Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
DEVCON SURFACE CLEANER

SYNONYMS
"DEVCON Cleaner Blend 300"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 1-methoxy-2-propanol)

PRODUCT USE
Clean up and degreasing solvent.

SUPPLIER
Company: ITW Polymers & Fluids
Address:
100 Hassall Street
Wetherill Park
NSW, 2164
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9757 8800
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112
Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

RISK
■ Flammable.
■ May form explosive peroxides.
■ Irritating to eyes and skin.
■ May cause harm to the unborn child.
■ HARMFUL: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY
• Keep locked up.
• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
• Avoid contact with skin.
• Avoid contact with eyes.
• Wear suitable protective clothing.
• In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
• Wear suitable gloves.
• Wear eye/face protection.
• Handle and open container with care.
• Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
• This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

continued...
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 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.
- If swallowed do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer</td>
<td>107-98-2</td>
<td>30-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer</td>
<td>108-65-6</td>
<td>30-60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
- 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.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

EYE
- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - 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
- 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 fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- 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.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
Treat symptomatically.

for lower alkyl ethers:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- A low-stimulus environment must be maintained.

for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.

continued...
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
• Alcohol stable foam.
• Dry chemical powder.
• BCF (where regulations permit).
• Carbon dioxide.

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/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Liquid and vapour are flammable.
• Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
• Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
• Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Combustion products include: 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
-3Y

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
• Remove all ignition sources.
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
• Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

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
• Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
• Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
• DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe
• DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential.
• Any static discharge is also a source of hazard.
• Before any distillation process remove trace peroxides by shaking with excess 5% aqueous ferrous sulfate solution or by percolation through a column of activated alumina.
• Distillation results in uninhibited ether distillate with considerably increased hazard because of risk of peroxide formation on storage.
The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to continued...
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example. Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.

- A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITEABLE CONTAINER
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.
- Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products.
- Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions.
- Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides.
- Ethers may react violently with strong oxidising agents and acids.
- Ethers are generally stable to water under neutral conditions and ambient temperatures. The ether function is hydrolysed by heating in the presence of halogen acids, particularly hydrogen iodide.
- Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions; the potential for peroxide formation is enhanced when these substances are used in processes such as distillation where they are concentrated or even evaporated to near-dryness or dryness; storage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxides
- Nitrogen blanketing is recommended if transported in containers at temperatures within 15 deg C of the flash-point and at or above the flash-point - large containers may first need to be purged and inerted with nitrogen prior to loading
- In the presence of strong bases or the salts of strong bases, at elevated temperatures, the potential exists for runaway reactions.
- Contact with aluminium should be avoided; release of hydrogen gas may result- glycol ethers will corrode scratched aluminium surfaces.
- The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented.
- Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe.
- When solvents have been freed from peroxides (by percolation through a column of activated alumina for example), the absorbed peroxides must promptly be desorbed by treatment with the polar solvents methanol or water, which should be discarded safely.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>553</td>
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continued...
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA FICC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>548</td>
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MATERIAL DATA
DEVCON SURFACE CLEANER: Not available

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER: for propylene glycol monomethyl ether (PGME)
Odour Threshold: 10 ppm.
The TLV-TWA is protective against discomfort caused by odour, against eye and skin irritation, and chronic effects (including possible liver and kidney damage).<<>. 

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER: for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA)
Saturated vapour concentration: 4868 ppm at 20°C.
A two-week inhalation study found nasal effects to the nasal mucosa in animals at concentrations up to 3000 ppm.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

EYE
• 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].

HANDS/FEET
• Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
• Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.
The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

OTHER
• Overalls.
• PVC Apron.
• PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
• Eyewash unit.
• Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
• For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

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:
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Amber flammable liquid with ether odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Mixes with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>LIQUID</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°C)</td>
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<td>Boiling Range (°C)</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°C)</td>
<td>&gt;40</td>
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<td>Decomposition Temp (°C)</td>
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<td>Autoignition Temp (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>&gt;10 conc. soln.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>2 @ 20°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapour Density (air=1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>&lt;1 BuAC = 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• Presence of elevated temperatures.
• Presence of incompatible materials.
• 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

SWALLOWED
- Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur. Respiratory symptoms may include irritation, shortness of breath, rapid breathing, throat inflammation, bronchitis, lung inflammation and pulmonary oedema, sometimes delayed. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and cramps are observed. Liver and kidney damage may result from massive exposures.
Ingestion of alkyl ethers may produce stupor, blurred vision, headache, dizziness and irritation of the nose and throat. Respiratory distress and asphyxia may result.

EYE
- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapour or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and tears.
The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.

SKIN
- 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.
- Alkyl ethers may defat and dehydrate the skin producing dermatoses. Absorption may produce headache, dizziness, and central nervous system depression.
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.
Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

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 hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Following inhalation, ethers cause lethargy and stupor. Inhaling lower alkyl ethers results in headache, dizziness, weakness, blurred vision, seizures and possible coma. Low blood pressure, slow heartbeat and cardiovascular collapse may be seen with throat irritation, irregular breathing, pulmonary oedema and respiratory arrest. Nausea, vomiting and salivation may be seen. There have been deaths reported, and convulsions and paralysis can be found in severe cases. Massive exposures can cause damage to the kidney and liver.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects.

Chronic exposure to alkyl ethers may result in loss of appetite, excessive thirst, fatigue, and weight loss. Ethylene glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous. They are also associated with the formation of stones in the urine.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecotoxicity</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
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<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
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</tr>
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<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/recycling if possible.

Otherwise:
- If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction.
- 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.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:
•3Y (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class or division:</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Subsidiary risk:</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN No.: 1993</td>
<td>UN packing group: III</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 1-methoxy-2-propanol)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Air Transport IATA:

| ICAO/IATA Class: | 3 | ICAO/IATA Subrisk: | None |
| UNID Number: 1993 | Packing Group: III |
| Special provisions: A3 |
| Shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 1-methoxy-2-propanol) |

Maritime Transport IMDG:

| IMDG Class: | 3 | IMDG Subrisk: | None |
| UN Number: 1993 | Packing Group: III |
| EMS Number: F-E,S-E | Special provisions: 223 274 955 |
| Limited Quantities: 5 L |
| Shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 1-methoxy-2-propanol) |

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:
T Toxic

POISONS SCHEDULE
None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer (CAS: 107-98-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (CAS: 108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia National Pollutant Inventory
- FisherTransport Information
- 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
- International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List
- OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway

No data for Devcon Surface Cleaner (CW: 02-0797)

### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

**Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Suggested codes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>84540-57-8</td>
<td>AUTOID~</td>
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**INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS**

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<td>108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1</td>
<td></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/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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Print Date: 9-Jan-2013

This is the end of the MSDS.