

# ATORN SILICONE SPRAY

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 18-Nov-2009  
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4744-46  
Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

ATORN SILICONE SPRAY

### SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code .69370"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

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

### SUPPLIER

Company: Thomas Warburton Pty Ltd

Address:

16- 26 Dunlop Road

Mulgrave

VIC, 3170

AUS

Telephone: +61 3 9574 3400

Emergency Tel: +61 3 9547 3400

Fax: +61 3 9574 3456

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

- Extremely flammable.
- Irritating to skin.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
  
- Wear eye/ face protection.
  
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	64742-49-0.	20-<25
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	64742-48-9.	1-5
isopropanol	67-63-0	1-5
hydrocarbon propellant		N/S

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

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

### EYE

- If 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.
  - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

#### ■ SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

#### 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.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
- Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
- May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### 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 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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## Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated (Petrol (gasoline))		900			(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated (Petrol (gasoline))		900			(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	400	983	500	1230	

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
isopropanol		2, 000 [LEL]

### NOTES

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

### MATERIAL DATA

ATORN SILICONE SPRAY:  
Not available

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, 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. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

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. A STEL is recommended to prevent mucous membrane and ocular irritation and prevention of acute depression of the central nervous system. Because of the wide variation in molecular weights of its components, the conversion of ppm to mg/m<sup>3</sup> is approximate. Sweden recommends hexane type limits of 100 ppm and heptane and octane type limits of 300 ppm. Germany does not assign a value because of the widely differing compositions and resultant differences in toxic properties.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=0.042 (gasoline).

REL TWA: 100 ppm (total hydrocarbons)

[Exxon]

### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, 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. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare OSHA TWA).

REL TWA: 400 ppm [EXXON]

ISOPROPANOL:

- Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects. The limit is intermediate to that set for ethanol, which is less toxic, and n-propyl alcohol, which is more toxic, than isopropanol.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

#### HANDS/FEET

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

#### OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

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

#### RESPIRATOR

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

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

\* - Continuous Flow

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

■ Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Fine clear spray with a solvent like odour; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not

Applicable

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not

Available

pH (1% solution): Not

Applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.0

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not

Available

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L):

Immiscible

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 3.6 bar @

20C

Relative Vapour Density (air=1):

Not Available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 12.0

State: Liquid

Melting Range (°C): Not

Available

pH (as supplied): Not

Applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not

Available

Flash Point (°C): - 81

(propellant)

Autoignition Temp (°C): ~250

Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

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

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### EYE

■ The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.  
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

### 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.  
Spray mist may produce discomfort.  
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

### INHALED

■ Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.  
WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].  
Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.  
WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

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

■ Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney. Such abnormal accumulation represents lysosomal overload and leads to chronic renal tubular cell degeneration, accumulation of cell debris, mineralisation of renal medullary tubules and necrosis. A sustained regenerative proliferation occurs in epithelial cells with subsequent neoplastic transformation with continued exposure. The alpha2-microglobulin is produced under the influence of hormonal controls in male rats but not in females and, more importantly, not in humans.  
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.  
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

#### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

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

■ Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney. Such abnormal accumulation represents lysosomal overload and leads to chronic renal tubular cell degeneration, accumulation of cell debris, mineralisation of renal medullary tubules and necrosis. A sustained regenerative proliferation occurs in epithelial cells with subsequent neoplastic transformation with continued exposure. The alpha2-microglobulin is produced under the influence of hormonal controls in male rats but not in females and, more importantly, not in humans.  
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

#### ISOPROPANOL:

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 3570 mg/kg

Oral (human) TDLo: 223 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 14432 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg

#### ■ For isopropanol (IPA):

Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity. It is irritating to the eyes, but not to the skin. Very high vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat, and prolonged exposure may produce central nervous system depression and narcosis. Human volunteers reported that exposure to 400 ppm isopropanol vapors for 3 to 5 min. caused mild irritation of the eyes, nose and throat.

Although isopropanol produced little irritation when tested on the skin of human volunteers, there have been reports of isolated cases of dermal irritation and/or sensitization. The use of isopropanol as a sponge treatment for the control of fever has resulted in cases of intoxication, probably the result of both dermal absorption and inhalation. There have been a number of cases of poisoning reported due to the intentional ingestion of isopropanol, particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims. These ingestions typically result in a comatose condition. Pulmonary difficulty, nausea, vomiting, and headache accompanied by various degrees of central nervous system depression are typical. In the absence of shock, recovery usually occurred.

