A NEW FORCE IN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

Unit 2, 14-16 Lee Holm Road
St Marys NSW 2760
Australia

Ph: 1300 738 250 (Australia)
Ph: +61 2 9833 9766 (International)
Fax: 02 9623 3670

sales@chemtools.com.au
www.chemtools.com.au

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ISSUED DECEMBER, 2017 (VALID 5 YEARS FROM DATE OF ISSUE)

ASC Prep-Solv Metal Cleaner/Degreaser Aerosol

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

Chemtools Pty Ltd **Phone: 1300 738 250 (business hours)**
Unit 2/14-16 Lee Holm Road **Fax: 02 9623 3670**
St Marys NSW 2760 **www.chemtools.com.au**

Chemical nature:	Aerosol spray
Product Name:	**ASC Prep-Solv Metal Cleaner/Degreaser Aerosol**
Product Code:	CT-ASC
Product Use:	Solvent for industrial use
Creation Date:	**November, 2017**

Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. Xi, Irritating. N, Dangerous to the environment. F, Flammable. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

SUSMP Classification: None allocated.
ADG Classification: Class 2.1: Flammable gases.
UN Number: 1950, AEROSOLS

GHS Signal word: DANGER

Flammable aerosols Category 2
Gases under pressure - Compressed gas or Liquefied gas or Dissolved gas
Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4
Skin Irritation Category 2
Eye irritation Category 2B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Specific Target Organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2
Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 2

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H223: Flammable aerosol.
H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H320: Causes eye irritation.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

WELDING TECHNOLOGY
SPECIALISTS IN WELDING AND ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT
Ph: 09 274 1246
info@weldingtechnology.co.nz
www.weldingtechnology.co.nz

H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PREVENTION

P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233: Keep container tightly closed.
P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241: Use explosion-proof electrical ventilating, lighting and other equipment.
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.
P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.
P381: Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
P391: Collect spillage.
P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires.

STORAGE

P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P412: Store below 30°C, protect from direct sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C.

DISPOSAL

P501: If they can not be recycled, dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant and containers to landfill (see Section 13 of this SDS).

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Clear colourless liquid dispensed as an aerosol spray
Odour: Paraffinic odour
Major Health Hazards: irritating to eyes and skin, harmful if swallowed, possible risk of impaired fertility, possible risk of harm to the unborn child, vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m^3)	STEL (mg/m^3)
Petroleum spirit	64742-89-8	>60	not set	not set
Hexane	110-54-3	10-30	72	not set
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	~10	9000	54000

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

WELDING TECHNOLOGY
SUPPLIERS OF WELDING AND ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT
Ph: 09 274 1246
info@weldingtechnology.co.nz
www.weldingtechnology.co.nz

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.
Skin Contact: Gently blot away excess liquid. Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.
Eye Contact: Quickly and gently blot material from eyes. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.
Ingestion: If product is swallowed or gets in mouth, do NOT induce vomiting; wash mouth with water and give some water to drink. If symptoms develop, or if in doubt contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Firefighters should take care and appropriate precautions. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances.
Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.
Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.
Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is a danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

Flash point:	-20°C
Upper Flammability Limit:	7.5% (dispensed product)
Lower Flammability Limit:	1% (dispensed product)
Autoignition temperature:	No data.
Flammability Class:	Flammable Category 2 (GHS); Highly Flammable (AS1940). Propellant is non-flammable.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include Nitrile and Teflon. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise, as a minimum, protective glasses and, preferably, goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). Otherwise, not normally necessary.
Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. If containers are leaking, they may cause oxygen levels in immediate areas to reach dangerously low levels. Take suitable precautions. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

WELDING TECHNOLOGY
SUPPLIERS OF WELDING AND ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT
Ph: 09 274 1246
info@weldingtechnology.co.nz
www.weldingtechnology.co.nz

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
Storage: Store in a cool (below 30°C), well ventilated area. Protect from direct sunlight. Check containers and valves periodically for leaks. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits	**TWA (mg/m^3)**	**STEL (mg/m^3)**
Hexane	72	not set
Carbon dioxide	9000	54000

