

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL SILICONE SPRAY LUBRICANT #463-8429

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: 463-8429"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

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

SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
Units 30 & 31, 761 Great South Road
Penrose
Auckland, 1006
New Zealand
Telephone: +64 9 526 1600
Fax: +64 9 579 1700

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
25 Pavesi Street
Smithfield
NSW, 2164
Australia
Telephone: +1 300 656 636
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112
Fax: +1 300 656 696

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.



RISK

- Extremely flammable.
- Irritating to skin.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	64742-47-8	20-40
alkanes, C11- 15- iso-	90622-58-5	5-20
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	64742-48-9.	15-20
d- limonene	5989-27-5	0.1-<0.25
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	Not Spec

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

Not considered a normal route of entry.

- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

- If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
 - Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
- DO NOT use solvents.
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

INHALED

- If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
 - Remove to fresh air.
 - Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
 - Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- SMALL FIRE:
 - Water spray, dry chemical or CO2
- LARGE FIRE:
 - Water spray or fog.

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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

2YE

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	3- IN- ONE Professional Silicone Spray Lubricant #463- 8429 (Butane)	800	1900	
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5	
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (Petrol (gasoline))		900	(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800	

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- alkanes, C11- 15- iso- :
- d- limonene:

CAS:90622- 58- 5
CAS:5989- 27- 5 CAS:138- 86- 3

MATERIAL DATA

3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL SILICONE SPRAY LUBRICANT #463-8429:

ALKANES, C11-15-ISO-:

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

- for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m³ (compare OSHA TWA)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit).

ALKANES, C11-15-ISO-:

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:

- Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.

Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL SILICONE SPRAY LUBRICANT #463-8429:

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

- For butane:

Odour Threshold Value: 2591 ppm (recognition)

Butane in common with other homologues in the straight chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon series is not characterised by its toxicity but by its narcosis-inducing effects at high concentrations. The TLV is based on analogy with pentane by comparing their lower explosive limits in air.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.22 (n-BUTANE).

3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL SILICONE SPRAY LUBRICANT #463-8429:

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

- for kerosene CAS 8008-20-6

TLV TWA: 100 mg/m³ as total hydrocarbon vapour Skin A3

OEL TWA: 14 ppm, 100 mg/m³ [NIOSH, 1985]

REL TWA: 150 ppm [Shell]

CEL TWA: 300 ppm, 900 mg/m³

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit).

3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL SILICONE SPRAY LUBRICANT #463-8429:

D-LIMONENE:

- for d-Limonene:

CEL TWA: 30 ppm, 165.6 mg/m³ (compare WEEL-TWA*)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

A Workplace Environmental Exposure Level* has been established by AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) who have produced the following rationale:

d-Limonene is not acutely toxic. In its pure form it is not a sensitiser but is irritating to the skin.

3-IN-ONE PROFESSIONAL SILICONE SPRAY LUBRICANT #463-8429:

- For liquefied petroleum gases (LPG):

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³ (as LPG)

ES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³ (as LPG)

OES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1750 mg/m³; STEL: 1250 ppm, 2180 mg/m³ (as LPG)

IDLH Level: 2000 ppm (lower explosive limit)

No chronic systemic effects have been reported from occupational exposure to LPG. The TLV-TWA is based on good hygiene practices and is thought to minimise the risk of fire or explosion.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (hydrocarbon propellant).

ALKANES, C11-15-ISO-:

REL TWA: 300 ppm [EXXON]

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:

- Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation and is recommended for bulk handling of gasoline based on calculations of hydrocarbon content of gasoline vapour.

REL TWA: 300 ppm

as VM & P naphtha

TLV TWA: 300 ppm, 1370 mg/m³

[EXXON]

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

- For propane

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (PROPANE).

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

HANDS/FEET

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.
- The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
- Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

- Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.
- Colourless liquid aerosol with a solvent odour; does not mix with water

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

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

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
 - Presence of open flame.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

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

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. The central nervous system can be depressed. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding.

EYE

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Spray mist may produce discomfort.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

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 vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

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.

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.

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.

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

Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Massive exposures can lead to severe central nervous system depression, deep coma and death. Convulsions can occur due to brain irritation and/or lack of oxygen. Permanent scarring may occur, with epileptic seizures and brain bleeds occurring months after exposure. Respiratory system effects include inflammation of the lungs with oedema and bleeding. Lighter species mainly cause kidney and nerve damage; the heavier paraffins and olefins are especially irritant to the respiratory system. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce sensation loss and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5-7 paraffins may also produce multiple nerve damage. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by nonspecific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue, vertigo; severe exposures may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons can sensitise the heart and may cause ventricular fibrillation, leading to death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

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

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

inhalation of the gas.

Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. There may also be loss of weight, discharge from the nose, excessive tiredness, and wheezing. The individual may be pale. There may be increase in the weight of body organs. There was no evidence of harm to pregnancy.

CARCINOGEN

d- limonene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
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SKIN

alkanes, C11- 15- iso-	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
d- limonene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
d- limonene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
alkanes, C11- 15- iso-	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
d- limonene	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED
hydrocarbon propellant	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63 190 277 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P003 LP02	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP17 PP87 L2

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class	2.1	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		
Shipping name:AEROSOLS			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

F+	Extremely flammable
Xi	Irritant

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS**3-IN-ONE Professional Silicone Spray Lubricant #463-8429 (CAS:) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Regulations for ingredients**distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

alkanes, C11-15-iso- (CAS: 90622-58-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

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naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9,101795-02-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

d-limonene (CAS: 5989-27-5,138-86-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Specification", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - United Kingdom", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7,68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold quantity", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS**

Ingredient Name	CAS
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	64742- 48- 9, 101795- 02- 2
d- limonene	5989- 27- 5, 138- 86- 3
hydrocarbon propellant	68476- 85- 7, 68476- 86- 8

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.