SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : 4025331491866
Product name : Priomat® 1K Wash Primer 4095 GREY
Date of issue : 29 April 2025
Version : 8

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

Identified uses : Coating component.
Uses advised against : Not for sale to or use by consumers.

Supplier's details : Axalta Coating Systems Australia Pty Limited
16 Darling Street, Marsden Park, NSW 2765, Australia
Product information : +61 (0)2 8818 4300 http://www.axalta.com.au

Emergency telephone number : Poisons Information Center: 131 126; Emergency Phone Transport: 1800 089 766

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classified as HAZARDOUS according to the GHS criteria under Australian Work Health Safety (WHS) Act 2011.

Classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG).

Classification of the substance or mixture : AEROSOLS - Category 1
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : **DANGER**

Hazard statements : **H222, H229 - Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.**
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P280 - Wear eye or face protection.
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.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust or mist.
P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Response : 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.

Storage : 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.

Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements : 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	% (w/w)	CAS number
dimethyl ether	10 - <30	115-10-6
acetone	10 - <30	67-64-1
butanone	10 - <30	78-93-3
Kaolin	5 - <10	1332-58-7
n-butyl acetate	3 - <5	123-86-4
titanium dioxide	3 - <5	13463-67-7
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	3 - <5	108-65-6
xylene	1 - <3	1330-20-7

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 recognised skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Section 4. First aid measures

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. May cause respiratory irritation.

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

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
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:
irritation
dryness
cracking

Ingestion : No specific data.

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.

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
metal oxide/oxides

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. Avoid breathing 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. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. 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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. 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 : Do not store above the following temperature: 50°C (122°F). 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

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
dimethyl ether	**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)** TWA 8 hours: 400 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 760 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 500 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 950 mg/m³.
acetone	**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)** STEL 15 minutes: 2375 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 1185 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 500 ppm.
butanone	**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)** STEL 15 minutes: 890 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 300 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 445 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Kaolin	**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)** TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m³.
n-butyl acetate	**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)** STEL 15 minutes: 950 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 713 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.
titanium dioxide	**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)** TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m³.
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)** Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 274 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 548 mg/m³.
xylene	**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024) [Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)]** STEL 15 minutes: 655 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 350 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 80 ppm.

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

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. 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.

Skin protection

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal 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.

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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : Grey.

Odour : Not available.

Odour threshold : Not available.

pH : Not applicable.

Melting point : Technically not possible to measure

Boiling point : Not applicable.

Flash point : Closed cup: -97°C (-142.6°F)

Evaporation rate : Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits : Lower: 1%
Upper: 11.5%

Vapour pressure : 160.7 kPa (1205.68 mm Hg)

Vapour density : Not available.

Density : 0.803 g/cm³

Solubility(ies) :

Not available.

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

Auto-ignition temperature : 333°C (631.4°F)

Decomposition temperature : Not applicable.

Viscosity : Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): Not available.

Flow time (ISO 2431) : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Aerosol product

Type of aerosol : Spray

Heat of combustion : 23.81 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.

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
dimethyl ether	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	164000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	309 g/m³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>99999 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>99999 mg/kg	-
acetone	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	21 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2001 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
butanone	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6480 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2737 mg/kg	-
Kaolin	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.07 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	21.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8532 mg/kg	-
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Section 11. Toxicological information

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	-
butanone	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-

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
acetone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
butanone	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
-	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
n-butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on 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. May cause respiratory irritation.

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

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 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 : Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

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.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Dermal Inhalation (gases)	45346.17 mg/kg 206118.93 ppm

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
acetone	Acute EC50 20.565 mg/l Marine water	Algae - *Ulva pertusa*	96 hours
	Acute LC50 4.42589 ml/L Marine water	Crustaceans - *Acartia tonsa* - Copepodid	48 hours
	Acute LC50 10 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - *Daphnia magna*	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water	Fish - *Poecilia reticulata*	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water	Algae - *Ulva pertusa*	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - *Daphniidae*	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 1 g/L Fresh water	Daphnia - *Daphnia magna*	21 days
butanone	Acute EC50 >500 mg/l Marine water	Algae - *Skeletonema costatum*	96 hours
	Acute EC50 5091 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - *Daphnia magna* - Larvae	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3220 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - *Pimephales promelas*	96 hours
Kaolin	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LC50 >1100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
n-butyl acetate	Acute LC50 185 ppm Marine water	Fish - *Menidia beryllina*	96 hours
titanium dioxide	Acute LC50 >1000 mg/l Marine water	Fish - *Fundulus heteroclitus*	96 hours
xylene	EC50 3.82 mg/l	Crustaceans - *Penaeus monodon*	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13.4 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - *Pimephales promelas*	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
xylene	OECD 301 F	90 % - 28 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
xylene	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
dimethyl ether	0.07	-	Low
acetone	-0.23	-	Low
butanone	0.3	-	Low
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	Low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	Low
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	Low

Section 12. Ecological information

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient : 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 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	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	Aerosols, flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

Additional information

Hazchem code : Not available.

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.

The actual shipping description for this product may vary based several factors including, but not limited to, the volume of material, size of the container, mode of transport and use of exemptions or exceptions found in the applicable regulations. The information provided in Section 14 is one possible shipping description for this product. Consult your shipping specialist or supplier for appropriate assignment information.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

Date of issue : 29 April 2025

Key to abbreviations : ACGIH = Association Advancing Occupational and Environmental Health
ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
DFG = Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, German research funding organization
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
MAK value = Maximum Permissible Concentration
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit
TLV = Threshold Limit Value
TWA = Time-Weighted Average

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

This product is intended for industrial use only.

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