Repeat dose studies: The systemic (non-cancer) toxicity of repeated exposure to isopropanol has been evaluated in rats and mice by the inhalation and oral routes. The only adverse effects-in addition to clinical signs identified

from these studies were to the kidney.

Reproductive toxicity: A recent two-generation reproductive study characterised the reproductive hazard for isopropanol associated with oral gavage exposure. This study found that the only reproductive parameter apparently affected by isopropanol exposure was a statistically significant decrease in male mating index of the F1 males. It is possible that the change in this reproductive parameter was treatment related and significant, although the mechanism of this effect could not be discerned from the results of the study.

However, the lack of a significant effect of the female mating index in either generation, the absence of any adverse effect on litter size, and the lack of histopathological findings of the testes of the high-dose males suggest that the observed reduction in male mating index may not be biologically meaningful.

Developmental toxicity: The developmental toxicity of isopropanol has been characterized in rat and rabbit developmental toxicity studies. These studies indicate that isopropanol is not a selective developmental hazard. Isopropanol produced developmental toxicity in rats, but not in rabbits. In the rat, the developmental toxicity occurred only at maternally toxic doses and consisted of decreased foetal body weights, but no teratogenicity

Genotoxicity: All genotoxicity assays reported for isopropanol have been negative

Carcinogenicity: rodent inhalation studies were conducted to evaluate isopropanol for cancer potential. The only tumor rate increase seen was for interstitial (Leydig) cell tumors in the male rats. Interstitial cell tumors of the testis is typically the most frequently observed spontaneous tumor in aged male Fischer 344 rats. These studies demonstrate that isopropanol does not exhibit carcinogenic potential relevant to humans. Furthermore, there was no evidence from this study to indicate the development of carcinomas of the testes in the male rat, nor has isopropanol been found to be genotoxic. Thus, the testicular tumors seen in the isopropanol exposed male rats are considered of no significance in terms of human cancer risk assessment. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

### CARCINOGEN

Gasoline (NB: Overall evaluation upgraded from 3 to 2B with supporting evidence from other relevant data)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
Petroleum solvents	International Agency for Research on Cancer	Group	3

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Isopropanol	(IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

ATORN SILICONE SPRAY:

ISOPROPANOL:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

- For hydrocarbons:

Environmental fate:

The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a "slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals.

Some hydrocarbon will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either aerobic or anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions (isomerised olefins and alkenes show variable results). Evidence also suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.

Under aerobic conditions hydrocarbons degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes they produce water, methane and carbon dioxide.

Alkenes have low log octanol/water partition coefficients (Kow) of about 1 and estimated bioconcentration factors (BCF) of about 10; aromatics have intermediate values (log Kow values of 2-3 and BCF values of 20-200), while C5 and greater alkanes have fairly high values (log Kow values of about 3-4.5 and BCF values of 100-1,500)

The estimated volatilisation half-lives for alkanes and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene (BTEX) components were predicted as 7 days in ponds, 1.5 days in rivers, and 6 days in lakes. The volatilisation rate of naphthalene and its substituted derivatives were estimated to be slower

Indigenous microbes found in many natural settings (e.g., soils, groundwater, ponds) have been shown to be capable of degrading organic compounds. Unlike other fate processes that disperse contaminants in the environment, biodegradation can eliminate the contaminants without transferring them across media.

The final products of microbial degradation are carbon dioxide, water, and microbial biomass. The rate of hydrocarbon degradation depends on the chemical composition of the product released to the environment as well as site-specific environmental factors. Generally the straight chain hydrocarbons and the aromatics are degraded more readily than the highly branched aliphatic compounds. The n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and the aromatics in the C10-C22 range are the most readily biodegradable; n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics in the C5-C9 range are biodegradable at low concentrations by some microorganisms, but are generally preferentially removed by volatilisation and thus are unavailable in most environments; n-alkanes in the C1-C4 ranges are biodegradable only by a narrow range of specialised hydrocarbon degraders; and n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics above C22 are generally not available to degrading microorganisms. Hydrocarbons with condensed ring structures, such as PAHs with four or more rings, have been shown to be relatively resistant to biodegradation. PAHs with only 2 or 3 rings (e.g., naphthalene, anthracene) are more easily biodegraded. In almost all cases, the presence of oxygen is essential for effective biodegradation of oil. The ideal pH range to promote biodegradation is close to neutral (6-8). For most species, the optimal pH is slightly alkaline, that is, greater than 7.

