2P PLATINUM CLEAR

HiChem Paint Technologies Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5202-63
Version No: 2.1.1.1

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>2P PLATINUM CLEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>2PPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper shipping name</td>
<td>PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevant identified uses</th>
<th>Use according to manufacturer's directions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>HiChem Paint Technologies Pty Ltd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>73 Hallam South Road Hallam Victoria 3803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 3 9796 3400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 3 9796 4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hichem.com.au">www.hichem.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@hichem.com.au">info@hichem.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Rust-Oleum Australia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Unit 12, 4 Southridge St, Eastern Creek NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2766 Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 2 8808 0600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 2 9680 0111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rustoleum.com.au">www.rustoleum.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sales@rustoleum.com.au">sales@rustoleum.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Chemcare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Emergency telephone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association / Organisation</th>
<th>HiChem Paint Technologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>1800 039 008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Association / Organisation   | Not Available                             |
| Emergency telephone numbers  | Not Available                             |

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Alternative Number 1</th>
<th>Alternative Number 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800 039 008</td>
<td>1800 039 006</td>
<td>+612 9186 1132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low       
2 = Moderate  
3 = High      
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable
Classification [1] Flammable Liquid Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects)


Label elements

GHS label elements

SIGNAL WORD DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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 in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123-86-4</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>n-buty lacetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108-65-6</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>763-69-9</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>balance</td>
<td>Ingredients determined not to be hazardous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES
# Description of first aid measures

## Eye Contact
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately 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 fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- 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.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, 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
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### 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.
- 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.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

#### Fire/Explosion Hazard
- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### HAZCHEM
- protester 9YE

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
See section 8

### Environmental precautions
See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Minor Spills
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills

- Clear area of personnel and move upward.
- 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.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- 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.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure 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 generation of static electricity.
- Use plastic buckets.
- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials: (i) Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt (23 deg. C) must have a screwed enclosure.
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt (23 deg. C).
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages.
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

Storage incompatibility
- n-Butyl acetate:
  - reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol
  - reacts violently with strong oxidisers and potassium tert-butoxide
  - is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitriles
  - dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure 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 generation of static electricity.
- Use plastic buckets.
- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Other information

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.
- Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.
- Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.
- Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.
- Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer’s storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate):
- Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials.
- For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ice build-up.
- Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.

Use in a well-ventilated area.
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
DO NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

DO NOT
- Enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid generation of static electricity.
- Use plastic buckets.
- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Major Spills

- Clear area of personnel and move upward.
- 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.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- 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.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Chemwatch: 5202-63
Version No: 2.1.1.1
Page 4 of 12
Issue Date: 13/04/2016
Print Date: 12/10/2016
Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>n-Butyl acetate</td>
<td>713 mg/m³ / 150 ppm</td>
<td>950 mg/m³ / 200 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate</td>
<td>274 mg/m³ / 50 ppm</td>
<td>546 mg/m³ / 100 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Sk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>Butyl acetate, n-</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; (1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer; (2-Methoxypropyl-1-acetate)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure controls

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

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
- Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant:</th>
<th>Air Speed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td>
<td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyor transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td>
<td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td>
<td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection

- Avoid strong acids, bases.
Section 1: General Information

The following sections provide guidance on selecting appropriate protective equipment for various situations.

Eye and Face Protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lenses as soon as practicable. Lenses should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59, AS/NZS 13936 or national equivalent]

Skin Protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.

Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturer’s technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally just be for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk where there is abrasion or puncture potential.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Body Protection

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).

Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Section 2: Recommended Material(s)

### Glove Selection Index

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index". The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

**2P PLATINUM CLEAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL/NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPALON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE/NATURAL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE+PVC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE/EVALPE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respiratory Protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>A-AUS / Class 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+ x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Continuous-flow. ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
(A/all classes) = Organic vapours, B/AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated
area immediately detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Highly flammable clear liquid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>*22 (butyl acetate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: See section 7

Chemical stability:
- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- 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 vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Prolonged exposure may cause headache, nausea and ultimately loss of consciousness.

Ingestion: The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Skin Contact: Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Eye: There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with redness.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

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

**Propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):**

- Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); diethylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

- Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers: 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 reproductive organs, the developing embryo and fetus, haemolytic effects, or thymus, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces an 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 length homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with the reproductive toxicity but can cause haemolysis in sensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid. The predominant alpha isoform of all the PGEs (thermodynamically favored during manufacture of PGEs) is a secondary alcohol incapable of forming an alkoxyacetic acid. In contrast beta-isomers are able to form the alkoxyacetic acids and these are linked to teratogenic effects (and possibly haemolytic effects).

- This alpha isoform comprises greater than 95% of the isomeric mixture in the commercial product. Because the alpha isoform cannot form an alkoxyacetic acid, this is the most likely reason for the lack of toxicity shown by the PGEs as distinct from the lower molecular weight ethylene glycol ethers. More importantly, however, very extensive empirical test data show that this class of commercial-grade glycol ether presents a low toxicity hazard. PGEs, whether mono, di- or tripropylene glycol-based (and no matter what the alcohol group), show a very similar pattern of low to non-detectable toxicity of any type at doses or exposure levels greatly exceeding those showing pronounced effects from the ethylene series. One of the primary metabolites of the propylene glycol ethers is propylene glycol, which is of low toxicity and completely metabolised in the body.

- As a class, the propylene glycol ethers are rapidly absorbed and distributed throughout the body when introduced by inhalation or oral exposure. Dermal absorption is somewhat slower but subsequent distribution is rapid. Most exceed for PGEs is via the urine and expired air. A small portion is excreted in the faeces.

