

Product Name	Bossweld Anti Spatter Aerosol Spray
Part Number	800041
SDS Document Number	SDS_Bossweld Anti Spatter Aerosol Spray_V1.2_040225
Issue Date	04/02/25

1 Product identifier & identity for the chemical

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name: Bossweld Anti Spatter Aerosol Spray

Part Numbers: 800041

1.2 Other means of identification

Liquid release agent to prevent weld spatter from adhering to metal.

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Liquid release agent to prevent weld spatter from adhering to metal. Not to be used for any other purpose. Use according to manufacturer's directions

1.4 Suppliers name, address and phone number

Supplier Name: Dynaweld Industrial Supplies Pty Ltd
Address: Building 2, 10 Jessica Place, Prestons NSW 2170, Australia
Phone: +61 2 8761 6500
Email: sales@dynaweld.com.au
Web Site: <https://www.dynaweld.com.au/>

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency Phone: +61 2 8761 6500 (Australia)

2 Hazard Identification

2.1 Classification of the hazardous chemical

Aerosols Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3

2.2 Label elements, including precautionary statements

Signal Word: Danger



Symbols:

Hazard Statements

H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

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Precautionary Statements Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection

Precautionary Statements Response

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/attention
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P330	Rinse mouth
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse

Precautionary Statements Storage

P405	Store locked up
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Precautionary Statements Storage

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations
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2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

General:	When this product is used in a welding process, there are a number of potential hazards. Please read and understand this Safety Data Sheet, the manufacturer's instructions, precautionary labels and <i>WTIA Technical Note No. 7 Health and Safety in Welding</i> before using this product.
Electric Shock:	Electrical shock can kill.
Radiation:	UV, IR Radiation. Arc rays can injure eyes and burn skin.
Fumes:	Formation of dangerous fumes during use. Inhalation of welding fumes may cause respiratory irritation, cough. Excessive or prolonged inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever.
Heat:	Spatter, slag, melting metal, hot welds, arc rays and sparks can cause burn injuries to skin or damage to eyes and can also ignite combustibles and flammable materials.
Noise:	Noises generated by welding equipment may damage the auditory system.
Magnetic fields:	Persons with a pacemaker should not go near welding or cutting operations until they have consulted their doctor and obtained information from the manufacturer of the device.

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3 Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Identity of chemical ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration Range (%)
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	> 60%
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	1-10%

3.2 CAS number and other unique identifiers

Note: See section 3.1

3.3 Concentration of ingredients

Note: See section 3.1

4 First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If aerosol comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not considered a normal route of entry Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.

4.2 Medical Attention and Special Treatment

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

Basic Treatment

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.

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- 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.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool

Advanced Treatment

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994 for intoxication due to Freons/
Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias.
- Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
- Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination

- Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
- Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. DO NOT induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:

- There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.
POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition
- Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability.
- No specific antidote.
- Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician.
- If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.

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- Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
- Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient

Treat symptomatically.

5 Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.

LARGE FIRE: Cool cylinder.

DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

SMALL FIRE: Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE: Water spray or fog.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

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

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters

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 Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire; this may result in explosion. Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard:	Non flammable liquid. However vapour will burn when in contact with high temperature flame. Ignition ceases on removal of flame. May form a flammable / explosive mixture in an oxygen enriched atmosphere Heating may cause expansion/vapourisation with violent rupture of containers Decomposes on heating and produces corrosive fumes of hydrochloric acid, carbon monoxide and small amounts of toxic phosgene. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material
HAZCHEM:	Not Applicable

6 Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See Section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

See Section 12.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

BOSSWELD SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear area of personnel and move upwind • Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. • Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. • Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. • Consider evacuation (or protect in place). • 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. • Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. • Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. • Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. • Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. • After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. • If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. • 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. • Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. • Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. • Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. • Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. • Consider evacuation. • Increase ventilation. • No smoking or naked lights within area. • Stop leak only if safe to do so. • Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. • DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected. • Keep area clear until gas has dispersed.

