

Material Safety Data Sheet

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Date of issue: July 07 issued by: Moorebank Aerosol
Product name: **GHS super solver 300g Aerosol**

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

COMPANY DETAILS

COMPANY: Moorebank Aerosol Fillers
ADDRESS: 11 Cunningham Street
Moorebank NSW 2170
Australia

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: **000**
Moorebank Aerosol Glaziers Hardware Supplies
BUSINESS TELEPHONE: (02) 9601 7744 (07) 3277 1255
BUSINESS HOURS ONLY: 7AM - 4PM (E.S.T.)
FAX: (02) 9601 6515 (07) 3875 1256
EMAIL: sales@aerosolfillers.com.au ghs@ghs.com.au

OTHER INFORMATION:

Users should verify the currency of this data sheet if more than 5 years old.
The information contained in this material safety data sheet is believed to be accurate on the date of issue and in accordance with the information available to us. Persons dealing with products referred to in this MSDS do so at their own risk. We accept no liability whatsoever for damage or injury however caused arising from use of this information or of suggestions contained herein.

IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME GHS Super Solver (aerosol)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME Aerosol
OTHER NAMES not available
UN CLASS 1950
DG CLASS 2.1
SUB RISK nil
HAZCHEM CODE 2[T]E
POISONS SCHEDULE S6
PRODUCT USE Silicone remover cleaning solution applied by aerosol spray

PHYSICAL DATA

APPEARANCE clear colourless liquid
BOILING POINT between 147° to 195°C (for liquid concentrate)
VAPOUR PRESSURE 250Kpa @ 25°C (propane propellant)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.22 (for liquid concentrate) water = 1.000
FLASH POINT -17°C (propane propellant)
FLAMMABILITY LIMITS 1.5% to 9.6% in air (v/v) (propane propellant)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER not soluble (for liquid concentrate)

OTHER PROPERTIES

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE 494°C TO 600°C (propane propellant)
PH 9.7 (for liquid concentrate)
Percent volatiles approximately 99%

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS	PROPORTION
PERCHLOROETHYLENE	127-18-4	30-60%
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE	64742-88-7	10-30%
PROPANE	74-98-6	10-30%
BUTANE	68513-65-5	10-30%

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HAZARD CATEGORY

Xn Harmful
F Flammable
N Dangerous for the Environment
Carc. Cat 3 Substance with cause for concern for humans owing to possible carcinogenic effects but in respect of which the available information is not adequate for making a satisfactory assessment

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HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

RISK PHASES

R10	Flammable
R20	Harmful by inhalation
R36	Irritating to eyes
R38	Irritating to skin
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed
R40	Possible risk of irreversible effects
R51	Toxic to aquatic organisms
R52	Harmful to aquatic organisms
R53	may cause long-term aquatic effects to the aquatic environment

HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE

SWALLOWED

Causes mouth and throat irritation, nausea, retching, abdominal pain, nausea and diarrhoea. Ingestion of 3-4mL can lead to feeling of intoxication, agitation, vertigo and drowsiness. Larger quantities risk of palpitations, risk of alteration to liver and kidney functions. Harmful. May cause lung damage if swallowed. Aspiration into the lungs may lead to chemical pneumonitis. Swallowing may cause irritation to gastrointestinal tract. Tends to break into a foam if the patient vomits.

EYE

Fumes cause slight irritation. Liquid causes intense irritation, lacrimation, reddening of the eyes. Risk of temporary eye lesions. May cause superficial corneal effects. Contact with liquefied gas will cause severe damage.

SKIN

Contact with liquefied gas can result in cold contact burns. Liquid causes slight irritation, reddening of the skin. In the case of repeated contact will cause dry and cracked skin, risk of dermatitis. Skin burns, blistering and erythema can occur from severe direct contact with the material. Some skin absorption can occur but does not appear to be of major significance.

INHALED

Can be irritating to the nose, throat and upper respiratory tract at 200-500ppm. Symptoms include cough, dry throat, difficulty in breathing, nasal congestion and headaches. Exposure to vapour at high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression, anaesthesia, nausea, diarrhoea, possible cardiac arrhythmia and loss of consciousness. Injury to liver, kidney and central nervous system depression at occurs at 1,000 -2,000ppm.

