

# 208 SILVERCOTE SPRAY 300GM

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 24-Oct-2011  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4768-26  
Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

208 SILVERCOTE SPRAY 300GM

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

■ Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.  
Used according to manufacturer's directions.

### SUPPLIER

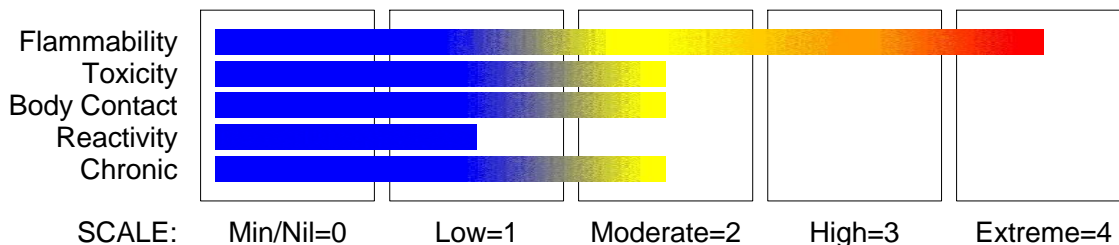
Company: JJETT Pty Ltd  
Address:  
84 Camp Road  
Broadmeadows  
VIC, 3047  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 3 9457 1125  
Fax: +61 3 9459 7978  
Email: sales@aerosolve.com.au

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### RISK

Risk Codes

R12

R36

R44

R48/20

R63(3)

R66

R67

Risk Phrases

- Extremely flammable.
- Irritating to eyes.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S16

S23

S24

S25

S36

S37

S39

S51

S09

S53

S401

Safety Phrases

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- 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 and detergent.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S07	• Keep container tightly closed.
S13	• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
base paint		30-60
acetone	67-64-1	30-60
toluene	108-88-3	10-30
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-30

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

■ - Avoid giving milk or oils.

- Avoid giving alcohol.

Not considered a normal route of entry.

- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

### EYE

■ If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh 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.

- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

■ If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.

- DO NOT use solvents.

- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

### INHALED

■ If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

- Remove to fresh air.

- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

- Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

- If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.

- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.

- About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

#### ■ SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

#### LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

### 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 course.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

■ - Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.

- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.

- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

### HAZCHEM

2YE

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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.

### MAJOR SPILLS

■ - DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.

- 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.

- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.

- Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

■ - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

- 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage 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.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	208 Silvercote Spray 300gm (Butane)	800	1900			
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone (Acetone)	500	1185	1000	2375	
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene (Toluene)	50	191	150	574	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800			

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

- Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

#### EYE

- - Safety glasses with side shields.
- 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

#### HANDS/FEET

- - No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

#### OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
  - OTHERWISE:
  - Overalls.
  - Skin cleansing cream.
  - Eyewash unit.
  - Do not spray on hot surfaces.
  - The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
  - Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.
- BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

■ Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.

Coloured highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; liquid is partially miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible (liquid)
Flash Point (°C)	- 81 (propellant)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Under Pressure
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	<1
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
acetone			
log Kow (Prager 1995):		- 0.24	
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		- 0.24	
toluene			
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		2.73	

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Elevated temperatures.
  - Presence of open flame.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

##### EYE

- Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.
- Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
- There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation.

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

■ The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

#### SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

#### INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. This has been demonstrated via both short- and long-term experimentation.

Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Intentional abuse (glue sniffing) or occupational exposure to toluene can result in chronic habituation. Chronic abuse has caused inco-ordination, tremors of the extremities (due to widespread cerebrum withering), headache, abnormal speech, temporary memory loss, convulsions, coma, drowsiness, reduced colour perception, blindness, nystagmus (rapid, involuntary eye movements), hearing loss leading to deafness and mild dementia. Toluene addicts often display a range of disease phenomena in their nervous systems. Toluene abuse can cause kidney disease but occupational toluene exposures usually do not cause it. Chronic exposure to toluene can damage the heart and the blood, especially causing heartbeat irregularities. High concentrations of toluene can harm the unborn baby and the developing infant.

Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

The material may cause 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.

for acetone:

The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin.

#### CARCINOGEN

Toluene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
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#### REPROTOXIN

toluene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility
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#### SKIN

toluene	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
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### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
208 Silvercote Spray 300gm	No Data Available	No Data Available		
acetone	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
toluene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

hydrocarbon propellant	No Data Available	No Data Available
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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- 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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

### HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

### ADG7:

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63, 190, 277, 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	PP17, PP87, L2	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	P003, LP02

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None

Shipping Name:AEROSOLS

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	罐
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	150 kg
Passenger and Cargo			
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	75 kg
Passenger and Cargo			
Limited Quantity			
Packing Instructions:	Y203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

##### acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

##### toluene (CAS: 108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

##### hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7, 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

No data for 208 Silvercote Spray 300gm (CW: 4768-26)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
hydrocarbon propellant	68476- 85- 7, 68476- 86- 8

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*