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

7 Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Safe Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained
Other Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS

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7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable Container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. • Check that containers are clearly labelled
Storage Incompatibility	<p>Carbon dioxide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reacts violently with strong bases and alkali metals (especially their dusts) • may ignite or explode when heated or in suspended chemically active metals (and their hydrides) such as aluminium, chromium, manganese, magnesium (above 775 C), titanium (above 550 C), uranium (above 750 C) or zirconium, diethylmagnesium • is incompatible with water, acrolein, acrylaldehyde, amines, anhydrous ammonia, aziridine, metal acetylides (such as lithium acetylide), caesium monoxide (moist), lithium, potassium, sodium, sodium carbide, sodium-potassium alloy, sodium peroxide, titanium • may build up static electricity when discharged at high flow rates from storage cylinders or fire extinguishers - this may produce sparks resulting in ignition of flammables or explosives. • may decompose to toxic carbon monoxide and flammable oxygen when exposed to electrical discharges or very high temperatures <p>Methylene chloride</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a combustible liquid under certain circumstances even though there is no measurable flash point and it is difficult to ignite • it is flammable in ambient air in the range 12-23%; increased oxygen content can greatly enhance fire and explosion potential • contact with hot surfaces and elevated temperatures can form fumes of hydrogen chloride and phosgene • reacts violently with active metals, aluminium, lithium, methanol, peroxydisulfuryl difluoride, potassium, potassium tertbutoxide, sodium • forms explosive mixtures with nitric acid • is incompatible with strong oxidisers, strong caustics, alkaline earths and alkali metals • attacks some plastics, coatings and rubber • may generate electrostatic charge due to low conductivity • Segregate from alcohol, water. • 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

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters – exposure standards, biological monitoring

Chemical Name	CAS No.	TWA
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	174 mg/m ³
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	9000 mg/m ³
Carbon Dioxide in coal mines	124-38-9	22500 mg/m ³

Keep exposure below exposure limits. Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are values published by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). ACGIH Statement of Positions Regarding the TLVs and BEIs states that the TLV-TWA should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and should not be used to indicate a fine line between safe and dangerous exposures.

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8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ventilation: Use enough ventilation, local exhaust at the arc, or both, to keep the fumes and gases below the exposure limits in the worker's breathing zone, and the general area. Keep exposure as low as possible.

Determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed by taking an air sample from inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. Improve ventilation if exposures are not below limits.

Note: See WTI Technical Note 7 – Health and Safety in Welding for further information / guidance.

8.3 Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye and Face Protection		<p>Safety glasses with side shields.</p> <p>Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Close fitting gas tight goggles</p>
Hand and Feet and Skin Protection:		<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <p>For potentially moderate exposures: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</p> <p>For potentially heavy exposures: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</p>
Body and Other Protection		<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <p>Overalls.</p> <p>Skin cleansing cream.</p> <p>Eyewash unit.</p> <p>Do not spray on hot surfaces.</p>
Respiratory protection:		<p>Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required</p>
Hygiene measures:		<p>Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.</p>

Note: See WTI Technical Note 7 – Health and Safety in Welding for further information / guidance.

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9 Physical and chemical properties

	Property	Product description
9.1	Physical state	Liquid
9.2	Odour	Not available
9.3	Odour threshold	Not applicable
9.4	pH	Not applicable
9.5	Melting point/freezing point	Not applicable
9.6	Boiling point and boiling range	40°C
9.7	Flash point	Not available
9.8	Evaporation rate	Not available
9.9	Flammability	Not available
9.10	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available
9.11	Vapour pressure	52 kPa
9.12	Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.9
9.13	Relative density	1.28 kg/l
9.14	Solubility(ies)	Insoluble
9.15	Partition coefficient: (n-octanol/water)	No further relevant information available
9.16	Auto-ignition temperature	556°C
9.17	Decomposition temperature	No further relevant information available
9.18	Viscosity	Not applicable
9.19	Specific heat value	No further relevant information available
9.20	Particle size	No further relevant information available
9.21	Volatile organic compounds content	No further relevant information available
9.22	% volatile	> 90% vol
9.23	Saturated vapour concentration	No further relevant information available
9.24	Release of invisible flammable vapours and gases	No further relevant information available
	Additional parameters	
9.25	Shape and aspect ratio	No further relevant information available
9.26	Crystallinity	No further relevant information available
9.27	Dustiness	No further relevant information available
9.28	Surface area	No further relevant information available
9.29	Degree of aggregation or agglomeration	No further relevant information available
9.30	Ionisation (redox potential)	No further relevant information available
9.31	Biodurability or biopersistence	No further relevant information available

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10 Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

See Section 7.

