

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SUPPLIER:	Minehan Agencies Pty Ltd		
ADDRESS:	29 Camuglia Street GARBUTT Townsville Queensland Australia 4814		
Trade Name:	SLIDE OUT		
TELEPHONE:	(07) 4774 4626	FAX:	(07) 4774 4616
AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:	13 1126 in Australia 0408 777 800 (24Hrs Australia)	ABN:	
Substance:	Solvent based aerosol	Product Use:	LUBRICANT
Creation Date:	DEC 2009	Revision Date:	DEC 2014
Product Code:		E-mail	inquiry@minehanagencies.com.au

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- This product is **classified as HAZARDOUS (FLAMMABLE/HARMFUL/IRRITANT)** according to criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission Australia.
- This product is **classified as Dangerous Goods class 2** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.
- This product is **classified as a Scheduled 5 Poison** according to the SUSDP.

Approved Criteria Classification



Xn – Harmful, Xi – IRRITANT, F – FLAMMABLE
 R12 - Extremely Flammable.
 R5 - Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
 R36 - Irritating to eyes.
 R65 - Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.
 R66 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
 R67 - Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
 S2 - Keep out of the reach of children.
 S9 - Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
 S16 - Keep away from sources of ignition.
 S23 - Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
 S26 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
 S29 – Do not empty into drains.
 S33 – Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
 S37/39 - Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.
 S45 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible).
 S46 - If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
 S60 – This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
 S61 – Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions / safety data sheets.
 S62 – If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

UN Number	1950	ADG Classification	Class 2.1
Shipping Name	AEROSOL, FLAMMABLE N.O.S.	ADG Subsidiary Risk	none allocated
Hazchem Code	2[Y]E	Packing Group	none allocated
SUSDP Classification	S5 POISON (ACETONE > 25%)		



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EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Colour	clear	Odour	hydrocarbon
Physical Description	Liquid	Viscosity	Non-viscous liquid
Major Health Hazards	DANGER! Flammable aerosol. Contents under pressure.		

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from NOHSC publication "List of Designated Hazardous Substances" or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the NOHSC publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances".

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:	Exposure Standards TWA	Exposure Standards STEL
Acetone	67-64-1	30 - 60% w/w	500 ppm 1185 mg/m ³	1000 ppm 2375 mg/m ³
n-heptane	142-82-5	10 – 30% w/w	400 ppm 1640 mg/m ³	500 ppm 2050 mg/m ³
Propane/n-butane propellant	68476-86-8 68476-85-7	30 - 60% w/w	1000 ppm 1800 mg/m ³	not set

The **TWA** exposure value is the Time Weighted Average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The **STEL** (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Scheduled Poisons	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 03 474 7000).
First Aid Facilities	Normal washroom facilities.
Skin contact	Wash skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness develops.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 20 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical advice (e.g. ophthalmologist).
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).
Inhalation	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prosthesis 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.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress of the patient. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.
Aggravated Medical Conditions	None known.

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SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards	Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame. Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂).
Extinguishing Media	Use carbon dioxide (CO ₂) fire extinguisher, foam, dry chemical powder, water fog or fine water spray.
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. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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.
Flash Point	< 0 °C

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures	HAZCHEM code : 2[Y]E 2 = use water fog- in the absence of fog, a fine spray may be used to fight fires. [Y] = Yes – risk of violent reaction, recommend breathing apparatus for fire only, contain. <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Shut off engine and electrical equipment off.➤ No smoking or naked lights within 50 metres.➤ Move people from immediate area; keep upwind.➤ Send messenger to notify fire brigade and police.➤ Tell them location, material quantity, UN number and emergency contact. Indicate condition of vehicle and damage or injuries observed.➤ Warn other traffic. E = Consider evacuation.
Occupational Release	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.

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SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits	National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by National Occupational Health & Safety Commission: Time-weighted Average (TWA): None established for specific product. See SECTION 3 for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients. Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): None established for specific product. See SECTION 3 for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients.
Biological Limit Value	None established for product.
Engineering Controls	Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ensure airflow, where this product is used, is directed away from the operators.
Personal Protective Equipment	Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. The following protective equipment should be available;
Eye Protection	The use of safety glasses with side shield protection, goggles or face shield is recommended to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. Contact lenses pose a special hazard ; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.
Skin Protection	Wear gloves. Overalls, work boots and gloves are recommended for handling the concentrated product (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier) to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.
Protective Material Types	Material suitable for detergent contact – Butyl rubber, Natural Latex, Neoprene, PVC, and Nitrile.



