## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product name</strong></td>
<td>Dust Remover #846-698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Synonyms</strong></td>
<td>Manufacturer's Code: 846-698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proper shipping name</strong></td>
<td>AEROSOLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other means of identification</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Relevant identified uses**: Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
- **Cleaning product.**

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Registered company name</strong></td>
<td>RS Components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
<td>25 Pavesi Street Smithfield NSW 2164 Australia, Units 30 &amp; 31, 761 Great South Road Penrose Auckland 1006 New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Telephone</strong></td>
<td>+1 300 656 636, +61 3 9573 3112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax</strong></td>
<td>+1 300 656 686, +64 9 579 1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Website</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.rsnewzealand.com">www.rsnewzealand.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Emergency telephone number

- **Association / Organisation**: Not Available
- **Emergency telephone numbers**: 1800 039 008 (24 hours), +61 3 9573 3112
- **Other emergency telephone numbers**: Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poisons Schedule</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Classification</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Label elements

- **GHS label elements**: Not Applicable
- **SIGNAL WORD**: NOT APPLICABLE

### Hazard statement(s)

- **AUH044**: Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

### Precautionary statement(s)

- **Prevention**: Not Applicable
- **Response**: Not Applicable
- **Storage**: Not Applicable
- **Disposal**: Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Continued...
Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>115-10-6</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>dimethyl ether</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

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 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 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
- Not considered a normal route of entry.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
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.
- 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.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire/Explosion Hazard
- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
- Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
- May emit acid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of carbon dioxide (CO2) hydrogen fluoride, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for 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.
- When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.
- **DO NOT** incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- **DO NOT** spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Suitable container
- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

#### Storage incompatibility
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
- Avoid strong acids, bases.
- Dimethyl ether:
  - is a peroxidisable gas
  - may be heat and shock sensitive
  - is able to form unstable peroxides on prolonged exposure to air
  - reacts violently with oxidisers, aluminium hydride, lithium aluminium hydride
  - is incompatible with strong acids, metal salts
- 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.

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>dimethyl</td>
<td>Ether</td>
<td>760 mg/m³ / 400 ppm</td>
<td>950 mg/m³ / 500 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name; (dimethyl ether)</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl</td>
<td>Methyl ether; (dimethyl ether)</td>
<td>1,000 ppm</td>
<td>1000 ppm</td>
<td>7200 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

Continued...
General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant</th>
<th>Speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td>
<td>0.5-1 m/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td>
<td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower end of the range</th>
<th>Upper end of the range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td>
<td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td>
<td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td>
<td>3: High production, heavy use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td>
<td>4: Small hood-local control only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Eye and face 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.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
  - Overalls.
  - Skin cleansing cream.
  - Eyewash unit.
  - Do not spray on hot surfaces.

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.

Thermal hazards

Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Colourless liquid aerosol with a characteristic odour; insoluble in water.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>-26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued...
### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reactivity</th>
<th>See section 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical stability</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated temperatures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of open flame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product is considered stable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Possibility of hazardous reactions</strong></td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditions to avoid</strong></td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incompatible materials</strong></td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazardous decomposition products</strong></td>
<td>See section 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Information on toxicological effects

**Inhaled**

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

**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.

**Skin Contact**

- Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

- Spray mist may produce discomfort.

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

- Entry into the bloodstream, 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**

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

**Chronic**

- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

**Dust Remover #846-698**

- TOXICITY: Not Available

- IRritation: Not Available

**dimethyl ether**

- TOXICITY: Not Available

- IRritation: Nil reported

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legend:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer’s SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

**Acute Toxicity**

**Skin irritation/Corrosion**

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

**Respiratory or Skin sensitisation**

**Mutagenicity**

**Carcinogenicity**

**Reproductivity**

**STOT - Single Exposure**

**STOT - Repeated Exposure**

**Aspiration Hazard**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legend:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data required to make classification available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Not Available to make classification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Continued...**
## Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl ether</td>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;4000mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl ether</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>46.027mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl ether</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>200.592mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl ether</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;4400.0mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl ether</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>154.917mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data  2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity  3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl ether</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl ether</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl ether</td>
<td>HIGH (KOC = 1.292)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods**

- **Product / Packaging disposal**
  - **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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>HAZCHEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Land transport (ADG)**

- **UN number**: 1950
- **UN proper shipping name**: AEROSOLS
- **Environmental hazard**: Not Applicable
- **Transport hazard class(es)**:
  - **Class**: 2.2
  - **Subrisk**: Not Applicable
- **Special precautions for user**:
  - **63 190 277 327 344**
  - **Limited quantity**: 1000ml

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

- **UN number**: 1950
- **UN proper shipping name**: Aerosols
- **Packing group**: Not Applicable
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental hazard</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAO/IATA Class</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERG Code</td>
<td>2L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special precautions for user</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special provisions</td>
<td>A9BA145A167A82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td>
<td>204; 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td>
<td>150 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td>
<td>204; 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td>
<td>75 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td>
<td>Y204; Y203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td>
<td>30 kg G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| UN number | 1950 |
| Packing group | Not Applicable |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |
| Transport hazard class(es) |
| IMDG Class | 2.2 |
| IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user |
| EMS Number | F-D, S-U |
| Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 959 |
| Limited Quantities | 1000ml |

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

DIMETHYL ETHER(115-10-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>N (dimethyl ether)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory
N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl ether</td>
<td>115-10-6, 157621-61-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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.