10.2 Chemical stability

Elevated temperatures
Presence of open flame
Product is considered stable
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.3 Conditions to avoid

See section 7

10.4 Incompatible materials and possible hazardous reactions

See section 7

10.5 Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

Note: For further information refer to WTIA Technical Note No. 7 Health and Safety in Welding.

11 Toxicological information

Emissions during the use of this product may induce an allergic or sensitisation reaction and thereby aggravate existing systemic disease.

11.1 Information on routes of exposure

Inhaled: The vapour is highly discomforting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated. Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved. Depression of the central nervous system is the most outstanding effect of most halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Inebriation and excitation, passing into narcosis, is a typical reaction. In severe acute exposures there is always a danger of death from respiratory failure or cardiac arrest due to a tendency to make the heart more susceptible to catecholamines (adrenalin).

Ingestion: Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful, fatal or may produce serious damage 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: Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

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

Chronic: Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of spray mist/vapour and skin/eye contact. Methylene chloride is stored in body fat and metabolised to carbon monoxide, which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of blood. Methylene chloride exposures cause liver and kidney damage in animals and this justifies consideration before exposing persons with a history of impaired liver function and/or renal disorders

WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards

11.2 Symptoms related to exposure

Note: See Section 11.1

11.3 Numerical measures of toxicity

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No further information available

11.4 Immediate, delayed and chronic health effects from exposure

Note: See Section 11.1

11.5 Exposure Levels

Note: See Section 11.1

11.6 Interactive effects

Note: See Section 11.1

11.7 Data limitations

No further information available.

12 Ecological information

12.1 Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life. **DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways**

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No further relevant information available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No further relevant information available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No further relevant information available.

12.5 Other adverse effects

No further information available.

13 Disposal considerations

13.1 Safe handling and disposal methods

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.

13.2 Disposal of any contaminated packaging

Note: See Section 13.1

13.3 Environmental regulations

Note: See Section 13.1

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14 Transport information

14.1 Labels Required



14.2 Land Transport (ADG)

UN Number	1950	
Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS	
Transport Hazard Class(es)	Class	2.2
	Subsidiary Hazard	6.1
Packing Group	Not Applicable	
Environmental Hazard	Not Applicable	
Special Precautions	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381
	Limited quantity	120ml

14.3 Air Transport (ADG)

UN Number	1950	
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols, non-flammable, containing substances in Division 6.1, Packing Group III	
Transport Hazard Class(es)	Class	2.2
	Subsidiary Hazard	6.1
	ERG Code	2P
Packing Group	Not Applicable	
Environmental Hazard	Not Applicable	
Special Precautions	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203I
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30kg G

14.4 Sea Transport (ADG)

UN Number	1950	
Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS	
Transport Hazard Class(es)	Class	2.2
	Subsidiary Hazard	6.1
Packing Group	Not Applicable	
Environmental Hazard	Not Applicable	
Special Precautions	EMS Number	F-D , S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited quantity	120ml

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14.5 Hazchem Code

Hazchem code not relevant to this product

15 Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Methylene Chloride 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 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Carbon Dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

15.2 Poisons Schedule number

A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

16 Other information

Training advice: Ensure that user is aware of the potential hazards and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency.

16.1 Date of preparation or review

4th February, 2025

16.2 Key abbreviations or acronyms used

BEI - Biological Exposure Indices
GHS - Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals.
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
MPPCF - Million particles per cubic foot
NOC – Not Otherwise Classified
NTP - National Toxicology Program
PPE - Personal Protection Equipment
SUSMP - Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
TLVs - Threshold Limit Value
WTIA – Welding Technology Institute of Australia

Dynaweld Industrial Supplies Pty Ltd requires that all customers read this safety data sheet carefully so as to be informed about the risks implied in the use of the product, and provide any person involved with a copy of the same and/or adequate training on the use of the product.

Whilst Dynaweld Industrial Supplies Pty Ltd has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, Dynaweld Industrial Supplies accepts no liability for loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in the SDS,

BOSSWELD SAFETY DATA SHEET

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END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET