

MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

Paintable Mould Release 527

Hales Tooling Components and Industrial Supplies

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 6574-31

Version No: 6.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 30/12/2020

Print Date: 26/10/2021

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Aerosolve Special Paintable Mould Release 527
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Aerosolve Special Paintable Mould Release 527, 300g Aerosol
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Release agent for the plastics moulding industry. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Hales Australia Pty Ltd	ABN: 90 107 200 322
Address	45 Woodlands Drive, Braeside VICTORIA 3195	
Telephone	+61 3 8587 1600	
Fax	+61 3 8587 1624	
Website	www.hales.com.au	
Email	info@hales.com.au	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available


SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Aerosols Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable



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MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/ff you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	NotSpec	hydrocarbon solvent
Not Available	NotSpec	additives
Not Available	NotSpec	non hazardous ingredients
25339-57-5	0-0.099	<u>butadiene</u>
68476-85-7.	10-60	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 Contact	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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



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MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

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.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology] Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture. ▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. ▶ 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). <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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. ▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible. ▶ Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.



MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store below 38 deg. C. ▶ 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
hydrocarbon propellant	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
butadiene	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 ppm	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
butadiene	C	> 1 to ≤ 10 parts per million (ppm)

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.</p>
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MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

	<p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Type of Contaminant:</td> <td>Speed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Lower end of the range</td> <td>Upper end of the range</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Speed:	aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
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Personal protection																	
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them. 																
Skin protection	See Hand protection below																
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: ▶ For potentially moderate exposures: ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▶ For potentially heavy exposures: ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear. 																
Body protection	See Other protection below																
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>BREITHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p>																

Respiratory protection

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

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Aerosol dispensing a clear and colourless liquid with a solvent odour ; slightly miscible with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.8
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-30	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available



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MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.5	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.2	Volatile Component (%vol)	90 approx
Vapour pressure (kPa)	344 approx	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures; ▶ respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest; ▶ heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest; ▶ gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain. <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Exposure to toxic levels of butadiene may cause dry nose, mouth and throat, also, fatigue, headache, falling sensation, nausea, respiratory paralysis, central nervous system depression, loss of consciousness and even death. Liver and kidney damage as well as genetic damage may occur.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Exposure to hydrocarbons may result in irregularity of heart beat. Symptoms of moderate poisoning may include dizziness, headache, nausea.</p>				
Ingestion	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>				
Skin Contact	<p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>The diepoxide of butadiene has been reported to cause mild effect of causing skin tumours in mice when applied topically on its skin.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>				
Eye	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p>				
Chronic	<p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Occupational exposure to 1,3-butadiene, enhanced or caused cancer at different body sites with significant associated mortality, in animal testing and on the basis of human data. The predominant tumours are lymphomas, cancers of the testes, stomach and intestines, breast, thyroid, pancreas, throat and womb.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p>				
Aerosolve Special Paintable Mould Release 527	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>TOXICITY</td> <td>IRRITATION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available
TOXICITY	IRRITATION				
Not Available	Not Available				



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MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

butadiene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 128826.955 ppm4h ^[2] Oral(Rat) LD50; 5480 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 658 mg/l4h ^[2]	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

BUTADIENE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. 33ntp
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Aerosolve Special Paintable Mould Release 527	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butadiene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

For Butadiene: Kow: 1.99; Koc: 72-228; Half-life (hr) air: 4.9; Henry's Pa m³/mol: 2.57; Henry's atm: m³/mol; 7.24E-02; BCF: 19.1E

Atmospheric Fate: Butadiene will partition predominately to the atmospheric compartment where it is not expected to be adsorbed to particulate matter to any significant extent.

1,3-Butadiene will volatilize rapidly from either moist or dry soil to the atmosphere where it's most rapid reaction is with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Destruction by nitrate radicals is expected to be a significant night-time process in urban areas. Polluted urban atmospheres increase the rate of degradation somewhat during daylight hours.

Reaction with ozone and nitrate radicals may also contribute to the degradation of the chemical. Washout may contribute to removal of 1,3-butadiene from the atmosphere with the compound returning to the atmosphere relatively quickly unless it leaches into the soil.

Aquatic Fate: Dissolved in water, 1,3-butadiene may leach through soil into ground water. 1,3-butadiene will volatilize rapidly from water with a half-life estimated to be several hours. It will not hydrolyze appreciably, but may be subject to biodegradation. 1,3-Butadiene should be biodegraded by biological sewage treatment, as long as suitable acclimatization is achieved. The estimated half-life for evaporation of 1,3-butadiene from rivers is 3.8 hours.

Terrestrial Fate: 1,3-butadiene will volatilize very rapidly from soil and will not hydrolyze appreciably but may be subject to biodegradation. 1,3-butadiene may display moderate mobility in soil; however, there is little potential for leaching into groundwater. Methane utilizing bacteria have been shown to epoxidize 1,3 butadiene under aerobic conditions. 1,3-butadiene is not expected to rapidly evaporate or appreciably adsorb in soils and sediments.

Ecotoxicity: 1,3-butadiene may be biodegradable in the environment with 1,2-epoxybutene being a potential product. 1,3-Butadiene is moderately toxic to aquatic life in the short term and slightly toxic in the long term. There is not enough information to predict additional short or long-term effects of 1,3-butadiene on plants, birds, or other animals. 1,3-Butadiene is not expected to accumulate in fish. Animal studies have reported development effects such as skeletal abnormalities and decreased fetal weights, and reproductive effects, including an increased incidence of the ovaries and testicles. Animal studies have also reported tumors at a variety of sites from inhalation of 1,3-butadiene.

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.

For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.

BCF 20-200. For C5 and greater alkanes: log Kow 3-4.5. BCF 100-1,500.

For Alkanes, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX):

Environmental Fate: Microbes found in many natural settings (e.g., soils, groundwater, ponds) have been shown to be capable of degrading organic compounds. Some hydrocarbons will become associated with marine sediments likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Under aerobic conditions, hydrocarbons degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes, they produce water, methane and carbon dioxide. Anaerobic degradation is slower than aerobic. Biodegradation can eliminate the contaminants without dispersing them throughout the environment. The rate of hydrocarbon degradation depends on the chemical composition of the product released to the environment as well as site-specific environmental factors. Hydrocarbons with condensed ring structures, such as PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) with four or more rings, have been shown to be relatively resistant to biodegradation. PAHs with only 2 or 3 rings (e.g., naphthalene, anthracene) are more easily biodegraded. In almost all cases, the presence of oxygen is essential



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for effective biodegradation. Straight chain hydrocarbons and aromatics degrade more readily than highly branched aliphatic compounds. The n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and the aromatics in the C10-C22 range are the most readily biodegradable; n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics in the C5-C9 range are biodegradable at low concentrations by some microorganisms, but are generally preferentially removed by volatilization and thus are unavailable in most environments; n-alkanes in the C1-C4 ranges are biodegradable only by a narrow range of specialized hydrocarbon degraders; n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics above C22 are generally not available to degrading microorganisms. The ideal pH range to promote biodegradation is close to neutral (6-8). For most species, the optimal pH is slightly alkaline, that is, greater than 7. Generally, as the temperature increases, biological activity tends to increase up to a temperature where enzyme denaturation occurs.

Atmospheric Fate: Alkanes, isoalkanes, and cycloalkanes have half-lives on the order of 1-10 days, whereas alkenes, cycloalkenes, and substituted benzenes have half-lives of 1 day or less. Photochemical oxidation products include aldehydes, hydroxy compounds, nitro compounds, and peroxyacyl nitrates. Alkenes, certain substituted aromatics, and naphthalene are potentially susceptible to direct photolysis.

Aquatic Fate: Volatilization half-life predicted as 7 days (ponds), 1.5 days (rivers), 6 days (lakes). Volatilization rate of naphthalene and its substituted derivatives estimated to be slower. The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a "slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm seas which is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals. Ecotoxicity: Effects on freshwater/saltwater organisms: Hydrocarbons are hydrophobic. Such substances produce toxicity in aquatic organisms by a mechanism referred to as "non-polar narcosis" or "baseline" toxicity. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, water fleas, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950	
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381
	Limited quantity	1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950	
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L



MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G; Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950	
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D , S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
butadiene	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
butadiene	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

butadiene is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

hydrocarbon propellant is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (butadiene)
Canada - DSL	No (butadiene)
Canada - NDSL	No (butadiene; hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	No (butadiene)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (butadiene)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	No (butadiene)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (butadiene)
Philippines - PICCS	No (butadiene)
USA - TSCA	No (butadiene)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (butadiene)
Mexico - INSQ	No (butadiene)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (butadiene)



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MATERIALS DATA SAFETY SHEET

National Inventory	Status
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	30/12/2020
Initial Date	10/07/2005

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
6.1	30/12/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

Other information

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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECl: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

