Galmet ColdGal Aerosol
ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: **5363-52**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **01/11/2019**
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Galmet ColdGal Aerosol
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Anti-corrosive zinc-rich surface coating. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park Not Available 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.itwpf.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+61 2 9186 1132	+61 1800 951 288	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Page 1 continued...

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7	10-30	xylene
123-86-4	0-10	n-butyl acetate
123-42-2	0-2	diacetone alcohol
108-65-6	0-2	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer
71-36-3	0-2	n-butanol
7440-66-6	30-60	zinc powder
115-10-6	30-60	dimethyl ether

SECTION 4 First aid measures

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Description of first aid measures

General	
Eye Contact	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: ▸ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	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.
Ingestion	▸ 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

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) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Continued...

	▸ 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 SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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.
Other information	▸ 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Aerosol dispenser. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m3	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm / 713 mg/m3	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	diacetone alcohol	Diacetone alcohol	50 ppm / 238 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate	50 ppm / 274 mg/m3	548 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available	50 ppm / 152 mg/m3	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethyl ether	Dimethyl ether	400 ppm / 760 mg/m3	950 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

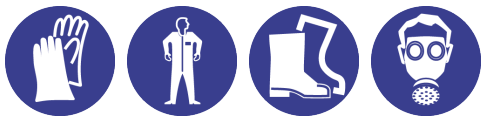
Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
diacetone alcohol	Not Available	150 ppm	350 ppm	2100* ppm
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-butanol	Not Available	60 ppm	800 ppm	8000** ppm
zinc powder	Not Available	6 mg/m3	21 mg/m3	120 mg/m3
dimethyl ether	Not Available	3,000 ppm	3800* ppm	7200* ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available

Continued...

n-butyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available
diacetone alcohol	1,800 ppm	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available	Not Available
n-butanol	1,400 ppm	Not Available
zinc powder	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in a well-ventilated area General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ‣ Overalls. ‣ Skin cleansing cream. ‣ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Grey flammable liquid with a solvent odour; does not mix with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under **PRESSURE**. Contains highly flammable ether propellant.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.98
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	296
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	-24.84	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-41	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.140 BuAC = 1	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available

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Upper Explosive Limit (%)	27.0	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	3.4	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	520 @21.1	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Elevated temperatures. ▸ Presence of open flame. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

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. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. **WARNING**:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.
Skin Contact	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.
Eye	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Chronic	Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] Xylene is a central nervous system depressant

Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
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Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*

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Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Reproductive effector in rats 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.
Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Generally,linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids. The very low oral acute toxicity of this group of esters is demonstrated by oral LD50 values greater than 1850 mg/kg bw Genotoxicity studies have been performed in vitro using the following esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids: methyl acetate, butyl acetate, butyl stearate and the structurally related isoamyl formate and demonstrates that these substances are not genotoxic. The JEFCA Committee concluded that the substances in this group would not present safety concerns at the current levels of intake the esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids are generally used as flavouring substances up to average maximum levels of 200 mg/kg. Higher levels of use (up to 3000 mg/kg) are permitted in food categories such as chewing gum and hard candy.
Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 400 ppm resp.effect No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Diacetone alcohol (DAA) is irritating to the skin and eyes, but the oral lethal dose is more than 4000mg/kg. Animal testing showed some effects to the kidney and liver. It has not been shown to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity or genetic damage, but it may reduce fertility.
Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. [I.C.I] *Shin-Etsu SDS For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces and alkoxyacetic acid. The reproductive and developmental toxicities of the lower molecular weight homologues in the ethylene series are due specifically to the formation of methoxyacetic and ethoxyacetic acids. Longer chain homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with reproductive toxicity, but can cause haemolysis in sensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid. Animal testing shows that high concentrations (for example, 0.5%) are associated with birth defects but lower exposures have not been shown to cause adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material; the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low, but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical.
Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. For n-butanol: Acute toxicity: In animal testing, n-butanol (BA) was only slightly toxic, following exposure by swallowing, skin contact or irritation. Animal testing and human experience suggest that n-butanol is moderately irritating to the skin but severely irritating to the eye. Human studies show that BA is not likely to cause skin sensitization. Warning of exposure occurs before irritation of the nose, because n-butanol has an odour which can be detected below concentration levels cause irritation. Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing showed temporarily reduction in activity and food intake following repeated exposure to BA, but otherwise there was no evidence of chronic toxicity. Reproductive toxicity: Several animal studies indicate BA does not possess reproductive toxicity, and does not affect fertility. Developmental toxicity: BA only caused developmental changes and toxic effects on the foetus near or at levels that were toxic to the mother. Genetic toxicity: Testing shows that BA does not possess genetic toxicity. Cancer-causing potential: Based on negative results from testing for potential of n-butanol to cause mutations and chromosomal aberrations, BA has a very small potential for causing cancer.
Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 124 mg/m3/50min. Skin (human):0.3mg/3DaysInt. mild

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Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.

Acute Toxicity	✘	**Carcinogenicity**	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	**Aspiration Hazard**	✔

Legend: *✔ – Data available to make classification*
✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
⦸ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Not Available

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
diacetone alcohol	HIGH	HIGH
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW	LOW
n-butanol	LOW (Half-life = 54 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.65 days)
dimethyl ether	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
diacetone alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.3376)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.56)
n-butanol	LOW (BCF = 0.64)
dimethyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility

Continued...

n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
diacetone alcohol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1.838)
n-butanol	MEDIUM (KOC = 2.443)
dimethyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1.292)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ 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 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 2.1 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 381 Limited quantity: 1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 10L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A145 A167 A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg

Continued...

	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 2.1 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-D , S-U Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 Limited Quantities: 1000 ml

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
Not Available	Galmet ColdGal Aerosol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

n-butyl acetate(123-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

diacetone alcohol(123-42-2) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer(108-65-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

n-butanol(71-36-3) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

zinc powder(7440-66-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

dimethyl ether(115-10-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

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Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (xylene; n-butyl acetate; diacetone alcohol; propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; n-butanol; zinc powder; dimethyl ether)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (zinc powder)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory*

SECTION 16 Other information

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.

The 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.

end of SDS