SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : RMUBAL

Product name : RAPTOR 1K MULTI USE PROTECTIVE COATING AEROSOL

Other means of identification : RMUB/AL

Date of issue : 6 May 2026

Version : 3

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

Identified uses : Coating component.

Uses advised against : Not for sale to or use by consumers.

Supplier's details : U-POL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD.
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TEL: 027 630 3691
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Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classified as HAZARDOUS according to the GHS criteria under Australian Work Health Safety (WHS) Act 2011.

Classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG).

Classification of the substance or mixture : AEROSOLS - Category 1
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : **DANGER**

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Hazard statements : **H222, H229 - Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.**
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P280 - Wear eye or face protection.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P260 - Do not breathe dust or mist.
P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Response : P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

Storage : P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements : Not applicable.

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
methyl acetate	10 - <30	79-20-9
acetone	10 - <30	67-64-1
propane	10 - <30	74-98-6
n-butyl acetate	5 - <10	123-86-4
butane	5 - <10	106-97-8
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	3 - <5	7779-90-0
Isobutane	3 - <5	75-28-5
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	1 - <3	64742-95-6
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro	1 - <3	63449-39-8
carbon black, non respirable	1 - <3	1333-86-4

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

The total concentration of ingredients in this product, reported or not in this section, is 100%.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Skin contact : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Skin contact : No specific data.

Ingestion : No specific data.

Section 4. First aid measures

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
phosphorus oxides
carbonyl halides
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

For emergency responders : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
methyl acetate	**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)** STEL 15 minutes: 757 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 250 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 606 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.
acetone	**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)** STEL 15 minutes: 2375 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 1185 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 500 ppm.
propane	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024)** Oxygen depletion [asphyxiant] , Explosive potential.
n-butyl acetate	**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)** STEL 15 minutes: 950 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 713 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.
butane	**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)** TWA 8 hours: 1900 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 800 ppm.
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	**DFG MAC-values list (Germany, 7/2024) [Zinc and its inorganic compounds]** Develop C. PEAK 15 minutes: 0.4 mg/m³ 4 times per shift [Interval: 1 hour]. Form: respirable fraction. TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m³. Form: inhalable fraction. TWA 8 hours: 0.1 mg/m³. Form: respirable fraction. PEAK 15 minutes: 4 mg/m³ 4 times per shift [Interval: 1 hour]. Form: inhalable fraction.
Isobutane	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Butane]** Explosive potential. STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro	**DFG MAC-values list (Germany, 7/2024) [Chlorinated paraffins from C10H22-nCln to C30H62-nCln, unbranched chains, n = 1 – 28 (20%–70% chlorine)]** Carc 3B.
carbon black, non respirable	**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)** TWA 8 hours: 3 mg/m³.

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : Black.

Odour : Not available.

Odour threshold : Not available.

pH : Not applicable.

Melting point : Technically not possible to measure

Boiling point : Not applicable.

Flash point : Closed cup: -60°C (-76°F)

Evaporation rate : Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits : Lower: 1.2%
Upper: 16%

Vapour pressure : 90.6 kPa (679.33 mm Hg)

Vapour density : Not available.

Density : 0.797 g/cm³

Solubility(ies) :

Not available.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature : 280°C (536°F)

Decomposition temperature : Not applicable.

Viscosity : Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): Not available.

Flow time (ISO 2431) : Not available.

Aerosol product

Type of aerosol : Spray

Heat of combustion : 19.65 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Incompatible materials : No specific data.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
methyl acetate	**Rat - Oral - LD50** >5 g/kg
-	**Rabbit - Dermal - LD50** >5 g/kg
acetone	**Rat - Oral - LD50** 5800 mg/kg Toxic effects: Behavioral - Altered sleep time (including

