

SAFETY DATA SHEET

JBS ANTI SPATTER SPRAY AEROSOL

Infosafe No.: HXK7S
ISSUED Date : 11/05/2022
ISSUED by: WIS SOLUTIONS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

JBS ANTI SPATTER SPRAY AEROSOL

Product Code

8270609

Company Name

WIS SOLUTIONS

Address

Level 4,
26 Talavera Road Macquarie Park
NSW 2113 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

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Emergency Phone Number

Aust: 1800 638 556 / NZ: 0800 154 666 (24hrs)

E-mail Address

wis.solutions@wisau.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Aerosols: Category 3

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Oral

Carcinogenicity: Category 2

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)

H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

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Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Health hazard



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- 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.
- P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

- P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
- P330 Rinse mouth.
- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
- 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.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

- P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405 Store locked up.
- P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

- P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
dichloromethane	75-09-2	60-<100 %
Performance additives		<30 %
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	1-10 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. However, if ingested, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

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Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

SMALL FIRE:

Water spray, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

LARGE FIRE:

Water spray or fog.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, phosgene, hydrogen chloride and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire.

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

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour if any. Place inert absorbent material onto spillage. 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. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Do NOT puncture, burn, cut or heat containers. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Do not expose can to temperatures exceeding 40°C. Segregate from powdered metals such as aluminium, zinc and alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium. May attack, soften or dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings. Segregate from alcohol and water. Protect containers against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

Segregate from: powdered metals such as aluminium, zinc and alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium. May attack, soften or dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings. Segregate from alcohol, water.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 2278.1 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

Storage Temperatures

<=40°C

Unsuitable Materials

Aluminium or galvanised containers.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Dichloromethane

TWA: 50 ppm, 174 mg/m³

NOTE: Sk, Carc.2

Carbon dioxide

TWA: 5000 ppm, 9000 mg/m³

STEL: 30000 ppm, 54000 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' Notice: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

Biological Monitoring

Name: Dichloromethane

Determinant: Dichloromethane

Specimen: Urine

Value: 0.3mg/l

Sampling time: End of shift

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable organic vapour filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate

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eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337(series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Other Information

Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant gas which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Aerosol - Liquid	Appearance	Clear yellow liquid supplied in aerosol pack containing carbon dioxide propellant.
Colour	Yellow	Odour	Penetrating, ether-like odour
Melting Point	Not available	Boiling Point	39°C (initial)
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Miscible
Specific Gravity	1.25	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	50.6 kPa (22°C)	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	2.93
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Volatile Component	>60% (volume)
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available	Flash Point	Not available
Flammability	Not flammable	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid

Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Dichloromethane is incompatible to powdered metals such as aluminium, zinc and alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium. It may attack, soften or dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings. Segregate from alcohol and water.

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Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, phosgene, hydrogen chloride and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for the ingredient/s is/are given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Dichloromethane

LD50 (Rat): 1600 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Dichloromethane

LD50 (Rat): >2000 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

Dichloromethane

LC50; 76 mg/L/4h

Ingestion

Ingestion unlikely due to form of product. Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of this product may cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Inhalation

May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting.

Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant gas which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. Symptoms include decreased visual acuity, decreased coordination and judgment, headache, dizziness, confusion, drowsiness, fatigue, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, convulsions, unconsciousness, coma and eventually death.

Skin

Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

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

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

Eye

Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - moderate

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

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer. Classified as a suspected human carcinogen.

Dichloromethane is listed as a Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on

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Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material. The available ecological data for the ingredients is given below:

Persistence and degradability

Dichloromethane

Persistence:

Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 56 days)

Air: HIGH (Half-life = 191 days)

Carbon dioxide LOW LOW

Persistence: Water/Soil/air: Low

Mobility

Mobility in soil

Dichloromethane

LOW (KOC = 23.74)

Carbon dioxide

HIGH (KOC = 1.498)

Bioaccumulative Potential

Dichloromethane

Bioaccumulation LOW (BCF = 40)

BCF (Fish) 2-5.4/1008h

Carbon dioxide

Bioaccumulation LOW (LogKOW = 0.83)

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Dichloromethane

LC50 : 2-3.3 mg/L/96h

Carbon dioxide

LC50 : 35mg/l/96h

Acute Toxicity - Algae

Dichloromethane

EC50 : 202-286 mg/l/72h

EC50 ; 0.98mg/l/96h

Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms

Dichloromethane

EC50(Crustacea): 150-218 mg/l/48h

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

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Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not pierce, burn, cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Empty the container completely before disposal. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. To minimise personal exposure to the chemical, refer to Section 8 — Exposure controls and personal protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road & Rail (Australia)

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.2 Non-flammable Non-toxic Gases and subsidiary Division 6.1 Toxic.

Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Division 2.1 Flammable Gas when the Division 2.2 gas has a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L capacity.
- Division 2.3 Toxic Gas when the Division 2.2 gas has a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L capacity.
- Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances
- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides
- Class 8: Corrosive substances, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids

And are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Class/Division: 2.2 (6.1)

UN No: 1950

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Packing Group: -

EMS : F-D, S-U

Special Provisions: 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381, 959

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Class/Division: 2.2 (6.1)

UN No: 1950

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, non flammable, containing substances in Division 6.1, Packing Group III

Packing Group: -

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 203

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 203

Hazard Label: Non-flammable Gas Toxic

Special Provisions: A145, A167, A802

ADG U.N. Number

1950

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ADG Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

ADG Transport Hazard Class

2.2

ADG Subsidiary Hazard

6.1

IERG Number

49

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention

Not listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not available

Basel Convention

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS Reviewed: May 2022

Supersedes: January 2019

Version Number

3.0

Literature References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

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International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.
International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.
Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.
Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).
Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	05270609
Wis Numbers	08270609

END OF SDS

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