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Respirator



If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then respiratory protective equipment should be used suitable for protecting against airborne contaminants. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependant upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. 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. If the exposure limit is exceeded briefly, a full facepiece respirator with an organic vapour cartridge may be worn. For short elevated exposures, eg, spillages:- Appropriate organic vapour cartridge respirator as per the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Respiratory protective devices). For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. Exposure Limit by more than ten times, air supplied apparatus should be used). **WARNING:** Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. **EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATION OR IDLH CONDITIONS:** Positive pressure, with full-facepiece SCBA or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA. (3M Respirator Selection Guide) Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependant upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. **ABBREVIATIONS:** SAR = supplied air respirator. SCBA = self contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Non-viscous liquid	Colour	clear
Odour	hydrocarbon odour	Specific Gravity	0.8 @ 25 °C
Boiling Point	Not available.	Freezing Point	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density	Not available
Flash Point	< 0 °C	Flammable Limits	LEL: 2.1% (Propane) 1.9% (Butane), UEL: 9.5% (Propane) 8.5% (Butane)
Water Solubility	miscible	pH	Not applicable
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	Not available	Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Per Cent Volatile	Ca 95 % v/v

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Incompatible Materials	Reacts with metal salts, peroxides and reducing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Product can decompose on combustion to form Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and other possibly toxic gases and vapours on burning.
Hazardous Reactions	None known.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT MIXTURE INFORMATION

Local Effects	Irritant/harmful: eye, skin, inhalation and ingestion.
Target Organs	Eyes, mucous membranes, skin, lungs, CNS.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

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Ingestion	
short term exposure	Swallowing may result in irritation of the gastrointestinal tract, nausea, headache and vomiting.
long term exposure	As per inhalation.
Skin contact	
short term exposure	Contact with skin may result in irritation. Will have a degreasing effect on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.
long term exposure	Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.
Eye contact	
short term exposure	Liquid is a moderate to severe eye irritant. High concentrations of 500-1000ppm are irritating to eyes.
long term exposure	No information available.
Inhalation	
short term exposure	Vapour concentrations above 500ppm are irritating to the nose and throat. May cause central nervous system depression. Deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of vapor should be avoided, as it is harmful. Deliberate inhalation, may result in cardiac symptoms, unconsciousness or death. This product is not recommended for intentional misuse or deliberate inhalation because death without warning may occur. Low in toxicity in concentrations up to 40000ppm. When oxygen levels in air are reduced to 12% - 14%, symptoms of asphyxiation will occur: loss of coordination, increased pulse rate, and deeper respiration.
long term exposure	Repeated and prolonged exposure to solvents may cause brain and nervous system damage.
Carcinogen Status	
NOHSC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.
Medical conditions aggravated by exposure	
	Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired kidney or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.
CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL INGREDIENTS	
Individual Ingredient Information	
NOTE : This information relates to each individual ingredient, when evaluated as pure undiluted chemical. See Section 3 for actual proportions present in the product.	
Ingredients	R-Phrases.
Acetone	R36 if > 20%
n-heptane	R65 if 10 – 20%, R65, R38 if > 20%
Propane/n-butane propellant	R46 > 0.1%
Acetone 100%	
Irritation Data	Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause irritant contact dermatitis. Dermal LD50 = 20 g/kg (rabbit) Practically non toxic. Eye irritation = 25 - 50 on a scale of 110, moderately irritating. Skin irritation = 0.5 - 3.0 on a scale of 8.0, slightly toxic (rabbit) Inhalation LC50 = 32000 ppm for 4hrs (rat)
Toxicity Data	Oral LD50 = 5.8 - 8.4 g/kg (rat) Practically non toxic
Local Effects	Irritant: inhalation, skin, eye.
Target Organs	central nervous system.
Acute Toxicity Level	Irritant: inhalation, dermal absorption, ingestion.
Mutagenic Data	Acetone has been used extensively as a solvent vehicle in skin cancer studies and is not considered carcinogenic when applied to the skin. Acetone has tested mainly negative for genetic toxicity in numerous non mammalian systems, as well as in vitro and in vivo mammalian systems. Acetone is not considered to be mutagenic or genotoxic.