CHRONIC

Perchloroethylene has induced malignant tumours of the liver in mice. Exposure of rats through inhalation produced an increased incidence of leukaemia. Inconclusive results were obtained two limited studies of workers exposed to a number of chlorinated hydrocarbons. Both studies indicated that there was no increase in liver cancer, but increased rates of lung, cervical and skin cancers were reported. There is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of perchloroethylene in humans. Can accumulated in fatty tissue over a period of days – long biological half-life (about 6 days). Most perchloroethylene is eliminated via the lungs in exhaled air. There is some metabolism to trichloroacetic acid, which is excreted in urine. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis.

FIRST AID

SWALLOWED

Never give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.** Have victim drink 240 to 300mL (8 to 10 oz.) of water. If vomiting occurs naturally, rinse mouth and repeat administration of water. Obtain medical attention immediately.

EYE

Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes, by the clock, holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Obtain medical attention immediately.

SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods. As quickly as possible, flush contaminated area with lukewarm, gently running water for at least 20 minutes, by the clock. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical attention immediately. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before re-use, or discard.

INHALED

If symptoms are experienced, remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. Obtain medical attention immediately.

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ADVICE TO DOCTOR

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE LIMITS No exposure standards have been established for this material. Exposure standards recommended by Worksafe Australia for some ingredients are as follows:

TWA (TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE)

	mg/m3	ppm
PROPANE		ASPHYXIAANT
BUTANE		800
PERCHLOROETHYLENE	335	50
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE	790	mg/m3

ENGINEERING CONTROLS Use in well-ventilated areas. Vapour is heavier than air and will tend to accumulate in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapours may have collected

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR TYPE Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. An approved organic vapour full facepiece respirator with replaceable canister complying with AS/NZS 1716 and AS/NZS 1715 is recommended.

EYE PROTECTION Safety glasses or chemical goggles. Failure to do so may result in eye damage if an accident occurs. Consult AS 1336 & AS/NZ 1337 for information about eye protection

GLOVE TYPE Nitrile or neoprene gloves. For help in selecting suitable gloves consult AS 2161

CLOTHING Overalls or similar protective clothing. Consult AS 2919 for advice

Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

FLAMMABILITY

- FIRE HAZARDS
- Heat or damage to containers may release flammable gases
 - Containers will explode when heated – ruptured containers will rocket
 - Released gases may form explosive mixtures with air in confined spaces.
 - Released gases may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
 - Organic chemicals may form flammable dust clouds in air; will burn if involved in fire.
 - Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY Avoid storage with oxidisers

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flameproof area
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure
- store away from incompatible materials.
- store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area in an upright position out of direct sunlight
- avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40°C
- protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks

TRANSPORTATION

Not a scheduled poison

UN 1950

CLASS 2.1

- Flammable gases shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with:
 - Class 1 explosives
 - Class 3 flammable liquids (where both flammable liquids and gases are in bulk)
 - Class 4.1 flammable solids
 - Class 4.2 spontaneously combustible substances
 - Class 4.3 dangerous when wet substances
 - Class 5.1 oxidising agents
 - Class 5.2 organic peroxides
 - Class 7 radioactive substances

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SPILL OR LEAK

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) within at least 15m. Isolate area until gas has dispersed. All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Restrict access to area until completion of clean up. Ensure clean up is conducted by trained personnel only. Wear protective clothing including facemask, face shield and gauntlets. Ventilate the area. Prevent material from entering sewers or confined spaces. Stop or reduce leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with earth, sand or inert absorbent material. Small spills of solution: soak up with absorbent material. Put material in suitable, covered, labelled containers. Flush area with water preventing runoff entering drains. Large spills: contact fire and emergency services for advice.

Disposal: review federal, state and local government requirements prior to disposal.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARDS

HAZARDS

- Vapour is highly flammable
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame
- Vapour forms explosive mixture with air
- Vapour may travel considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion with violent container rupture.
- 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
- Organic chemicals may form flammable dust clouds in air; will burn if involved in fire.
- May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO)
- Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂)

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Small fire

- Use water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

Large fire

- Use water spray and fog
- Fight fire from protected position or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area – Do not approach hot containers
- Cool containers with water before handling
- If impossible to extinguish fire, protect surroundings, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn.

CONTACT POINTS

POLICE AND FIRE BRIGADE:	DIAL	000
FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE:	DIAL	1800 635 526
NATIONAL POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE:	DIAL	13 11 26

DATE OF PREPARATION: 10 JULY 2007

END OF REPORT