All biological transformations are affected by temperature. Generally, as the temperature increases,

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biological activity tends to increase up to a temperature where enzyme denaturation occurs.

Atmospheric fate: Alkanes, isoalkanes, and cycloalkanes have half-lives on the order of 1-10 days, whereas alkenes, cycloalkenes, and substituted benzenes have half-lives of 1 day or less. Photochemical oxidation products include aldehydes, hydroxy compounds, nitro compounds, and peroxyacyl nitrates. Alkenes, certain substituted aromatics, and naphthalene are potentially susceptible to direct photolysis.

Ecotoxicity:

Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

The values of log Kow for individual hydrocarbons increase with increasing carbon number within homologous series of generic types. Quantitative structure activity relationships (QSAR), relating log Kow values of single hydrocarbons to toxicity, show that water solubility decreases more rapidly with increasing Kow than does the concentration causing effects. This relationship varies somewhat with species of hydrocarbon, but it follows that there is a log Kow limit for hydrocarbons, above which, they will not exhibit acute toxicity; this limit is at a log Kow value of about 4 to 5. It has been confirmed experimentally that for fish and invertebrates, paraffinic hydrocarbons with a carbon number of 10 or higher (log Kow >5) show no acute toxicity and that alkylbenzenes with a carbon number of 14 or greater (log Kow >5) similarly show no acute toxicity. QSAR equations for chronic toxicity also suggest that there should be a point where hydrocarbons with high log Kow values become so insoluble in water that they will not cause chronic toxicity, that is, that there is also a solubility cut-off for chronic toxicity. Thus, paraffinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers of greater than 14 (log Kow >7.3) should show no measurable chronic toxicity.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

■ Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

■ For petroleum derivatives:

Chemical analysis for all individual compounds in a petroleum bulk product released to the environment is generally unrealistic due to the complexity of these mixtures and the laboratory expense. Determining the chemical composition of a petroleum release is further complicated by hydrodynamic, abiotic, and biotic processes that act on the release to change the chemical character.

The longer the release is exposed to the environment, the greater the change in chemical character and the harder it is to obtain accurate analytical results reflecting the identity of the release. After extensive weathering, detailed knowledge of the original bulk product is often less valuable than current site-specific information on a more focused set of hydrocarbon components. Health assessment efforts are frequently frustrated by three primary problems: (1) the inability to identify and quantify the individual compounds released to the environment as a consequence of a petroleum spill; (2) the lack of information characterizing the fate of the individual compounds in petroleum mixtures; and (3) the lack of specific health guidance values for the majority of chemicals present in petroleum products. To define the public health implications associated with exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons, it is necessary to have a basic understanding of petroleum properties, compositions, and the physical, chemical, biological, and toxicological properties of the compounds most often identified as the key chemicals of concern.

Environmental fate:

Petroleum products released to the environment migrate through soil via two general pathways: (1) as bulk oil flow infiltrating the soil under the forces of gravity and capillary action, and (2) as individual compounds separating from the bulk petroleum mixture and dissolving in air or water. When bulk oil flow occurs, it results in little or no separation of the individual compounds from the product mixture and the infiltration rate is usually fast relative to the dissolution rate. Many compounds that are insoluble and immobile in water are soluble in bulk oil and will migrate along with the bulk oil flow. Factors affecting the rate of bulk oil infiltration include soil moisture content, vegetation, terrain, climate, rate of release (e.g., catastrophic versus slow leakage), soil particle size (e.g., sand versus clay), and oil viscosity (e.g., gasoline versus motor oil).

As bulk oil migrates through the soil column, a small amount of the product mass is retained by soil particles. The bulk product retained by the soil particles is known as "residual saturation".

Depending upon the persistence of the bulk oil, residual saturation can potentially reside in the soil for years. Residual saturation is important as it determines the degree of soil contamination and can act as a continuing source of contamination for individual compounds to separate from the bulk product and migrate

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independently in air or groundwater. Residual saturation is important as it determines the degree of soil contamination and can act as a continuing source of contamination for individual compounds to separate from the bulk product and migrate independently in air or groundwater. When the amount of product released to the environment is small relative to the volume of available soil, all of the product is converted to residual saturation and downward migration of the bulk product usually ceases prior to affecting groundwater resources. Adverse impacts to groundwater may still occur if rain water infiltrates through soil containing residual saturation and initiates the downward migration of individual compounds. When the amount of product released is large relative to the volume of available soil, the downward migration of bulk product ceases as water-saturated pore spaces are encountered. If the density of the bulk product is less than that of water, the product tends to "float" along the interface between the water saturated and unsaturated zones and spread horizontally in a pancake-like layer, usually in the direction of groundwater flow. Almost all motor and heating oils are less dense than water. If the density of the bulk product is greater than that of water, the product will continue to migrate downward through the water table aquifer under the continued influence of gravity. Downward migration ceases when the product is converted to residual saturation or when an impermeable surface is encountered.