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Reproductive Effects	Three out of 4 females exposed to 1000 ppm 7.5 hours/day for 4 days were reported to suffer menstrual irregularities. Exposure to acetone potentiates (enhances) the liver and kidney toxicity of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents, such as chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, 1,1-dichloroethylene and 1,1,2-trichloroethylene and 1,1,2-trichloroethane. Fasting and diabetes increases the normal levels of acetone in the body. Dieters and diabetics may have a higher body burden and additional exposure to high levels of acetone may place them more at risk. Poorly controlled diabetes and starvation during pregnancy can result in metabolic ketosis (a condition characterised by elevated ketone levels in the body tissues and fluids), which can have a harmful effect on the foetus and mother. Exposure to relatively high levels of acetone can result in elevated blood ketones which may mimic such a ketosis. While no human cases of acetone induced ketosis adversely affecting pregnancy have been reported care should be reported care should be taken. Exposure to high concentrations of acetone may aggravate pre-existing disorders in humans.
100% n-heptane	
Irritation Data	Inhalation: LC50/inhalation/4h/rat = 103 g/m ³ High concentration of vapors may induce unconsciousness, nausea, headache, dizziness, vomiting, cyanosis. Skin contact: Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to degreasing properties of the product. Not sensitizing. Eye contact: No eye irritation.
Toxicity Data	Ingestion: LD50/oral/rat = > 15000 mg/kg. Ingestion of larger amounts may cause defects to the central nervous system (e.g. dizziness, headache).
Local Effects	Irritant, narcotic: inhalation, skin, eye.
Target Organs	May cause damage to the following organs: central nervous system (CNS).
Acute Toxicity Level	Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation (lung irritant). Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact.
Reproductive Effects	No human information.
Carcinogen data	No human information.
Propane/n-butane propellant 100%	
Irritation Data	High atmospheric concentrations can result in eye, nasal and respiratory tract irritation.
Toxicity Data	None available.
Local Effects	Dizziness, drowsiness, asphyxia; liquid: frostbite.
Target Organs	respiratory system, central nervous system.
Acute Toxicity Level	Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation (lung irritant). Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact.
Reproductive Effects	No human information.
Carcinogen data	No human information.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish toxicity	None available.
Algae toxicity	None available.
Invertebrates toxicity	None available.
Toxicity to Bacteria	None available.
OECD Biological degradation	None available.
General	Product not miscible with water. AS WITH ANY CHEMICAL PRODUCT, DO NOT DISCHARGE BULK QUANTITIES INTO DRAINS, WATERWAYS, SEWER OR ENVIRONMENT. Inform local authorities if this occurs.

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SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal	Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Do not put down the drain. 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.
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SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	1950	ADG Classification	Class 2.1
Shipping Name	AEROSOL, FLAMMABLE N.O.S.	ADG Subsidiary Risk	none allocated
Hazchem Code	2[Y]E	Packing Group	none allocated
Packaging Method	none allocated	Special Provisions	SP63, 190, 229, 277.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS	All ingredients present on AICS.
Labeling Details	
HAZARD CLASS	Xn – Harmful, Xi – IRRITANT, F – FLAMMABLE
RISK PHRASES	R12 - Extremely Flammable. R5 - Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. R36 - Irritating to eyes. R65 - Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed. R66 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. R67 - Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
SAFETY PHRASES	S2 - Keep out of the reach of children. S9 - Keep container in a well-ventilated place. S16 - Keep away from sources of ignition. S23 - Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. S26 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S29 - Do not empty into drains. S33 - Take precautionary measures against static discharges. S37/39 - Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. S45 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible). S46 - If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. S60 - This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. S61 - Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions / safety data sheets. S62 - If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
SUSDP	S5 POISON (ACETONE > 25%)
ADG Code	CLASS 2

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Acronyms	
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.
ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
UN Number	United Nations Number.
R-Phrases	Risk Phrases.
HAZCHEM	An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.

