



Sprayduster - Extension Range #700-6399

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 18-Mar-2011  
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

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Version No:2.0  
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Sprayduster - Extension Range #700-6399

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

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

SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd  
Address:  
25 Pavese Street  
Smithfield  
NSW 2164  
Australia  
Telephone: 02 9681 8500  
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**  
Emergency Tel: **03 95733112**  
Fax: 02 9681 8600

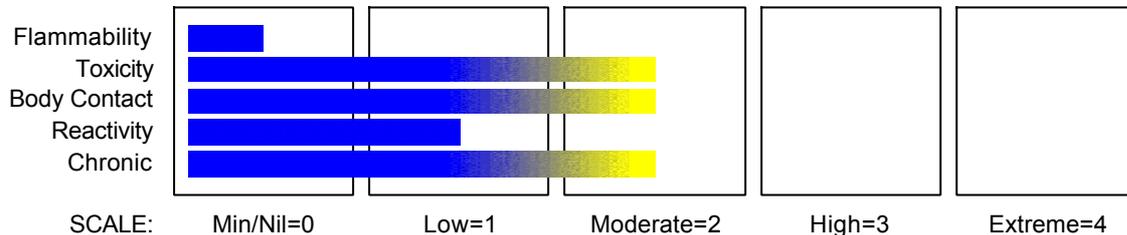
Company: RS Components Pty Ltd  
Address:  
Units 30- 31 Warehouse World  
761 Great South Road  
Penrose Auckland 1006  
New Zealand  
Telephone: 09 579 5885  
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**  
Emergency Tel: **03 9573 3112**  
Fax: 09 579 9585

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

- Forms very sensitive explosive metallic compounds.
- In use, may form flammable/ explosive vapour- air mixture.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage\*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

SAFETY

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin\*.
  - Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.
  - Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.
- \* (limited evidence).
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
  - Keep container in a well ventilated place.
  - Keep container tightly closed.
  - In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
  - This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
tetrafluoroethane	811-97-2	>80
dimethyl ether	115-10-6	5-10

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### SWALLOWED

- Not considered a normal route of entry.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

#### EYE

- If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

#### SKIN

- If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
- DO NOT use solvents.
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

#### INHALED

- If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
- Remove to fresh air.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- 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.

#### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;
  - A: Emergency and Supportive Measures
  - Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
  - Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
  - Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours
  - B: Specific drugs and antidotes:
  - There is no specific antidote.
- Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- SMALL FIRE: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.
- LARGE FIRE: Cool cylinder.
- DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.
- 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

- WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.
  - Non combustible.
  - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen fluoride, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

### HAZCHEM

2YE

## 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

- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
- Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.
- 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.

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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

**SUITABLE CONTAINER**

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Dimethyl ether:
  - is a peroxidisable gas
  - may be heat and shock sensitive
  - is able to form unstable peroxides on prolonged exposure to air
  - reacts violently with oxidisers, aluminium hydride, lithium aluminium hydride.

As a general rule, hydrofluorocarbons tend to be flammable unless they contain more fluorine atoms than hydrogen atoms.

Haloalkanes:

- are highly reactive:some of the more lightly substituted lower members are highly flammable; the more highly substituted may be used as fire suppressants, not always with the anticipated results.
- may react with the lighter divalent metals to produce more reactive compounds analogous to Grignard reagents.
- may produce explosive compounds following prolonged contact with metallic or other azides
- may react on contact with potassium or its alloys - although apparently stable on contact with a wide range of halocarbons, reaction products may be shock-sensitive and may explode with great violence on light impact; severity generally increases with the degree of halocarbon substitution and potassium-sodium alloys give extremely sensitive mixtures .
- Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.

**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	tetrafluoroethane (1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrafluoroethane)	1000	4240						
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethyl ether (Dimethyl ether)	400	760	500	950				

**MATERIAL DATA**

DIMETHYL ETHER:

SPRAYDUSTER - EXTENSION RANGE #700-6399:

TETRAFLUROETHANE:

- Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

DIMETHYL ETHER:

SPRAYDUSTER - EXTENSION RANGE #700-6399:

- for dimethyl ether:
  - The no-effect-level for dimethyl ether is somewhere between 2000 ppm (rabbits) and 50,000 ppm (humans) with possible cardiac sensitisation occurring around 200,000 ppm (dogs). The AIHA has adopted a safety factor of 100 in respect to the 50,000 ppm level in its recommendation for a workplace environmental exposure level (WEEL) which is thought to protect against both narcotic and sensitising effects.

DIMETHYL ETHER:

TETRAFLUROETHANE:

- May act as a simple asphyxiants; these are gases which, when present in high concentrations, reduce the oxygen content in

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

air below that required to support breathing, consciousness and life; loss of consciousness, with death by suffocation may rapidly occur in an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

CARE: Most simple asphyxiants are odourless or possess low odour and there is no warning on entry into an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

### TETRAFLUOROETHANE:

Studies show that HFC 134a is practically nontoxic by inhalation. The acute lethal effects occur at levels exceeding 500000 ppm whilst the threshold for cardiac sensitisation occurs at about 75000 ppm. Repeated exposures at 50000 ppm for 13 weeks did not produce significant toxicity in animals. Limited studies have shown the substance not to be a carcinogen, or to exhibit mutagenic effects. Exposures up to 300000 ppm and 40000 ppm did not produce teratogenic effects in rats and rabbits respectively. The workplace environmental exposure level (WEEL), recommended by the AIHA, is thought to be protective against cardiac sensitisation and systemic injury.

### 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

Colourless liquid aerosol with a characteristic; insoluble in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Gas.  
Does not mix with water.  
Sinks in water.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

State	COMPRESSED GAS	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	- 26.5	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>750	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	62.8
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.176
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

dimethyl ether  
log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.1

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

## CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

## ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

## SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Overexposure is unlikely in this form.

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

## EYE

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

## SKIN

- Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Spray mist may produce discomfort.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

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.

## INHALED

- 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.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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.

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. Vapour is heavier than air and may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.

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.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

■ Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.  
 Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

**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
tetrafluoroethane	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
dimethyl ether	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

**Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

**Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**



Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS

**HAZCHEM:**  
 2YE (ADG7)

**Land Transport UNDG:**

Class or division	2.2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	150 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	75 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

**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****tetrafluoroethane (CAS: 811-97-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 15 Ozone depleting substances - Part 9 HFCs", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**dimethyl ether (CAS: 115-10-6,157621-61-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

<br><br>No data for Sprayduster - Extension Range #700-6399 (CW: 26-1130)

**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION****Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances**

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
tetrafluoroethane	811- 97- 2	T; R25

**INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS**

Ingredient Name	CAS
dimethyl ether	115-10-6, 157621-61-9

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

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

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

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**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*