

ANTI SPATTER AEROSOL 400G

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 05/07/2010

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ANTI SPATTER AEROSOL 400G

SYNONYMS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack. Liquid release agent to prevent weld spatter from adhering to metal.

SUPPLIER

Company: Aerocan Products Australia ABN 411 072 828 24

Supplier Name:  WHOLESALE CHEMICAL COMPANY PTY LTD ABN: 63 127 274 597

Address: 27 DIVIDEND STREET, MANSFIELD, QLD 4122

Email: wccaust@bigpond.net.au

Web: www.wccaustralia.com.au

Telephone: (07) 3343 4700

Facsimilie: (07) 3349 4199

Emergency Telephone 02 9673 4488

Technical Support 02 9673 4488

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.
Irritating to skin.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

SAFETY

Keep container in a well ventilated place.
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
dichloromethane, as methylene chloride	75-09-2	>60
performance additives		<30
carbon dioxide	124-38-9	1-10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

- 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
 - Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
 - Seek medical advice.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
Avoid giving alcohol.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

DO NOT administer sympathomimetic drugs as they may cause ventricular arrhythmias.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to methylene chloride:

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Methylene chloride is well absorbed by the lung. An 8 hour exposure to 250 ppm causes carboxyhaemoglobin levels to exceed 8%. Physical exertion and smoke produce an additive effect.
- The lungs exhale most of the absorbed dose unchanged. Between 1/4 and 1/3 is metabolised to carbon monoxide / dioxide. 5 hours of 100% oxygen is required, typically, to reduce the carboxyhaemoglobin level from 13% to 7.5%.
- As with inhalation and ingestion of the hydrocarbons support of respiration and monitoring for dysrhythmias are the first steps toward stabilisation.
- Small ingestions require only dilution with water or milk. Patients who have ingested more than several swallows may benefit from Ipecac Syrup/lavage, charcoal or cathartics. No data is available to support the efficacy of these treatments.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.
NS: Non-specific determinant; Also seen after exposure to other materials
SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- 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 courses.
 - Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
- Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
- May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Emits toxic fumes of phosgene and hydrogen chloride if involved in fire.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with strong acids, strong alkalis, oxidisers.

Avoid contact with alkali and alkaline earth metals such as sodium, potassium and barium; and fine powders of light metals and their alloys such as aluminium and magnesium.

HAZCHEM

2Y

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

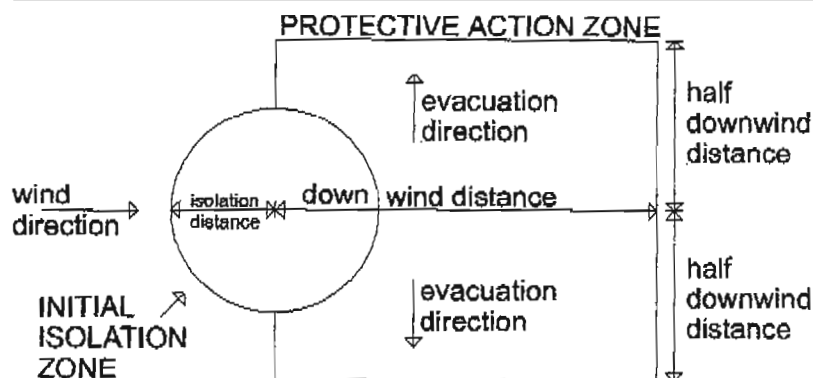
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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	-
Downwind Protection Distance	8 metres
IERG Number	49

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 126 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

methylene chloride	4000 ppm
carbon dioxide	40000 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

methylene chloride	750 ppm
carbon dioxide	30000 ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

methylene chloride	200 ppm
carbon dioxide	30000 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

methylene chloride	25 ppm
carbon dioxide	5000 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with strong acids, strong alkalis, oxidisers, alkali metals and powdered aluminium and magnesium.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Store in an upright position.
- 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area; away from incompatible materials.
- Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	Methylene chloride	50	174				
Australia Exposure Standards	Carbon dioxide in coal mines	12,500	22,500	30,000	54,000		
Australia Exposure Standards	Carbon dioxide	5,000	9,000	30,000	54,000		

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)
Methyl chloride	2,000	
Carbon dioxide	40,000	

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.068 (CARBON DIOXIDE)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10%

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

of persons aware of
being tested

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
methylene chloride	2.4 mg/m ³	100	R	14	-
carbon dioxide	1800 mg/m ³	10	D/R	NA	-

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen
Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

INGREDIENT DATA

METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

Odour Threshold Value: 158 ppm (detection), 227 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for methylene chloride, measuring in excess of 25 ppm are commercially available. Long-term measurements (4 hrs) may be conducted to detect concentrations exceeding 13 ppm.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA (and in the absence of occupational exposure to carbon monoxide) is thought to minimise the potential for liver injury and to provide protection against the possible weak carcinogenic effects which have been demonstrated in laboratory rats and mice. Enhancement of tumours of the lung, liver, salivary glands and mammary tissue in rodent studies has lead NIOSH to recommend a more conservative outcome. The ACGIH however concludes that in the absence of documentation of health-related injuries at higher exposures after a long history of methylene chloride use and a number of epidemiologic studies, the recommended TLV-TWA provides an adequate margin of safety.

