

CRAFTSMART PAPER SPRAY ADHESIVE

Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of Material and Supplier

Product Name: CRAFTSMART PAPER SPRAY ADHESIVE

Recommended Use: Spray adhesive for assorted craft applications

Supplier: CSA Trading Pty Ltd

ABN: 86 124 105 004

Street Address: 21-23 Joseph St
Blackburn North
Victoria, 3130
Australia

Telephone Number: +61 3 9895 4333

Facsimile: +61 3 9899 4519

Emergency Telephone: (24 HOURS)

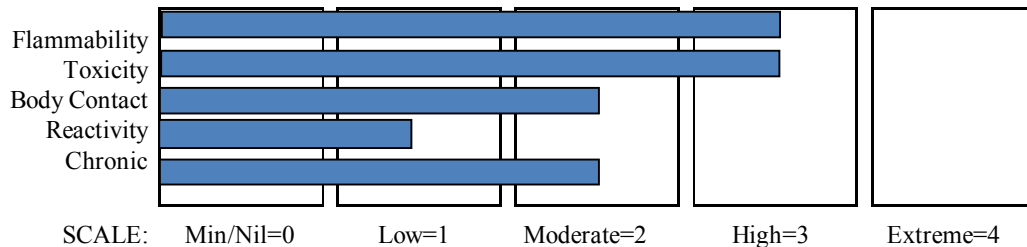
Contact Poison Information Centre: 13 11 26 (Australia) 0800 764 766 (New Zealand)

2. Hazards Identification

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

Risk Codes

- | Risk Codes | Risk Phrases |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R12 | • Extremely flammable. |
| R22 | • Harmful if swallowed. |
| R38 | • Irritating to skin. |
| R40(3) | • Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. |
| R44 | • Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. |
| R51/53 | • Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. |
| R63(3) | • Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. |
| R67 | • Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. |

SAFETY

CRAFTSMART PAPER SPRAY ADHESIVE

Material Safety Data Sheet

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S16	• Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23	• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24	• Avoid contact with skin.
S25	• Avoid contact with eyes.
S36	• Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	• Wear suitable gloves.
S39	• Wear eye/face protection.
S51	• Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09	• Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S53	• Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S29	• Do not empty into drains.
S401	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S07	• Keep container tightly closed.
S35	• This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13	• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S57	• Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S61	• Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

NAME	CAS RN	%
methylene chloride	75-09-2	30-60
hydrocarbon solvents		30-60
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-30

4. First-Aid Measures

SWALLOWED

- - Avoid giving milk or oils. - Avoid giving alcohol.
- Not considered a normal route of entry.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

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

SKIN

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

CRAFTSMART PAPER SPRAY ADHESIVE

Material Safety Data Sheet

INHALED

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- 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 arterial blood gases (pO₂ 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.

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
- Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes: - There is no specific antidote. Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂).
 - 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, carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

CRAFTSMART PAPER SPRAY ADHESIVE

Material Safety Data Sheet

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

HAZCHEM
2YE

6. Accidental Release Measures

MINOR SPILLS

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

MAJOR SPILLS

- - DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- 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.
- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.
- Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.

7. Handling and Storage

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

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

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Segregate from:
 - powdered metals such as aluminium, zinc and
 - alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium.
- May attack, soften or dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings.
- Segregate from alcohol, water.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

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.

CRAFTSMART PAPER SPRAY ADHESIVE

Material Safety Data Sheet

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Aerosolve Spray Adhesive 302, 350g Aerosol (Hexane, other isomers)	500	1760	1000	3500	
Australia Exposure Standards	Aerosolve Spray Adhesive 302, 350g Aerosol (Methylene chloride)	50	174			Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	Aerosolve Spray Adhesive 302, 350g Aerosol (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800			

MATERIAL DATA

AEROSOLVE SPRAY ADHESIVE

302, 350G AEROSOL:

METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

- For methylene chloride

Odour Threshold Value: 158 ppm (detection), 227 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for methylene chloride, measuring in excess of 25 ppm are commercially available.

Long-term measurements (4 hrs) may be conducted to detect concentrations exceeding 13 ppm.<</>.

AEROSOLVE SPRAY ADHESIVE

302, 350G AEROSOL: ■ For

liquefied petroleum gases (LPG):

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm,

1800 mg/m³ (as LPG)

ES TWA: 1000 ppm,

1800 mg/m³ (as LPG)

OES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1750 mg/m³; STEL: 1250 ppm,

2180 mg/m³ (as LPG) IDLH Level: 2000 ppm (lower

explosive limit)

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

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (hydrocarbon propellant). for alkanes (C5-C8)

CEL TWA: 350 mg/m³ (10 hours); STEL: 1800 mg/m³ (15 minutes) - NIOSH (CEL=Chemwatch Exposure Limit).

for heptane (all isomers)

The TLV-TWA is protective against narcotic and irritant effects which are greater than those of pentane or n-hexane but less than those of octane. The TLV-TWA applies to all isomers.<</>.

for: hexane, isomers (excluding n-hexane)

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against nausea, headache, upper respiratory tract irritation and CNS depression. The STEL is added to prevent objective depression of the CNS.<</>.

