

POWERS DEGREASER CLEANER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Oct-2011

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 4728-17

Version No:4

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

POWERS DEGREASER CLEANER

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

■ The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.

Electrical contact cleaner.

SUPPLIER

Company: Powers Fasteners Australasia Pty Ltd

Address:

Factory 3, 205 Abbots Road

Dandenong South

VIC, 3175

Australia

Telephone: +61 3 8795 4600

Fax: +61 3 8787 5899

Website: <http://www.powers.com.au>

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

RISK

Risk Codes

R12

R36/37/38

R44

R67

Risk Phrases

• Extremely flammable.

• Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

• Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S16

S23

S24

S25

S37

S39

S51

S09

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 gloves.

• Wear eye/face protection.

• Use only in well ventilated areas.

• Keep container in a well ventilated place.

• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

• Keep container tightly closed.

• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

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

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isohexanes	73513-42-5	>50
butane	106-97-8.	>30

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Not considered a normal route of entry.
- 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

EYE

- If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- 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.
- Prosthesis 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

- Treat symptomatically.
- 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 (pO₂ 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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- SMALL FIRE:
 - Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂
- 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 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.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

2YE

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

- - 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.

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.

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 ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	isohexanes (Hexane, other isomers)	500	1760	1000	3500
Australia Exposure Standards	butane (Butane)	800	1900		

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

■ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

- Safety glasses with side shields.

- NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

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.

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.

Clear liquid with a solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	55 (IBP)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 20	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	200	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	6	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.70 approx.
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	100 approx.	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
butane			
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		2.89	

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.

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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

■ Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.
Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

SKIN

■ Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
■ Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

INHALED

■ Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation.
■ Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.
WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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
Powers Degreaser Cleaner	No Data Available	No Data Available		
isohexanes	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	MED
butane	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

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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.

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:	None	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-

Special provisions: A145

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

isohexanes (CAS: 73513-42-5, 93924-36-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles"

butane (CAS: 106-97-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)"

No data for Powers Degreaser Cleaner (CW: 4728-17)

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

CAS

isohexanes

73513- 42- 5, 93924- 36- 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.

■ 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.