

AEROCAN PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification of Material and Supplier

Product Name **Boltz Ezy**

Other Names

Recommended Use Aids in freeing rusted or seized parts.

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

2. Hazards Identification

Hazard Classification This product is hazardous according to the criteria of the *NOHSC*. Classed as a Schedule 5 Poison according to the *SLSDP*. C. 1s&?. ^ ss, UN 1950 Class 2.1 Aerosol. All components are listed on the *A/CS*.

Risk Phrases R 36/37/38 Irritating to the eyes, respiratory system and the skin, R 49 May cause cancer (Category 2)
R 65 May cause lung damage if swallowed R 66 Repeated exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin.
WARNING: Inhaling concentrated vapours ("Chroming") may prove fatal)

Safety Phrases S 2 Keep out of reach of children, S 14 Keep away heat, ignition sources and oxidisers. S 23 Do not breathe vapour, S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin or eyes. S 36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection, S 51 Use only in well ventilated areas, S 60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous wastes.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Identity	Proportion	CAS No
White Spirits	> 60 %	8052-41-3
Hydrocarbon Gas	125 g per can	68476-86-8

Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous by supplier or below cut-off concentration to 100% n.a.

4. First Aid Measures

4.1 Symptoms of Exposure by Route

SWALLOWED

Moderately toxic. May cause chemical pneumonia if aspirated into the bronchial system during vomiting. White spirits may cause lung damage if ingested.

EYE

Irritant. Solvent vapours will cause irritation to eyes. Temporary clouding of the vision may be experienced but is transient.

SKIN

Irritant. Can be slightly absorbed through skin. Repeated exposures may cause drying and cracking of the skin.

INHALED

High concentration of solvent vapours can be harmful in enclosed spaces. Excessive inhalation of vapours can affect the central nervous system leading to a loss of coordination and impaired judgment. Prolonged exposure can lead to stupor or unconsciousness. Deliberate inhalation of concentrated vapours, commonly known as "chroming", may prove fatal.

4.2 First Aid Instructions

SWALLOWED

Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water and give two 300 ml glasses of water to drink. If patient involuntarily vomits encourage to lean forward from the hips to avoid aspiration. If symptoms persist seek prompt medical assistance.

EYE

Immediately: Hold eye open and flush with clean water for at least 15 minutes. While flushing, gently pull upper and lower eyelids away from eyes and ensure carefully flushed. If symptoms persist seek prompt medical attention.

SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing and footwear (while under safety shower if appropriate). Flush affected area with water for 3-5 minutes followed by washing gently with soap and water for a further 5 minutes. Rinse well and pat dry. If symptoms persist seek prompt medical attention.

INHALED

Remove patient (while wearing SCBA if concentrations are high) to fresh air. Allow to rest. Rinse mouth and nose with water. Provide artificial respiration if breathing stops. Seek prompt medical attention unless recovery is virtually immediate. Cases of "chroming" must be medically examined even if patient has apparently recovered)

FIRST AID FACILITIES

Provide normal industrial first aid facilities including eye-wash stations and safety showers as appropriate.

Notes to Physician (for symptoms of over-exposure to this product see above)

Possible symptoms of Chronic Health Effects

Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may lead to dermatitis. Prolonged exposure to high vapour concentrations may lead to CMS effects and liver or kidney disorders. "Chroming" may cause heart failure or damage and brain damage through CMS effects. White Spirit has been classed as a Category 2 Probable human carcinogen by the IARC.

Possible aggravated pre-existing conditions

Asthmatics and sufferers of other bronchial disorders should exercise particular care when working with aerosols.

Suggested treatment for acute symptoms, known antidotes

Provide supportive care and treatment based on the patient's reactions to the exposure. For further information contact the

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 13 11 26 in all States

5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Flammability and Explosion Hazards

Vapour highly flammable. Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases. Heat may cause violent rupture of containers. Vapours may travel significant distances to a source of ignition and flash back to the point of origin. Vapours may "pool" in low-lying areas. In storage fires aerosol cans may "bleve" spreading burning liquid in their travel thus spreading fires.

5.2 Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, complex hydrocarbons may be formed on combustion.

5.3 Suitable Extinguishing Media

Hazchem Code: 3 [Y] Foam, dry chemical, water delivered as fine spray or fog. NB: water may be ineffective due to low flash point of material.

5.4 Precautions for Fire Fighters and Special Equipment

Wear SCBA and full turn out clothing. Avoid bodily contact with substance or run-off. Contain run-off for later collection and controlled disposal. Be aware of potential for "mini-bleves".

6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Emergency Procedures - Spills and Leaks (See Section 13 for disposal considerations)

Switch off or remove all potential ignition sources. Prevent material entering drains or waterways. Send unnecessary personnel out of area. Wear full protective clothing including rubber boots and respirator. If ventilation is poor use SCBA. Spread sand, soil or other inert absorbent over liquid. When saturated collect into pails or drums, fit lids, label and place in a safe area to await disposal. Collect undamaged cans for return to store. Collect damaged or leaking cans, place in recovery drums for return to supplier or disposal under local authority approval.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1 Handling Advice

Wear suitable protective clothing (see below). Ensure appropriate fire prevention measures are in place.

7.2 Storage Advice

Store in accordance with AS/NZS 3833-98 or AS 1940 and local regulations. Note that many authorities require that aerosols are housed in caged enclosures to prevent the travel of "bleves" Keep away from incompatibles in accordance with the Australian Standards.

8. Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure Standards

The NOHSC has not established an exposure standard for this product. The standard for some of the ingredients has been set:

<i>Substance</i>	<i>TWA</i>	<i>STEL</i>
Hydrocarbon Gas	1800mg/m ³	n.all.
White Spirits	790 mg/m ³	n.all.

8.2 Engineering Control Methods

Use in well ventilated areas and ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below TWA's. Use local exhaust ventilation (flame-proof) in enclosed areas if necessary.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection

Not usually required. If exposure standards may be exceeded use an organic vapour respirator to AS 1715 & 1716. Use SCBA in confined spaces.

Eye Protection

Use safety glasses with side shields or goggles to AS 1337 if spraying in a confined space or directly overhead.

Gloves

Not usually required but if redness or soreness is experienced use rubber or PVA gloves to AS 2161.

Clothing

Wear Tyvec or cotton coveralls fastened at the neck and wrists. Supplement with PVA apron if required.