As the bulk product migrates through the soil column, individual compounds may separate from the mixture and migrate independently. Chemical transport properties such as volatility, solubility, and sorption potential are often used to evaluate and predict which compounds will likely separate from the mixture. Since petroleum products are complex mixtures of hundreds of compounds, the compounds characterized by relatively high vapor pressures tend to volatilise and enter the vapor phase. The exact composition of these vapors depends on the composition of the original product. Using gasoline as an example, compounds such as butane, propane, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene are preferentially volatilised. Because volatility represents transfer of the compound from the product or liquid phase to the air phase, it is expected that the concentration of that compound in the product or liquid phase will decrease as the concentration in the air phase increases. In general, compounds having a vapor pressure in excess of 10-2 mm Hg are more likely to be present in the air phase than in the liquid phase. Compounds characterized by vapor pressures less than 10-7 mm Hg are more likely to be associated with the liquid phase. Compounds possessing vapor pressures that are less than 10-2 mm Hg, but greater than 10-7 mm Hg, will have a tendency to exist in both the air and the liquid phases. Lighter petroleum products such as gasoline contain constituents with higher water solubility and volatility and lower sorption potential than heavier petroleum products such as fuel oil.

Data compiled from gasoline spills and laboratory studies indicate that these light-fraction hydrocarbons tend to migrate readily through soil, potentially threatening or affecting groundwater supplies. In contrast, petroleum products with heavier molecular weight constituents, such as fuel oil, are generally more persistent in soils, due to their relatively low water solubility and volatility and high sorption capacity. Solubility generally decreases with increasing molecular weight of the hydrocarbon compounds. For compounds having similar molecular weights, the aromatic hydrocarbons are more water soluble and mobile in water than the aliphatic hydrocarbons and branched aliphatics are less water-soluble than straight-chained aliphatics. Aromatic compounds in petroleum fuels may comprise as much as 50% by weight; aromatic compounds in the C6-C13, range made up approximately 95% of the compounds dissolved in water.

Indigenous microbes found in many natural settings (e.g., soils, groundwater, ponds) have been shown to be capable of degrading organic compounds. Unlike other fate processes that disperse contaminants in the environment, biodegradation can eliminate the contaminants without transferring them across media. The final products of microbial degradation are carbon dioxide, water, and microbial biomass. The rate of hydrocarbon degradation depends on the chemical composition of the product released to the environment as well as site-specific environmental factors. Generally the straight chain hydrocarbons and the aromatics are degraded more readily than the highly branched aliphatic compounds. The n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and the aromatics in the C10-C22 range are the most readily biodegradable; n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics in the C5-C9 range are biodegradable at low concentrations by some microorganisms, but are generally preferentially removed by volatilisation and thus are unavailable in most environments; n-alkanes in the C1-C4 ranges are biodegradable only by a narrow range of specialized hydrocarbon degraders; and n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics above C22 are generally not available to degrading microorganisms. Hydrocarbons with condensed ring structures, such as PAHs with four or more rings, have been shown to be relatively resistant to biodegradation. PAHs with only 2 or 3 rings (e.g., naphthalene, anthracene) are more easily biodegraded. PAHs with only 2 or 3 rings (e.g., naphthalene, anthracene) are more easily biodegraded. A large proportion of the water-soluble fraction of the petroleum product may be degraded as the compounds go into solution. As a result, the remaining product may become enriched in the alicyclics, the highly branched aliphatics, and PAHs with many fused rings.

In almost all cases, the presence of oxygen is essential for effective biodegradation of oil. Anaerobic decomposition of petroleum hydrocarbons leads to extremely low rates of degradation. The ideal pH range to

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promote biodegradation is close to neutral (6-8). For most species, the optimal pH is slightly alkaline, that is, greater than 7. The moisture content of the contaminated soil will affect biodegradation of oils due to dissolution of the residual compounds, dispersive actions, and the need for microbial metabolism to sustain high activity. The moisture content in soil affects microbial locomotion, solute diffusion, substrate supply, and the removal of metabolic by-products. Biodegradation rates in soils are also affected by the volume of product released to the environment. At concentrations of 0.5% of oil by volume, the degradation rate in soil is fairly independent of oil concentrations. However, as oil concentration rises, the first order degradation rate decreases and the oil degradation half-life increases. Ultimately, when the oil reaches saturation conditions in the soil (i.e., 30-50% oil), biodegradation virtually ceases.

