

REFLECT ALL (1160-23-001)

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 25-Feb-2011

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 25-9064

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

REFLECT ALL

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

■ Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Reflective paint.

SUPPLIER

Company: Construction Supply Specialists Pty Ltd

Address:

6 Broadfield Road

Broadmeadows

VIC, 3047

Australia

Telephone: +61 3 9357 4228

Fax: +61 3 9357 4229

Company: Construction Supply Specialists Pty Ltd

Address:

PO Box 155

Campbellfield

VIC, 3061

Australia

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

RISK

Risk Codes

R12

R22

R36/38

R44

R48/20

R61(2)

R66

R67

Risk Phrases

• Extremely flammable.

• Harmful if swallowed.

• Irritating to eyes and skin.

• Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

• Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

• May cause harm to the unborn child.

• Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S16

S23

S38

S51

S09

S53

S401

S07

S35

S13

S26

S60

Safety Phrases

• Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.

• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

• In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

• Use only in well ventilated areas.

• Keep container in a well ventilated place.

• Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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

• Keep container tightly closed.

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

• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
toluene	108-88-3	>10
methyl acetate	79-20-9	>10
N- methyl- 2- pyrrolidone	872-50-4	>5
glass beads	65997-17-3.	NotSpec
aluminium	7429-90-5	NotSpec
polymer proprietary		NotSpec
dimethyl ether	115-10-6	NotSpec
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	NotSpec

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.

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 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.

INHALED

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
- Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:
- Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
 - Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.
 - Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.
 - Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ <50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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.

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

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

2YE

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 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

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidisers.

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.

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- Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene (Toluene)	50	191	150	574		Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl acetate (Methyl acetate)	200	606	250	757		
Australia Exposure Standards	N- methyl- 2- pyrrolidone (1- Methyl- 2- pyrrolidone)	25	103	75	309		Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium (Emery dust) (a))		10				(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium (Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al))		5				
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium (Aluminium (metal dust))		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethyl ether (Dimethyl ether)	400	760	500	950		
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800				

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

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.

BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

- Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Light grey liquid with aromatic solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	58- 111 concentrate	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 81 propellant.	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	414- 483 @ 20C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	18.0	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.37- 1.41
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	3.0	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	60- 64 (wt%)	Evaporation Rate	>1 BuAC = 1
toluene log Kow (Sangster 1997):		2.73	
methyl acetate log Kow (Sangster 1997):		0.18	
dimethyl ether log Kow (Sangster 1997):		0.1	

Section 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.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Harmful if swallowed.
- Irritating to eyes and skin.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- May cause harm to the unborn child.
- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

ALUMINIUM:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

METHYL ACETATE:

TOLUENE:

- 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.

REFLECT ALL 1160-23-001:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

TOLUENE:

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

■ 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

METHYL ACETATE:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 15000 mg/m³

Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 32000 ppm/4h

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - Mild

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

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

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4200 mg/kg*

Oral (rat) LD50: 3914 mg/kg *[Manufacturer]

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 8000 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.

for N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP):

Acute toxicity: In rats, NMP is absorbed rapidly after inhalation, oral, and dermal administration, distributed throughout the organism, and eliminated mainly by hydroxylation to polar compounds, which are excreted via urine. About 80% of the administered dose is excreted as NMP and NMP metabolites within 24 h.

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Moderate

GLASS BEADS:

- No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

DIMETHYL ETHER:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 308000 mg/m³

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

REPROTOXIN

toluene

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

Reduced fertility or sterility

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
toluene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED
methyl acetate	LOW		LOW	HIGH
N- methyl- 2- pyrrolidone	LOW		LOW	HIGH
dimethyl ether	LOW		LOW	HIGH

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

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 Provision:	None
Instruction:		Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	P003, LP02
Packagings & IBCs -	PP17, PP87, L2		
Packing Instruction:			

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:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D , S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS 1950

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Inventory", "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 6", "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 Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "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"

methyl acetate (CAS: 79-20-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (CAS: 872-50-4,26138-58-9) 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) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "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 Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

glass beads (CAS: 65997-17-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix A", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

aluminium (CAS: 7429-90-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIIG - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)", "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)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

dimethyl ether (CAS: 115-10-6) 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", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7,68476-86-8) 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)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Reflect All 1160-23-001 (CW: 25-9064)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
N- methyl- 2- pyrrolidone	872- 50- 4, 26138- 58- 9
hydrocarbon propellant	68476- 85- 7, 68476- 86- 8

■ 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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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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