

Theo Forch Performance Plus Lubricant S401 500 ml Forch Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: **4777-36** Version No: **4.1.1.1** Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: **31/01/2024** Print Date: **31/01/2024** S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Theo Forch Performance Plus Lubricant S401 500 ml
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Article No.: 6500 5550, 6504 5550
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Polovant identified uses	Lubricants, greases, release products.
Relevant luentilleu uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Forch Australia Pty Ltd
Address	2 Forward Street Gnagnara WA 6077 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 9303 9113
Fax	+61 8 9303 9114
Website	www.forch.com.au
Email	admin@forch.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	+61 8 9303 9113
Emergency telephone numbers	0413 550 330 (Terry Childs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0424 135 792

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	4		
Toxicity	1	1	
Body Contact	1		0 = Minimum
Reactivity	1	1	2 = Moderate
Chronic	0	1	3 = High 4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Flammable Aerosols Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.		
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.		
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.		
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.		
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.		
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.		

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/ if you feel unwell.
P391	Collect spillage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
109-66-0	25-40	<u>n-pentane</u>

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If 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.
Inhalation	 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. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire Fighting	 Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

	Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
	DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
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. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture. Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 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. Wipe up. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
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. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	 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. Store away from incompatible materials. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Aerosol dispenser.

Issue Date: **31/01/2024** Print Date: **31/01/2024**

Theo Forch Performance Plus Lubricant S401 500 ml

	Check that containers are clearly labelled.		
Storage incompatibility	 n-Pentane reacts violently with strong oxidisers attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings may generate static charges o flow or agitation, due to low conductivity Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances Avoid reaction with oxidising agents 		

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	n-pentane	Pentane	600 ppm / 1770 mg/m3	2210 mg/m3 / 750 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-pentane	Pentane, n-	3000* ppm	33000*** ppm	200000*** ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
n-pentane	1,500 ppm		Not Available	

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate exposures: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. For potentially heavy exposures: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 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. BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the

computer-generated selection:

Theo Forch Performance Plus Lubricant S401 500 ml

Material	CPI
PVA	A
VITON	A
NITRILE	В
NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PVC	С

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

 * Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis,

factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AX-3	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous Flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand ^ - Full-face

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{A(All classes)} = \mbox{Organic vapours, B AUS or B1} = \mbox{Acid gasses, B2} = \mbox{Acid gas} \\ \mbox{or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3} = \mbox{Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E} = \\ \mbox{Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G} = \mbox{Agricultural chemicals, K} = \mbox{Ammonia(NH3), Hg} = \\ \mbox{Mercury, NO} = \mbox{Oxides of nitrogen, MB} = \mbox{Methyl bromide, AX} = \mbox{Low boiling} \\ \mbox{point organic compounds(below 65 degC)} \end{array}$

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Light yellow aerosol with characteristic odour; doesnt mix with water.

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.65 @ 20C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	510
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-60	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	32	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.4	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	250	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Elevated temperatures. Presence of open flame. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of 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 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. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal .
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging 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 Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.
Skin Contact	The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. 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.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation. Chronic or repeated exposure to pentanes may cause lung inflammation, fluid in the lungs and nerve damage. It may manifest with dizziness, weight loss, anaemia, nervousness, pain in the limbs and numbness ("pins and needles sensation").

Theo Forch Performance	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
Plus Lubricant S401 500 ml	Not Available	Not Available
n-pentane	ΤΟΧΙCΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: =3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 364 mg/L4hrs ^[2]	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

N-PENTANE	[GENIUM and CCINFO, V.W.&R.]		
		-	
Acute Toxicity	X	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	*
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	¥

Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Theo Forch Porformance	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Plus Lubricant S401 500 ml	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
n-pentane	LC50	96	Fish	4.26mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.7mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.26mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.549mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data		atic Toxicity Ita 5. tion Data 8.		

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-pentane	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-pentane	LOW (BCF = 2.35)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-pentane	LOW (KOC = 80.77)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

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

▶ Reduction
▶ Reuse
▶ Recycling
▶ Disposal (if all else fails)
This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it
has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life
considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and
recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
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.
Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950			
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class2.1SubriskNot Applicable			
Packing group	Not Applicable			
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous			
Special precautions for user	Special provisions63 190 277 327 344 381Limited quantity1000ml			

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950			
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable			
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code	2.1 Not Applicable 10L		
Packing group	Not Applicable			
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous			
Special precautions for user	Special provisions Cargo Only Packing Ir Cargo Only Maximum Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo	Special provisions Cargo Only Packing Instructions Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		-

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack

30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950		
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class2.1IMDG SubriskNot Applicable		
Packing group	Not Applicable		
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities	F-D , S-U 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 1000 ml	

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

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
n-pentane	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
n-pentane	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

n-pentane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (n-pentane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	31/01/2024
Initial Date	18/04/2012

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	15/05/2019	Physical Properties
4.1.1.1	31/01/2024	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

Other information

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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

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

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.