Section 11. Toxicological information

	change in righting reflex) Behavioral - Tremor
-	**Rabbit - Dermal - LD50** 2001 mg/kg
-	**Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour** 21 mg/l [4 hours]
n-butyl acetate	**Rat - Oral - LD50** 10768 mg/kg Toxic effects: Behavioral - Somnolence (general depressed activity) Lung, Thorax, or Respiration - Other changes Liver - Other changes
-	**Rabbit - Dermal - LD50** >17600 mg/kg
-	**Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour** 21.1 mg/l [4 hours]
butane	**Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour** 658000 mg/m³ [4 hours]
Isobutane	**Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour** 658000 mg/m³ [4 hours]
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	**Rat - Oral - LD50** 8400 mg/kg Toxic effects: Behavioral - Somnolence (general depressed activity) Behavioral - Tremor Lung, Thorax, or Respiration - Other changes
-	**Rabbit - Dermal - LD50** 3492 mg/kg
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro	**Rat - Oral - LD50** 26100 mg/kg
carbon black, non respirable	**Rat - Oral - LD50** >15400 mg/kg Toxic effects: Behavioral - Somnolence (general depressed activity)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name	Result
methyl acetate	**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant** Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg
-	**Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant** Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 20 mg
acetone	**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant** Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg
-	**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant** Amount/concentration applied: 395 mg
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro	**Rat - Skin - Mild irritant** Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product/ingredient name	Result

Section 11. Toxicological information

methyl acetate	**Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant** Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg
acetone	**Human - Eyes - Mild irritant** Amount/concentration applied: 186300 ppm
-	**Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant** Amount/concentration applied: 10 uL
-	**Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant** Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 20 mg
-	**Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant** Amount/concentration applied: 20 mg
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro	**Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant** Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Not available.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Not available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Result
methyl acetate	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
acetone	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
n-butyl acetate	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 1
carbon black, non respirable	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE (inhalation) - Category 2

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result

Section 11. Toxicological information

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely routes of exposure

Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Skin contact : No specific data.

Ingestion : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Dermal Inhalation (vapours)	34345.69 mg/kg 343.46 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
methyl acetate	**Acute - LC50 - Fresh water** Fish - Fathead minnow - *Pimephales promelas* Age: 28 to 32 days; Size: 17.5 mm; Weight: 0.087 g 320 mg/l [96 hours] Effect: Mortality
acetone	**Acute - LC50 - Fresh water** Daphnia - Water flea - *Daphnia magna* 10 mg/l [48 hours] Effect: Mortality
-	**Chronic - NOEC - Marine water** Algae - Green algae - *Ulva pertusa* 4.95 mg/l [96 hours] Effect: Reproduction
-	**Acute - EC50 - Marine water** Algae - Green algae - *Ulva pertusa* 20.565 mg/l [96 hours] Effect: Reproduction
-	**Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water** Crustaceans - Daphnia - *Daphniidae* 0.016 ml/l [21 days] Effect: Population
-	**Acute - LC50 - Fresh water** Fish - Guppy - *Poecilia reticulata* Age: 4 to 12 months; Size: 2 to 10 cm; Weight: 0.5 to 14 g 5600 ppm [96 hours] Effect: Mortality
n-butyl acetate	**Acute - LC50 - Marine water** Fish - Inland silverside - *Menidia beryllina* 185 ppm [96 hours] Effect: Mortality
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro	**Acute - LC50 - Marine water** Fish - Bleak - *Alburnus alburnus* >5000 mg/l [96 hours] Effect: Mortality

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
methyl acetate	0.18	-	Low
acetone	-0.23	-	Low
propane	1.09	-	Low
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	Low
butane	1.09	-	Low
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	-	60960	High
Isobutane	1.09	-	Low
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	10 to 2500	High
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro	7.46 to 11.48	-	High

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient : Not available.

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	Aerosols, flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

Additional information

Section 14. Transport information

IMDG : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

IATA : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Hazchem code : Not available.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

The actual shipping description for this product may vary based several factors including, but not limited to, the volume of material, size of the container, mode of transport and use of exemptions or exceptions found in the applicable regulations. The information provided in Section 14 is one possible shipping description for this product. Consult your shipping specialist or supplier for appropriate assignment information.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

Date of issue : 6 May 2026

Key to abbreviations :
ACGIH = Association Advancing Occupational and Environmental Health
ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
DFG = Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, German research funding organization
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MAK value = Maximum Permissible Concentration
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit
TLV = Threshold Limit Value
TWA = Time-Weighted Average

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

This product is intended for industrial use only.

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Section 16. Any other relevant information

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