- As a group PGEs exhibit low acute toxicity by the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes. Rat oral LD50s range from >3000 mg/kg (PnB) to >5000 mg/kg (DPMA). Dermal LD50s are all >2000 mg/kg (PnB, DPnB, and DPMA); where no deaths occurred, and ranging up to >15,000 mg/kg (TPM). Inhalation LC50 values were higher than 5000 mg/m3 for DPMA (4-hour exposure), and TPM (1-hour exposure). For DPnB the 4-hour LC50 is >2040 mg/m3. For PnB, the 4-hour LC50 was >651 ppm (>3412 mg/m3), representing the highest practically attainable vapor level. No deaths occurred at these concentrations. PnB and TPM are moderately irritant to eyes while the remaining category members are only slightly irritating to nonirritating. PnB is moderately irritating to skin while the remaining category members are slightly to non-irritating. None are skin sensitisers. In repeated dose studies ranging in duration from 2 to 13 weeks, few adverse effects were found even at high exposure levels and effects that did occur were mild in nature. By the oral route of administration, NOAELs of 350 mg/kg-d (PnB – 13 wk) and 450 mg/kg-d (DPnB – 13 wk) were observed for liver and kidney weights. Testing without accompanying histopathology, NOAELs for these two chemicals were 1000 mg/kg-d (highest dose tested).

- Dermal repeated-dose toxicity tests have been performed for many PGEs. For PnB, no effects were seen in a 13 wk study at doses as high as 1000 mg/kg-d. A dose of 273 mg/kg-d constituted a NOAEL (increased organ weights without histopathology) in a 13-week dermal study for DPnB. For TPM, increased kidney weights (no histopathology) and transiently decreased body weights were found at a dose of 2,995 mg/kg-d in a 90-day study in rabbits. By inhalation, no effects were observed in 2-week studies in rats at the highest tested concentrations of 5644 mg/m3 (600 ppm) for PnB and 2010 mg/m3 (260 ppm) for DPnB. TPM caused increased liver weights without histopathology by inhalation in a 2-week study at a LOAEL of 360 mg/m3 (43 ppm). In this study, the highest tested TPM concentration, 1010 mg/m3 (120 ppm), also caused increased liver weights without accompanying histopathology. Although no repeated-dose studies are available for the oral route for TPM, for any route for DPMA, it is anticipated that these chemicals would behave similarly to other category members.

- One and two-generation reproductive toxicity testing has been conducted in mice, rats, and rabbits via the oral or inhalation routes of exposure on PnB and PMA. In an inhalation rat study using PnB, the NOAEL for parental toxicity is 300 ppm (1106 mg/m3) with decreases in body and organ weights occurring at the LOAEL of 1000 ppm (3868 mg/m3). For offspring toxicity the NOAEL is 1000 ppm (3868 mg/m3), with decreased body weights occurring at 3000 ppm (11068 mg/m3). For PMA, the NOAEL for parental and offspring toxicity is 1000 mg/kg-d, in a two-generation gavage study in rats. No adverse effects were found on reproductive organs, fertility rates, or other indices commonly monitored in such studies. In addition, there is no evidence from histopathological data from repeated-dose studies for the category members that would indicate that these chemicals would pose a reproductive hazard to human health. In developmental toxicity studies many PGEs have been tested by various routes of exposure and in various species at significant exposure levels and show no frank developmental effects. Due to the rapid hydrolysis of DPMA to TPM, DPMA would not be expected to show teratogenic effects. At high doses where maternal toxicity occurs (e.g., significant body weight loss), an increased incidence of some anomalies such as delayed skeletal ossification or increased 13th ribs, have been reported. Commericially available PGEs showed no teratogenecity.

- The weight of the evidence indicates that propylene glycol ethers are not likely to be genotoxic. In vitro, negative results have been seen in a number of assays for PnB, DPnB, DPMA and TPM. Positive results were only seen in 3 out of 5 chromsome aberration assays in mammalian cells with DPnB. However,
negative results were seen in a mouse micronucleus assay with DPnB and PM. Thus, there is no evidence to suggest these PGEs would be genotoxic in vivo. In a 2-year bioassay on PM, there were no statistically significant increases in tumors in rats and mice. 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] 

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 ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE

* Union Carbide ** Endura Manufacturing

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.

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>18mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&lt;30mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>1.675mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>18mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>23mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>100mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>373mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>9.337mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;100mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>47.5mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>45.3mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;95mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>5.289mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;95mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</td>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;9.5mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:** Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification, Data required to make classification available, Data Not Available to make classification available

### Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bioaccumulative potential

Do NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
### Ingredient Bioaccumulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = 0.56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = 1.0809)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ingredient Mobility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 20.86)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>HIGH (KOC = 1.838)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
  - Reduction
  - Reuse
  - Recycling
  - Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type.

Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

- Marine Pollutant: NO
- HAZCHEM: <3YE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land transport (ADG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN number</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN proper shipping name</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport hazard class(es)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Packing group</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental hazard</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special precautions for user</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special provisions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limited quantity</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN number</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN proper shipping name</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport hazard class(es)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Packing group

Environmental hazard

Special precautions for user

Special provisions

Cargo Only Packing Instructions

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number

UN proper shipping name

Transport hazard class(es)

IMDG Class

IMDG Subrisk

Packing group

Environmental hazard

Special precautions for user

EMS Number

Special provisions

Limited Quantities

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE (123-86-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER (108-65-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE (763-69-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory

Status

Australia - AICS

Y

Canada - DSL

Y

Canada - NDSL

N (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; n-butyl acetate; ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate)

China - IECSC

Y

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Y

Japan - ENCS

Y

Korea - KECI

Y

New Zealand - NZIoC

Y

Philippines - PICCS

Y

USA - TSCA

Y

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name

CAS No

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer

108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1
Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
www.chemwatch.net

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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

This document is copyright.  
Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.  
TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.