

14 BLANKET SAVER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 12-Nov-2009
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 47184
Version No:4
CD 2009/3 Page 1 of 9

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

14 BLANKET SAVER

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

DICHLOROMETHANE

PRODUCT USE

- The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

Printing industry use only.

SUPPLIER

Company: Hurst Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

10 Bellona Avenue

Regents Park

NSW, 2143

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9644 6888

Emergency Tel: +61 2 9644 6888

Fax: +61 2 9644 6534

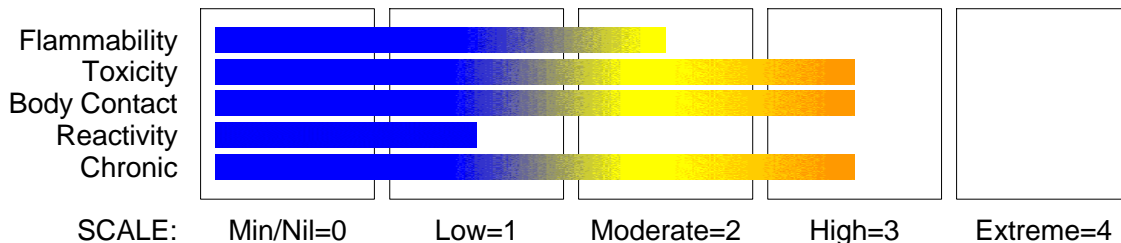
Email: info@hurst.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

RISK

Risk Codes

R10

R21

R38

R39/23/24/25

R45(2)

R46(2)

R63(3)

Risk Phrases

- Flammable.

- Harmful in contact with skin.

- Irritating to skin.

- Toxic: Danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation in contact with skin and if swallowed.

- May cause CANCER.

- May cause heritable genetic damage.

- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S01

S36

S38

S401

S35

S13

S60

Safety Phrases

- Keep locked up.

- Wear suitable protective clothing.

- In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.

- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.

- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

- Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.

- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methylene chloride	75-09-2	>60
methanol	67-56-1	1-10
toluene	108-88-3	1-10
ethylene glycol	107-21-1	1-10
paraffin wax	8002-74-2	1-5
glycerol	56-81-5	1-5
propylene oxide	75-56-9	1-5

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- - IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

EYE

- 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.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

INHALED

- - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- 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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.

For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
 - Alcohol stable foam.
- Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), formaldehyde, 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 poisonous fumes.
- Non flammable liquid.
 - However vapour will burn when in contact with high temperature flame.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: 2Z

PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Glasses:
Safety Glasses.
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
PVC chemical resistant type.
Respirator:
Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- - Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Contains low boiling substance:
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- For low viscosity materials
- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
 - Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Methylene chloride
- is a combustible liquid under certain circumstances even though there is no measurable flash point and it is difficult to ignite
- its is flammable in ambient air in the range 12-23%; increased oxygen content can greatly enhance fire and explosion potential.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 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	methylene chloride (Methylene chloride)	50	174			Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	methanol (Methyl alcohol)	200	262	250	328	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene (Toluene)	50	191	150	574	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol (Ethylene glycol (vapour))	20	52	40	104	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol (Ethylene glycol (particulate))		10			Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffin wax (Paraffin wax (fume))		2			

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol (Glycerin mist (a))		10			(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene oxide (Propylene oxide)	20	48			

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

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

OTHER

- - Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.
- Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted.
- Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
- Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- - Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.
- Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Green gel with a mild chlorinated hydrocarbon odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Boiling Range (°C): 40- 19 8

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.18

Solubility in water (g/L):

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

pH (1% solution): Not available

Immiscible

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 2.8 @ 20

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not available

C

Relative Vapour Density (air=1):

Flash Point (°C): 40 (TCC)

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

>1

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Gel

Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Harmful in contact with skin.
- Irritating to skin.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- May cause CANCER.
- May cause heritable genetic damage.
- Toxic: Danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

■ The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 357 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/ 8 hr
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 88000 mg/m³/30 m

■ The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr- SEVERE
Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr- Moderate
Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - Moderate
Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - Mild

METHANOL:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 143 mg/kg
Oral (man) LDLo: 6422 mg/kg
Oral (man) TDLo: 3429 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 5628 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 86000 mg/m³
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 300 ppm
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg

■ The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h- Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 40 mg- Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h- Moderate

TOLUENE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 100 ppm
Inhalation (man) TCLo: 200 ppm
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg

■ The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

For toluene:

Acute Toxicity

Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death. Similar effects are observed in short-term animal studies.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h- Moderate
Skin (rabbit):500 mg - Moderate
Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - Mild
Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - Mild

ETHYLENE GLYCOL:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kg
Oral (human) LDLo: 398 mg/kg
Oral (child) TDLo: 5500 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 10000 mg/m³
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9530 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m³/8 hr

■ For ethylene glycol:

Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow.

[Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica]

Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects).

Mutagenic to rat cells.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)- Mild
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - Mild
Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h- Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild
Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m³/3D

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PARAFFIN WAX:

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

TOXICITY

■ "hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested.
Tumorigenic in rats

GLYCEROL:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: 12600 mg/kg
Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 7750 mg/kg
Oral (Human) TDLo: 1428 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 4420 mg/kg
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg
Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 5566 mg/kg
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 4090 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 8700 mg/kg
Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 91 mg/kg
Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 4250 mg/kg

■ For glycerol:

Acute toxicity: Glycerol is of a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity with LD50 values in excess of 4000 mg/kg bw. At very high dose levels, the signs of toxicity include tremor and hyperaemia of the gastro-intestinal tract. Skin and eye irritation studies indicate that glycerol has low potential to irritate the skin and the eye. The available human and animal data, together with the very widespread potential for exposure and the absence of case reports of sensitisation, indicate that glycerol is not a skin sensitiser.

Repeat dose toxicity: Repeated oral exposure to glycerol does not induce adverse effects other than local irritation of the gastro-intestinal tract.

The overall NOEL after prolonged treatment with glycerol is 10,000 mg/kg bw/day (20% in diet). At this dose level no systemic or local effects were observed. For inhalation exposure to aerosols, the NOAEC for local irritant effects to the upper respiratory tract is 165 mg/m³ and 662 mg/m³ for systemic effects.

Genotoxicity: Glycerol is free from structural alerts, which raise concern for mutagenicity. Glycerol does not induce gene mutations in bacterial strains, chromosomal effects in mammalian cells or primary DNA damage in vitro. Results of a limited gene mutation test in mammalian cells were of uncertain biological relevance. In vivo, glycerol produced no statistically significant effect in a chromosome aberrations and dominant lethal study. However, the limited details provided and the absence of a positive control, prevent any reliable conclusions to be drawn from the in vivo data. Overall, glycerol is not considered to possess genotoxic potential.

Carcinogenicity: The experimental data from a limited 2 year dietary study in the rat does not provide any basis for concerns in relation to carcinogenicity. Data from non-guideline studies designed to investigate tumour promotion activity in male mice suggest that oral administration of glycerol up to 20 weeks had a weak promotion effect on the incidence of tumour formation.

Reproductive and developmental toxicity: No effects on fertility and reproductive performance were observed in a two generation study with glycerol administered by gavage (NOAEL 2000 mg/kg bw/day). No maternal toxicity or teratogenic effects were seen in the rat, mouse or rabbit at the highest dose levels tested in a guideline comparable teratogenicity study (NOEL 1180 mg/kg bw/day).

PROPYLENE OXIDE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 380 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 4000 ppm/4h
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1245 mg/kg

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

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

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen

[National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep.

CARCINOGEN

Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
Toluene	Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Carcinogen Category Group	3 3
Propylene oxide	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens	Group Carcinogen Category	2B 2

REPROTOXIN

methylene chloride	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility
toluene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility

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SKIN			
methylene chloride	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
methanol	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
toluene	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
ethylene glycol	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity					
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility	
14 Blanket Saver		No data			
methylene chloride	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	
methanol	HIGH	No data	LOW	HIGH	
toluene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED	
ethylene glycol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH	
paraffin wax		No data			
glycerol	LOW	No data	LOW	HIGH	
propylene oxide	HIGH	No data	LOW	HIGH	

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- 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.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: TOXIC
HAZCHEM: 2Z (ADG6)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	6.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1593	UN packing group:	III
Shipping Name:	DICHLOROMETHANE		

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1593	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	None		
Shipping Name:	DICHLOROMETHANE		

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1593	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- A	Special provisions:	None
Limited Quantities:	5 L		
Shipping Name:	DICHLOROMETHANE		

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S6

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

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

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic

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compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "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", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

methanol (CAS: 67-56-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

toluene (CAS: 108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "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", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

ethylene glycol (CAS: 107-21-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

paraffin wax (CAS: 8002-74-2,12704-91-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

glycerol (CAS: 56-81-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

propylene oxide (CAS: 75-56-9,16088-62-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix J (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 7", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "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 Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) REACH SIN* List (*Substitute It Now!) 1.0", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for 14 Blanket Saver (CW: 47184)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
propylene oxide	16088- 62- 3	Carc3; R40

continued...

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INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
paraffin wax	8002- 74- 2, 12704- 91- 5
propylene oxide	75- 56- 9, 16088- 62- 3

■ 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/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.