Excessive moisture will limit the gaseous supply of oxygen for enhanced decomposition of petroleum hydrocarbons. Most studies indicate that optimum moisture content is within 50-70% of the water holding capacity.

All biological transformations are affected by temperature. Generally, as the temperature increases, biological activity tends to increase up to a temperature where enzyme denaturation occurs. The presence of oil should increase soil temperature, particularly at the surface. The darker color increases the heat capacity by adsorbing more radiation. The optimal temperature for biodegradation to occur ranges from 18 C to 30 C. Minimum rates would be expected at 5 C or lower.

## ATORN SILICONE SPRAY:

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
  - WGK: Classification in accordance with German Water Resources Act.
- Water hazard class 1: slightly hazardous to water.

## NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:

- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
  - Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
- Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

## NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

- PAHs travel through the atmosphere as a gas or attached to dust particles. They are carried by air currents and deposited by dry or wet (rain, dew, etc) deposition. When deposited in water they sink to the bottom of lakes and rivers. Some will move through the soil to contaminate groundwater.

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are ubiquitous in the marine environment, occurring at their highest environmental concentrations around urban centres.

Two factors, lipid and organic carbon, control to a large extent the partitioning behaviour of PAHs in sediment, water and tissue; the more hydrophobic a compound, the greater the partitioning to non-aqueous phases. These two factors, along with the octanol-water partition coefficient, are the best predictors of this partitioning and can be used to determine PAH behaviour and its bioavailability in the environment.

The lipid (fat) phase, of all organisms, contains the highest levels of PAHs: organic carbon associated with sediment or dissolved in water has a great influence on bioavailability resulting from its ability to adsorb. Accumulation of PAHs occurs in all marine organisms; however there is a wide range in tissue concentrations resulting from variable environmental concentrations, level and time of exposure, and species ability to metabolize these compounds. PAHs generally partition in lipid-rich tissues and their metabolites are found in most tissues. In fish, bile and liver accumulate the highest levels of parent PAH and metabolites. In invertebrates, the highest concentrations can be found in the internal organs, such as the liver and pancreas; tissue concentrations appear to follow seasonal cycles which may be related to variations in lipid content or spawning cycles.

The primary mode of toxicity for PAHs in soil dwelling terrestrial invertebrates is non-specific non-polar narcosis. The uptake of PAHs by earthworms occurs primarily by direct contact with the soluble phase of soil solution (interstitial pore-water).

Microbial degradation of PAHs is a key process in soils. Biodegradation of PAHs may take place over a period of weeks to months. Mixed microbial populations in sediment/water systems may degrade some PAHs, with degradation progressively decreasing with increasing molecular weight. The rate of degradation is dependent on nutrient content and the bacterial community in soil.

PAHs in soils undergo a weathering process such that the lighter chain fractions are removed (primarily by volatilisation). Heavier fractions bind to soil organic matter and remain behind in the top soil horizon. As

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the mixture of PAHs age, bioavailability changes as the fraction remaining bind more tightly. In general the more soluble a PAH, the higher the uptake by plants while the reverse is true for uptake by earthworms and uptake in the gastrointestinal tract of animals.

## ISOPROPANOL:

■ log Kow (Sangster 1997):	0.05
■ log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	- 0.5714285
■ BOD5:	60%
■ BOD20:	78%
■ COD:	2.23
■ ThOD:	2.4
■ Half- life Soil - High (hours):	168
■ Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	24
■ Half- life Air - High (hours):	72
■ Half- life Air - Low (hours):	6.2
■ Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	168
■ Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	24
■ Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	336
■ Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	48
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	168
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	24
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	672
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	96
■ Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	1.90E+05
■ Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	4728
■ Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	72
■ Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	6.2

## ■ For isopropanol (IPA):

log Kow : -0.16- 0.28

Half-life (hr) air: 33-84

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 130

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 8.07E-06

BOD 5: 1.19,60%

COD : 1.61-2.30,97%

ThOD : 2.4

BOD 20: >70% \* [Akzo Nobel]

## Environmental Fate

Based on calculated results from a level 1 fugacity model, IPA is expected to partition primarily to the aquatic compartment (77.7%) with the remainder to the air (22.3%). IPA has been shown to biodegrade rapidly in aerobic, aqueous biodegradation tests and therefore, would not be expected to persist in aquatic habitats.

