

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



According to Work Health and Safety (WHS) Australia

Brass Spray

## Section 1. Identification

**Product identifier** : Brass Spray

**Product code** : 111020

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

Aerosol product

**Supplier's details** : WEICON GmbH & Co. KG  
Königsberger Str. 25,  
48157 Münster, Germany  
phone: +49 251 93220,  
email: info@weicon.de,  
URL: www.weicon.de

**e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS** : msds@weicon.de

### National contact

WEICON Australia Pty. Ltd  
1/55-65 Christensen Road, Stapylton QLD 4207  
Phone: +61 493473383  
E-Mail: info@weicon.com.au  
website: www.weicon.com.au

**Emergency telephone number** : **National Poison Information Center: Tel: 131126**  
**TRANSPORT / EMERGENCY CONTACT (24h): Tel: +61 2 8014 4558 (English)**  
**TRANSPORT / EMERGENCY CONTACT (24h): Tel.: 1800 074 234 (English)**

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : AEROSOLS - Category 1  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : DANGER

**Hazard statements** : H222, H229 - Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H340 - May cause genetic defects.  
H350 - May cause cancer.  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Precautionary statements

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

<b>Prevention</b>	: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use. P260 - Do not breathe dust or mist. P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling. P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection.
<b>Response</b>	: P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
<b>Storage</b>	: P405 - Store locked up. P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
<b>Disposal</b>	: P501 - Dispose of waste according to applicable legislation.
<b>Supplemental label elements</b>	: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

## Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (v/v)	CAS number	Classification
acetone	≥10 - ≤30	67-64-1	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Acetic acid, ethyl ester	≥10 - ≤30	141-78-6	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
propane	≥10 - ≤30	74-98-6	FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
butane	≥10 - ≤30	106-97-8	FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having	<10	64742-95-6	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE

### Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).			IRRITATION - Category 2A GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
copper	≤10	7440-50-8	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
zinc powder - zinc dust stabilised	≤5	7440-66-6	Not classified.
isobutane	≤1	75-28-5	FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas

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

The total concentration of ingredients in this product, reported or not in this section, is 100%.

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

### Section 4. First aid measures

#### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : 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. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : 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. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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** : Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. 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. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. 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. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or 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 irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

<b>Eye contact</b>	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
<b>Skin contact</b>	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking
<b>Ingestion</b>	: No specific data.

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

<b>Notes to physician</b>	: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
<b>Specific treatments</b>	: No specific treatment.
<b>Protection of first-aiders</b>	: 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. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	: None known.

<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	: 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.
<b>Hazardous thermal decomposition products</b>	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide metal oxide/oxides
<b>Special protective actions for fire-fighters</b>	: 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.
<b>Special protective equipment for fire-fighters</b>	: 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 pressurized 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 spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**For emergency responders** : If specialized 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 spilled 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 materials 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.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor 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. 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

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
acetone	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022).</b> STEL: 2375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1185 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
Acetic acid, ethyl ester	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022).</b> TWA: 720 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 1440 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.
propane	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).</b> <b>Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant].</b> <b>Explosive potential.</b>
butane	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).</b> TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours.
copper	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).</b> TWA: 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Cu) 8 hours. Form: Dusts and Mists TWA: 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Fume
zinc powder - zinc dust stabilised	<b>DFG MAC-values list (Germany, 10/2021).</b> <b>[Zinc and its inorganic compounds]</b> TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: inhalable fraction PEAK: 4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. Form: inhalable fraction PEAK: 0.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. Form: respirable fraction TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction
isobutane	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021).</b> <b>[Butane] Explosive potential.</b> 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, vapor 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. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

- 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.
- 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. Recommended : 1 - 4 hours (breakthrough time): Protective gloves made of nitrile rubber (material thickness of 0,4 mm); EN 374-5 Cat. III 4 - 8 hours (breakthrough time): Protective gloves made of Viton®/ butyl rubber (material thickness of 0,7 mm); EN388 Cat.II / EN374 Cat.III / EN374-2
- 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.
- 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 : organic vapor (Type AX) and particulate filter

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Aerosol.
- Color** : Gold.-Orange.
- Odor** : Characteristic.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not applicable.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: Not applicable.
- Fire point** : >400°C (>752°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.  
Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Lower: 2.2%  
Upper: 15%
- Vapor pressure** : 740 kPa (5550.5 mm Hg)
- Relative vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : Not applicable.
- Density** : 0.76 g/cm<sup>3</sup> [20°C (68°F)]
- Solubility(ies)** :  
Not available.
- Solubility in water** : Not available.
- Miscible with water** : No.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.