Concentration effects:

Concentration	Clinical effects
>300 ppm	Sweet odour
500-1000 ppm (1-2 h)	Unpleasant odour, slight anaesthetic effects, headache, light-headedness, eye irritation and elevated COHb concentration
2300 ppm (5 min.)	Odour strong, intensely irritating; dizziness
7200 ppm (8-16 min)	Paraesthesia, tachycardia
>50000 ppm	Immediately life-threatening

CARBON DIOXIDE:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

NOTE: Detector tubes for carbon dioxide, measuring in excess of 0.01 % vol., are commercially available. Long-term measurements (4 hrs) may be conducted to detect concentrations exceeding 250 ppm.

Studies using physically fit males in confined spaces indicate the TLV-TWA and STEL provides a wide margin of safety against asphyxiation and from undue metabolic stress, provided normal amounts of oxygen are present in inhaled air. Lowered oxygen content, increased physical activity and prolonged exposures each impact on systemic and respiratory effects.

Stimulation of the respiratory centre is produced at 50,000 ppm (5%). The gas is weakly narcotic at 30,000 ppm giving rise to reduced acuity of hearing and increasing blood pressure and pulse. Persons exposed at 20,000 ppm for several hours developed headaches and dyspnea on mild exertion. Acidosis and adrenal cortical exhaustion occurred as a result of prolonged continuous exposure at 10,000-20,000 ppm.

Intoxication occurs after a 30 minute exposure at 50,000 ppm whilst exposure at 70,000-100,000 ppm produces unconsciousness within a few minutes.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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 lens 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].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	AX-AUS	-
1000	50	-	AX-AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AX-2
10000	100	-	AX-3
	100+		Airline**

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear yellow liquid with a penetrating, ether-like odour; dispersible in water. Supplied in aerosol pack containing carbon dioxide propellant.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Gas.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Melting Range (C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable.

Volatile Component (%vol): >60

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 2.93

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (C): Not available

State: COMPRESSED GAS

Boiling Range (C): 39 initial

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.25 approx.

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 50.6 @ 22 degC

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (C): Not applicable.

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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).
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

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

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.

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).
WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Dichloromethane is stored in body fat and metabolised to carbon monoxide, which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of blood. **WARNING:** Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards. Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of spray mist/vapour and skin/eye contact.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 357 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-Moderate

Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - moderate

Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - Mild

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

CARBON DIOXIDE:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 9 pph/5 m (9%)
Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 657190 ppm/15 m
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 2000 ppm
- pulmonary effects
IDLH: 50,000 ppm

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 147.6-193
Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l): 224
BCF < 100; 5
log Kow (Prager 1995): 1.25
Half-life Soil - High (hours): 672
Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 168
Half-life Air - High (hours): 4584
Half-life Air - Low (hours): 458
Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 672
Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 168
Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 1344
Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 336
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 672
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 168
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 2688
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 672
Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours): 94.50%
Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano-m): 250
Photolysis maximum light absorption - Low (nano-m): 220
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 4584
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 458
First order hydrolysis half-life (hours): 704 YR

log Kow: 1.25
log Koc: 1.68
log Kom: 1.44
Henry's atm m³ /mol: 2.68E-03
BCF: 5

The UK Department of Environment have established that methylene chloride is not a greenhouse gas and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in a Monograph have affirmed that there was no single international view that risk reduction measures are required for the solvent. The Monograph suggests that alternatives may pose a greater risk to the environment.

In the atmosphere methylene chloride degrades by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals (half-life 8 months). Methylene chloride rapidly volatilises from water and soil to the atmosphere (estimated half-life for volatilisation from water 3-5.6 hours). In soil methylene chloride may partially leach to ground water. It is not expected to bioaccumulate or bioconcentrate in the food chain.

Drinking Water Standards:

hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max)
dichloromethane: 20 ug/l (WHO guideline)
Soil Guidelines: Dutch Criteria: detection threshold (target)

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

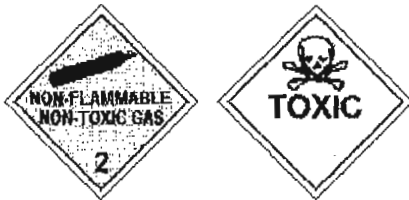
20 mg/kg (intervention)
Air Quality Standards:
3 mg/m³ averaging time 24 hours (WHO guideline).

CARBON DIOXIDE:
log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.83

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required

non-flammable compressed gas, toxic

HAZCHEM

2Y

Land Transport UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	2.2	Subrisk:	6.1
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.2	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
ERG Code:	2L		
Shipping Name:	Aerosols, non-flammable		

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F-D,S-U	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

methylene chloride (CAS: 75-09-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

carbon dioxide (CAS: 124-38-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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