IPA is also not expected to persist in surface soils due to rapid evaporation to the air. In the air, physical degradation will occur rapidly due to hydroxy radical (OH) attack. Overall, IPA presents a low potential hazard to aquatic or terrestrial biota.

IPA is expected to volatilise slowly from water based on a calculated Henry's Law constant of  $7.52 \times 10^{-6}$  atm.m<sup>3</sup> /mole. The calculated half-life for the volatilisation from surface water (1 meter depth) is predicted to range from 4 days (from a river) to 31 days (from a lake). Hydrolysis is not considered a significant degradation process for IPA. However, aerobic biodegradation of IPA has been shown to occur rapidly under non-acclimated conditions, based on a result of 49% biodegradation from a 5 day BOD test. Additional biodegradation data developed using standardized test methods show that IPA is readily biodegradable in both freshwater and saltwater media (72 to 78% biodegradation in 20 days).

IPA will evaporate quickly from soil due to its high vapor pressure (43 hPa at 20°C), and is not expected to partition to the soil based on a calculated soil adsorption coefficient (log Koc) of 0.03.

IPA has the potential to leach through the soil due to its low soil adsorption

In the air, isopropanol is subject to oxidation predominantly by hydroxy radical attack. The room temperature rate constants determined by several investigators are in good agreement for the reaction of IPA with hydroxy radicals. The atmospheric half-life is expected to be 10 to 25 hours, based on measured degradation rates ranging from  $5.1$  to  $7.1 \times 10^{-12}$  cm<sup>3</sup> /molecule-sec, and an OH concentration of  $1.5 \times 10^6$  molecule/cm<sup>3</sup>, which is a commonly used default value for calculating atmospheric half-lives. Using OH concentrations

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representative of polluted ( $3 \times 10^6$ ) and pristine ( $3 \times 10^5$ ) air, the atmospheric half-life of IPA would range from 9 to 126 hours, respectively. Direct photolysis is not expected to be an important transformation process for the degradation of IPA.

Ecotoxicity:

IPA has been shown to have a low order of acute aquatic toxicity. Results from 24- to 96-hour LC50 studies range from 1,400 to more than 10,000 mg/L for freshwater and saltwater fish and invertebrates. In addition, 16-hour to 8-day toxicity threshold levels (equivalent to 3% inhibition in cell growth) ranging from 104 to 4,930 mg/L have been demonstrated for various microorganisms.

Chronic aquatic toxicity has also been shown to be of low concern, based on 16- to 21-day NOEC values of 141 to 30 mg/L, respectively, for a freshwater invertebrate. Bioconcentration of IPA in aquatic organisms is not expected to occur based on a measured log octanol/water partition coefficient (log Kow) of 0.05, a calculated bioconcentration factor of 1 for a freshwater fish, and the unlikelihood of constant, long-term exposures.

Toxicity to Plants

Toxicity of IPA to plants is expected to be low, based on a 7-day toxicity threshold value of 1,800 mg/L for a freshwater algae, and an EC50 value of 2,100 mg/L from a lettuce seed germination test.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Atorn Silicone Spray		No data		
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated		No data		
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated		No data		
isopropanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM: 2YE (ADG7)

### ADG7:

Class or division:	2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Special provisions:	63, 190, 277, 327	Packing Instructions:	None
Notes:	None	Limited quantities:	See SP 277
Portable tanks and bulk	None	Portable tanks and bulk	None

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containers -  
Instructions:  
Packagings and IBCs - P003, LP02  
Packing instruction:

containers - Special  
provisions:  
Packagings and IBCs - PP17, PP87, L2  
Special packing  
provisions:

Shipping Name:AEROSOLS

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division: 2  
UN No.: 1950  
Shipping Name:AEROSOLS

Subsidiary risk: None  
UN packing group: None

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1  
UN/ID Number: 1950  
Special provisions: A145  
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None  
Packing Group: -

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 2.1  
UN Number: 1950  
EMS Number: F- D, S- U  
Limited Quantities: See SP277  
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

IMDG Subrisk: SP63  
Packing Group: None  
Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 959  
Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE: None**

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

**naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-49-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"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", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"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", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) 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)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for Atorn Silicone Spray (CW: 4744-46)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ 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:

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*