**Auto-ignition temperature** : Not applicable.

**Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

**Heat of combustion** : 25.32 kJ/g

**Viscosity** : Not applicable.

**Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.

### Particle characteristics

**Median particle size** : Not applicable.

### Aerosol product

**Type of aerosol** : Spray

## 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.

**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
acetone	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
Acetic acid, ethyl ester	LD50 Oral	Rat	5620 mg/kg	-
butane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
isobutane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	3633.33 mg/kg

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
acetone	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 ppm	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 uL	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	72 hours 300 mg	-
zinc powder - zinc dust	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300 mg	-



## Section 11. Toxicological information

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### Sensitization

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
acetone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Acetic acid, ethyl ester	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	Category 1	-	-

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.

**Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.

**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 or irritation  
watering  
redness

## Section 11. Toxicological information

- 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:  
irritation  
dryness  
cracking
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

### Delayed and immediate effects and also 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** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : May cause genetic defects.
- 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

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Brass Spray	3633.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
acetone	5800	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acetic acid, ethyl ester	5620	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
butane	N/A	N/A	N/A	658	N/A
copper	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
isobutane	N/A	N/A	N/A	658	N/A

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
acetone	Acute EC50 11493300 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Navicula seminulum</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 11727900 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Navicula seminulum</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 7200000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Selenastrum sp.</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 20.565 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 23.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4.42589 ml/L Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Acartia tonsa</i> - Copepodid	48 hours
	Acute LC50 7550000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Asellus aquaticus</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8098000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 11.26487 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Gammarus pulex</i> - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6000000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Gammarus pulex</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 7460000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia cucullata</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 7810000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia cucullata</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8800000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia pulex</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8000 ppm Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 7280000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 8120000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 6210000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water	Fish - <i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.5 ml/L Marine water	Algae - <i>Karenia brevis</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 100 µl/L Marine water	Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>	72 hours
	Chronic NOEC 100 µl/L Marine water	Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Daphniidae</i>	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 5 µg/l Marine water	Fish - <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> - Larvae	42 days
Acetic acid, ethyl ester	Acute EC50 2500000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Selenastrum sp.</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 750000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Gammarus pulex</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 154000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia cucullata</i>	48 hours

## Section 12. Ecological information

copper	Acute LC50 212500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 2.4 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 75.6 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i> - Embryo	32 days
	Acute EC50 1100 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - <i>Lemna minor</i>	4 days
	Acute EC50 2.1 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia longispina</i> - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours
	Acute IC50 16 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Chlorella pyrenoidosa</i> - Exponential growth phase	72 hours
	Acute IC50 5.4 mg/l Marine water	Aquatic plants - <i>Plantae</i> - Exponential growth phase	72 hours
	Acute LC50 0.072 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Amphipoda</i> - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 7.56 µg/l Marine water	Fish - <i>Periophthalmus waltoni</i> - Adult	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 2.5 µg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Nitzschia closterium</i> - Exponential growth phase	72 hours
	Chronic NOEC 7 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	3 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.02 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Cambarus bartonii</i> - Mature	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 2 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.8 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	6 weeks
zinc powder - zinc dust stabilised	Acute EC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - <i>Lemna minor</i>	4 days
	Acute IC50 65 µg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Nitzschia closterium</i> - Exponential growth phase	4 days
	Acute LC50 65 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 68 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 12.21 µg/l Marine water	Fish - <i>Periophthalmus waltoni</i> - Adult	96 hours
	Chronic EC10 59.2 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.25 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 9 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	3 days
	Chronic NOEC 178 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Palaemon elegans</i>	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 2.6 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	4 weeks

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
acetone	-0.23	-	Low
Acetic acid, ethyl ester	0.68	30	Low
propane	1.09	-	Low
butane	2.89	-	Low
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	-	10 to 2500	High
isobutane	2.8	-	Low

### Mobility in soil







Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) : Not available.

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

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized 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	-	-	-	-

## Section 14. Transport information

<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
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### Additional information

<b>ADG</b>	: <b>Special provisions</b> 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381
<b>ADR/RID</b>	: The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. <b>Limited quantity</b> 1 L <b>Special provisions</b> 190, 327, 625, 344 <b>Tunnel code</b> (D) <b>ADR Classification Code:</b> 5F
<b>IMDG</b>	: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. <b>Emergency schedules</b> F-D, S-U <b>Special provisions</b> 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381, 959
<b>IATA</b>	: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations. <b>Quantity limitation</b> 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. <b>Special provisions</b> 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

<b>Australia</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>China</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Eurasian Economic Union</b>	: <b>Russian Federation inventory:</b> All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

<b>Japan</b>	: <b>Japan inventory (CSCL):</b> Not determined. <b>Japan inventory (ISHL):</b> Not determined.
<b>New Zealand</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Taiwan</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Thailand</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Turkey</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>United States</b>	: All components are active or exempted.
<b>Viet Nam</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

### History

<b>Date of printing</b>	: 2/20/2025
<b>Date of issue/Date of revision</b>	: 2/19/2025
<b>Date of previous issue</b>	: 1/9/2025
<b>Version</b>	: 3.3
<b>Key to abbreviations</b>	: 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 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons UN = United Nations

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
AEROSOLS - Category 1	On basis of test data
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2	Calculation method

**References** : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.