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.
Ventilation: This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.
Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.
Skin Protection: You should avoid contact even with mild skin irritants. Therefore you should wear suitable impervious elbow-length gloves and facial protection when handling this product for lengthy periods. See below for suitable material types.
Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: nitrile, Teflon.
Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above. Otherwise, not normally necessary.
Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Clear colourless liquid dispensed as an aerosol spray
Odour:	Paraffinic odour
Boiling Point:	66-115°C at 100kPa (dispensed product)
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No data.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	Heavier than air
Specific Gravity:	0.685-0.720 at 15°C
Water Solubility:	Insoluble.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.
Conditions to Avoid: Store below 30°C, protect from direct sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Protect this product from light.
Incompatibilities: strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents.

WELDING TECHNOLOGY
SUPPLIERS OF WELDING AND ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT
Ph: 09 274 1246
info@weldingtechnology.co.nz
www.weldingtechnology.co.nz

Fire Decomposition: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.
Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: A summary of white spirit type hydrocarbons can be found at
http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc187.htm
Ingestion of white spirit has been reported to produce gastrointestinal irritation with pain, vomiting and diarrhoea. Lesions of the mucous membranes in the oesophagus and the gastrointestinal tract followed the oral exposure. Owing to its low viscosity and low surface tension, white spirit poses a risk of aspiration into the lungs following oral exposure. A few mL of solvent aspirated into the lungs are able to produce serious bronchopneumonia and 10-30ml may be fatal.
Prolonged dermal exposure to white spirit, e.g., resulting from wearing clothes that have been soaked or moistened by white spirit for hours, may produce irritation and dermatitis.
Single cases of acute toxicity to the kidney, liver and bone marrow have been reported following exposure to white spirit at high levels. However, owing to lack of details and the sporadic nature of the reportings, the relevance of these findings is unclear.
Inhalation of aliphatic hydrocarbon vapours seems to show little toxicity but the vapours are CNS depressants and have a disinhibiting euphoric effect.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:
Short Term Exposure: High vapour pressures may cause drowsiness and dizziness. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents of aerosol containers can be harmful or fatal.
Long Term Exposure: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Believed to be cumulative by inhalation route.

Skin Contact:
Short Term Exposure: Major health effect from this product is misuse of the aerosol function. If sprayed continuously on skin or in eyes, it can cause frostbite.
Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

Eye Contact:
Short Term Exposure: If sprayed directly in the eye, this product will irritate. If spraying is prolonged, it may cause damage through frostbite.
Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

Ingestion:
Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. However, this product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.
Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

Carcinogen Status:
SWA: Petroleum spirit contains less than 0.1% w/w benzene and therefore is not classified as a carcinogen. See the SWA website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.
NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment. This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: This product 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. If neither of these options is suitable in-house, consider controlled incineration, or contact a specialist waste disposal company. Do not puncture or incinerate aerosol cans, even when empty.

WELDING TECHNOLOGY
SUPPLIERS OF WELDING AND ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT
Ph: 09 274 1246
info@weldingtechnology.co.nz
www.weldingtechnology.co.nz

Section 14 - Transport Information

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: 1950, AEROSOLS
Hazchem Code: 2YE
Special Provisions: 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381
Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 1000mL for this class of product.
Dangerous Goods Class: Class 2.1: Flammable gases.
Packing Group: Not set
Packing Instruction: P207, LP200
Class 2.1 Flammable gases shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 3 (Flammable Liquids) (where both flammable liquids and flammable gases are in bulk), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), and 7 (Radioactive Substances). They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.2 (Non-flammable Non-Toxic gases), 3 (Flammable liquids except where both flammable liquids and flammable gases are in bulk), 6 (Toxic Substances), 8 (Corrosive Substances) 9 (Miscellaneous dangerous goods), Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document “Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice” (Feb 2016)

WELDING TECHNOLOGY
SUPPLIERS OF WELDING AND ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT
Ph: 09 274 1246
info@weldingtechnology.co.nz
www.weldingtechnology.co.nz