



Fast Dry Solvent Cleaner #132-510 #132-514

RS Components Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 02-0978

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 05/05/2017

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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Fast Dry Solvent Cleaner #132-510 #132-514
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Solvent cleaner.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RS Components Pty Ltd
Address	25 Pavesi Street NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	1300 656 636
Fax	1300 656 696
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	03 95733112

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	4	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
<p>1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI</p>	

Label elements

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Hazard pictogram(s)

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
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 or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
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 in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
74-98-6	10-30	propane
67-63-0	10-30	isopropanol
106-97-8.	5-10	butane
75-28-5.	1-5	iso-butane
64742-49-0.	60-100	naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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 Contact	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.

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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"> ► 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. ► Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ► Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to n-hexane:

- Large quantities of n-hexane are expired by the lungs after vapour exposure (50-60%). Humans exposed to 100 ppm demonstrate an n-hexane biological half life of 2 hours.
- Initial attention should be directed towards evaluation and support of respiration. Cardiac dysrhythmias are a potential complication.

INGESTION:

- Ipecac syrup should be considered for ingestion of pure hexane exceeding 2-3ml/kg. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid aspiration since small amounts of n-hexane intratracheally, produce a severe chemical pneumonitis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

BEIs represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected in a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV).

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. 2,5-hexanedione in urine	5 mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	NS
2. n-Hexane in end-exhaled air			SQ

NS: Non-specific determinant; Metabolite observed following exposure to other materials.

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant; Interpretation may be ambiguous - should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:

- Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
- Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
- There are no antidotes.
- Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.
- Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes.
- Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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.
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. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► carbon dioxide (CO₂) ► other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p> <p>May emit clouds of acrid smoke</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.
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- 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 SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

- **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 sums.

Other information

- 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**Suitable container**

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

Storage incompatibility

- Avoid strong acids, bases.
- 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	propane	Propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Asphyxiant
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	983 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	butane	Butane	1900 mg/m3 / 800 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
propane	Propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	2000 ppm	12000 ppm
butane	Butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
iso-butane	Methylpropane, 2-; (Isobutane)	5500 ppm	17000 ppm	53000 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Naphtha (petroleum),hydrotreated light	1,000 mg/m3	11,000 mg/m3	66,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propane	20,000 [LEL] ppm	2,100 [LEL] ppm
isopropanol	12,000 ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm
butane	Not Available	Not Available
iso-butane	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

NOTE M: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.005% w/w benzo[a]pyrene (EINECS No 200-028-5). This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex IV.

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7). Note E shall also apply when the substance is classified as a carcinogen. This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex VI.

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering**

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require

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controls	<p>increased ventilation and/or protective gear</p> <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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Personal protection	  
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. Close fitting gas tight goggles <p>DO NOT wear contact lenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. Skin cleansing cream. Eyewash unit. 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>BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p>
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVC	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	GAX-AUS	-	GAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	GAX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	GAX-2	GAX-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. [Colourless extremely flammable liquid (aerosol) with a characteristic odour.]
Physical state	Liquid

Relative density (Water = 1)

Not Available

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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)	*-81 (propellant)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.8	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	► 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 narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>The vapour is discomforting</p> <p>WARNING Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</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>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p>
Ingestion	<p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting</p>
Skin Contact	<p>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). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</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, puncture wounds 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>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation (similar to windburn) characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> <p>The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration</p>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.</p> <p>Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesia of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesia), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in</p>

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defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils.

Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain.

Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce narcosis, incoordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in the adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures or in animals.

WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

Fast Dry Solvent Cleaner #132-510 #132-514	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
propane	TOXICITY Inhalation (rat) LC50: >50000 ppm/15 min ^[1]	IRRITATION Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 35625 ppm/15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 84.6875 mg/l/15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 90.1875 mg/l/15 min ^[1]	
isopropanol	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 32000 ppm/8hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
butane	TOXICITY Inhalation (rat) LC50: >50000 ppm/15 min ^[1]	IRRITATION Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 35625 ppm/15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 84.6875 mg/l/15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 90.1875 mg/l/15 min ^[1]	
iso-butane	TOXICITY Inhalation (rat) LC50: >50000 ppm/15 min ^[1]	IRRITATION Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 35625 ppm/15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 84.6875 mg/l/15 min ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 90.1875 mg/l/15 min ^[1]	
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
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	

ISOPROPANOL	For isopropanol (IPA): Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity. It is irritating to the eyes, but not to the skin. Very high vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat, and prolonged exposure may produce central nervous system depression and narcosis. Human volunteers reported that exposure to 400 ppm isopropanol vapors for 3 to 5 min. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons have been shown to be well absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with dietary lipids. for petroleum: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents. Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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PROPANE & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ - Data available to make classification
🚫 - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Fast Dry Solvent Cleaner #132-510 #132-514	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
propane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	10.307mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	32.252mg/L	3
isopropanol	EC50	384	Crustacea	2.462mg/L	3
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	183.844mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	12500mg/L	5
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	993.232mg/L	3
butane	EC50	384	Crustacea	42.389mg/L	3
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	NOEC	5760	Fish	0.02mg/L	4
iso-butane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	5.862mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.346mg/L	3
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	EC50	384	Crustacea	1.416mg/L	3
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	6.706mg/L	3
iso-butane	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	18.064mg/L	3
	EC50	384	Crustacea	1.617mg/L	3
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	LC50	96	Fish	8.41mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4.7mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.4mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	18.9mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.47mg/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

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propane	LOW	LOW
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
butane	LOW	LOW
iso-butane	HIGH	HIGH

Continued...

Fast Dry Solvent Cleaner #132-510 #132-514

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
butane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)
iso-butane	LOW (BCF = 1.97)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propane	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
butane	LOW (KOC = 43.79)
iso-butane	LOW (KOC = 35.04)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► 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.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	
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 Limited quantity 1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code 10L
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions 203

Continued...

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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, flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 2.1 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-D, S-U Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 959 Limited Quantities 1000ml

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

PROPANE(74-98-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

ISOPROPANOL(67-63-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC
Monographs

BUTANE(106-97-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

ISO-BUTANE(75-28-5.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED(64742-49-0.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (butane; propane; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated; isopropanol; iso-butane)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (butane; propane; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated; isopropanol; iso-butane)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.

Continued...

Fast Dry Solvent Cleaner #132-510 #132-514

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
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

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