/m³ for exposure to Stoddard solvent, assuming a 10-hour work shift and a 40-hour work-week. The NIOSH-REL ceiling of 1800 mg/m³ was established to protect workers from short-term effects that might produce vertigo or other adverse effects which might increase the risk of occupational accidents. Combined (gross) percutaneous absorption and inhalation exposure (at concentrations associated with nausea) are thought, by some, to be responsible for the development of frank hepatic toxicity and jaundice.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. Or as required: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

continued...

ANGLOMOIL EXTREME PRESSURE PROFESSIONAL SPRAY LUBRICANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2006

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4680-92

CD 2006/3 Page 8 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2
10000	100	-	A- 3
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Clear liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Melting Range (°C): Not available.

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable.

Volatile Component (%vol): >75

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 0.5 white spirit

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.

Specific Gravity (water =1): Not available.

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): 33 white spirit

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 7.0 white spirit

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

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.

continued...

ANGLOMOIL EXTREME PRESSURE PROFESSIONAL SPRAY LUBRICANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2006

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4680-92
CD 2006/3 Page 9 of 11

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

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.

EYE

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

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.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

WHITE SPIRIT:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) TCl₀: 600 mg/m³/8h

Oral (rat) LD₅₀: >5000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC₅₀: >5500 mg/m³/4h

IRRITATION

Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Moderate

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

continued...

ANGLOMOIL EXTREME PRESSURE PROFESSIONAL SPRAY LUBRICANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2006

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4680-92

CD 2006/3 Page 10 of 11

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS
HAZCHEM: 2Y

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	2.1	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1950	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
ERG Code:	10L		
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	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

white spirit (CAS: 8052-41-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Poisons Schedule

continued...

ANGLOMOIL EXTREME PRESSURE PROFESSIONAL SPRAY LUBRICANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Sep-2006

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4680-92

CD 2006/3 Page 11 of 11

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
white spirit (CAS: 8042-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Generally permitted
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
white spirit	8052- 41- 3, 8042- 47- 5
hydrocarbon propellant	68476- 85- 7, 68476- 86- 8

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