CRAFTSMART PAPER SPRAY ADHESIVE

Material Safety Data Sheet

For n-hexane:

Odour Threshold Value: 65 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for n-hexane, measuring in excess of 100 ppm, are available commercially.

Occupational polyneuropathy may result from exposures as low as 500 ppm (as hexane), whilst nearly continuous exposures of 250 ppm have caused neurotoxic effects in animals.

Concurrent exposure to chemicals (including MEK) and drugs which induce hepatic liver oxidative metabolism can reduce the time for neuropathy to appear.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT: ■ For butane:

Odour Threshold Value: 2591 ppm (recognition)

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

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.22 (n-BUTANE). For propane

Odour Safety Factor(OSF) OSF=0.16 (PROPANE).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

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.

OTHER

■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.

- Skin cleansing cream.

- Eyewash unit.

- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

- The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.

- Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BRETHEKICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

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

CRAFTSMART PAPER SPRAY ADHESIVE

Material Safety Data Sheet

9. Physical and chemical properties

APPEARANCE

- Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.
- Clear / white liquid / spray; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL

PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 30	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	379
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.5	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.85
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.2	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	90 approx	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
methylene chloride			
log Kow (Prager 1995):		1.25	

10. Stability and Reactivity

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

11. Toxicological Information

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

CRAFTSMART PAPER SPRAY ADHESIVE

Material Safety Data Sheet

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

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

EYE

■ There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

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

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

SKIN

■ The material may cause severe 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.

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

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

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

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin but branched species are more likely to.

INHALED

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

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

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

Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:

- Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;
- respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;
- heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;
- gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

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.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

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

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

Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause

CRAFTSMART PAPER SPRAY ADHESIVE

Material Safety Data Sheet

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

Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.

Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.

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

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in reduced fertility. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

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

Dichloromethane exposures cause liver and kidney damage in animals and this justifies consideration before exposing persons with a history of impaired liver function and/or renal disorders.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

CARCINOGEN

Dichloromethane
(Methylene chloride)

International Agency for Research on Cancer
(IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC
Monographs

Group

2B

REPROTOXIN

methylene chloride

ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry
that have toxic effects on reproduction

Reduced fertility or
sterility

SKIN

methylene chloride

Australia Exposure
Standards - Skin

Notes

Sk

CRAFTSMART PAPER SPRAY ADHESIVE

Material Safety Data Sheet

12. Ecological Information

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
methylene chloride	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
hydrocarbon propellant	No Data Available	No Data Available		

13. Disposal Considerations

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.
Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

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

14. Transport Information

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS, TOXIC

HAZCHEM:
2YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63, 190, 277, 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers -	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special	None

CRAFTSMART PAPER SPRAY ADHESIVE

Material Safety Data Sheet

Instruction:		Provision:	
Packagings & IBCs -	PP17, PP87, L2	Packagings & IBCs -	P003, LP02
Packing Instruction:		Special Packing	
		Provision:	
Name and Description: AEROSOLS			
Land Transport UNDG:			
Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Shipping Name:AEROSOLS			
Air Transport IATA:			
ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	6.1
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	None		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Limited Quantity		Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden
Shipping name:AEROSOLS			
Maritime Transport			
IMDG:			
IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping name:AEROSOLS			

15. Regulatory Information

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

methylene chloride (CAS: 75-09-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents

Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of

CRAFTSMART PAPER SPRAY ADHESIVE

Material Safety Data Sheet

health significance in drinking-water"

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

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"

No data for Spray Adhesive 302, 350g Aerosol (CW: 4698-60)

16. Other Information

Contact Point: CSA Trading Pty Ltd

Phone: +61 3 9895 4333 (International)

Fax: +61 3 9899 4519 (International)

After Hours: Poisons Information Centre : 13 11 26 (Australia) 0800 764 766 (New Zealand)

The information and recommendations set down here in this document are presented in good faith and to the best of CSA Trading's knowledge. CSA Trading Pty Ltd cannot predict or control all conditions of use or handling of this product and each user must review this document in the context of the conditions under which they intend to handle and use this product. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure a proper assessment has been carried out. No representations or warranties, either expressed or implied, or merchantability, fitness for purpose or any other nature are made hereunder with respect to the product to which this information refers.