



# LYNDONS

## PTY LTD

### LYNDONS SPOT MARKING PAINT - AEROSOL FLOURO COLOUR RANGE

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

**Issue Date: 5-Oct-2012**

**NC317TCP**

**CHEMWATCH 47297**

**Version No:4**

#### **Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

##### **PRODUCT NAME**

LYNDONS SPOT MARKING PAINT

##### **PROPER SHIPPING NAME**

AEROSOLS

##### **PRODUCT USE**

â- Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.  
Used according to manufacturer's directions.  
Spray paint.

##### **SUPPLIER**

Company:  
OX Group International  
Address:  
2 Holbech Road  
Arnedell Park  
NSW, 2148  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 2 8845 6600  
Fax: +61 2 8845 6699

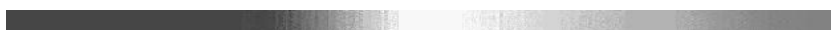
#### **Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

##### **STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**

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

##### **CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**

Flammability 4





## SWALLOWED

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

## EYE

â– 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

â– 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

â– 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

â– 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

C: Decontamination

- Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
- Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. DO NOT induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:

· There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat- dose charcoal.

POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition

· Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability.

· No specific antidote.

· Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician.

· If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.

· Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.

· Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.

Treat symptomatically.

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

· Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.

· Metabolism by microsomal mono- oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half- life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1- 2 hours.

· Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.

· Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ( $pO_2 < 50$  mm Hg or  $pCO_2 > 50$  mm Hg) should be intubated.

· Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial damage has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

· A chest x- ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

· Epinephrine (adrenaline) 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.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
o-Cresol in urine	0.5 mg/L	End of shift	B
Hippuric acid in urine	1.6 g/g creatinine	End of shift	B, NS
Toluene in blood	0.05 mg/L	Prior to last shift of workweek	

NS: Non- specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

â– 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.
- 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**

- 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).

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, 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

### **Personal Protective Equipment**

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

## **Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **MINOR SPILLS**

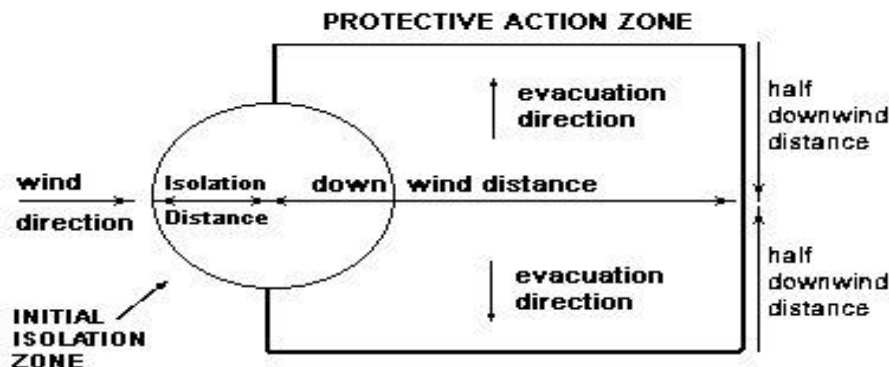
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

- 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

- 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.

## PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)  
 Isolation Distance -  
 Downwind Protection Distance 8 metres  
 IERG Number 49

## FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction.

Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take

protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life- threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered " small spills" . LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a " one- tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 126 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)**

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing life- threatening health effects is:

methylene chloride 4000ppm

toluene 1000ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual' s ability to take protective action is:

methylene chloride 750ppm

toluene 300ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

methylene chloride 200ppm

toluene 50ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)  $\geq 0.1\%$  Toxic (T)  $\geq 3.0\%$

R50  $\geq 0.25\%$  Corrosive (C)  $\geq 5.0\%$

R51  $\geq 2.5\%$

else  $\geq 10\%$

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

## **Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

â– Methylene chloride

- is a combustible liquid under certain circumstances even though there is no measurable flash point and it is difficult to ignite
- its is flammable in ambient air in the range 12-23%; increased oxygen content can greatly enhance fire and explosion potential
- contact with hot surfaces and elevated temperatures can form fumes of hydrogen chloride and phosgene
- reacts violently with active metals, aluminium, lithium, methanol,, peroxydisulfuryl difluoride, potassium, potassium tert-butoxide, sodium
- forms explosive mixtures with nitric acid
- is incompatible with strong oxidisers, strong caustics, alkaline earths and alkali metals
- attacks some plastics, coatings and rubber
- may generate electrostatic charge due to low conductivity.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

---

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+    X    X    X    X    +

---

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions



X: Must not be stored together

## 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>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	methylene chloride (Methylene chloride)	50	174			Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene (Toluene)	50	191	150	574	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	kaolin (Kaolin (a))		10			(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	kaolin (Silica - Amorphous Fumed silica (respirable dust))		2			(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800			

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
methylene chloride	310	2,000
methylene chloride	357	2,300
toluene	84	500
hydrocarbon propellant	0	2,000 [LEL]

#### NOTES

<i>Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.</i>

### MATERIAL DATA

#### KAOLIN:

#### LYNDONS FLUORO SPOT MARKING PAINT:

â– Animal exposed by inhalation to 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> titanium dioxide show no significant fibrosis, possibly reversible tissue reaction. The architecture of lung air spaces remains intact.

#### TOLUENE:

#### LYNDONS FLUORO SPOT MARKING PAINT:

â– For toluene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.16- 6.7 (detection), 1.9- 69 (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are available. High concentrations of toluene in the air produce depression of the central nervous system (CNS) in humans. Intentional toluene exposure (glue- sniffing) at maternally- intoxicating concentration has also produced birth defects. Foetotoxicity appears at levels associated with CNS narcosis and probably occurs only in those with chronic toluene- induced kidney failure. Exposure at or below the recommended TLV- TWA is thought to prevent transient headache and irritation, to provide a measure of safety for possible disturbances to human reproduction, the prevention of reductions in cognitive responses reported amongst humans inhaling greater than 40 ppm, and the significant risks of hepatotoxic, behavioural and nervous system effects (including impaired reaction time and incoordination). Although toluene/ethanol interactions are well recognised, the degree of protection afforded by the TLV- TWA among drinkers is not known.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=17 (TOLUENE).

KAOLIN:

LYNDONS FLUORO SPOT MARKING PAINT:

â– For kaolin:

Kaolin dust appears to have fibrogenic potential even in the absence of crystalline silica. Kaolinosis can exist as simple and complicated forms with the latter often associated with respiratory symptoms. Crystalline silica enhances the severity of the pneumoconiosis.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

LYNDONS FLUORO SPOT MARKING PAINT:

â– For methylene chloride

Odour Threshold Value: 158 ppm (detection), 227 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for methylene chloride, measuring in excess of 25 ppm are commercially available. Long- term measurements (4 hrs) may be conducted to detect concentrations exceeding 13 ppm.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV- TWA (and in the absence of occupational exposure to carbon monoxide) is thought to minimise the potential for liver injury and to provide protection against the possible weak carcinogenic effects which have been demonstrated in laboratory rats and mice. Enhancement of tumours of the lung, liver, salivary glands and mammary tissue in rodent studies has lead NIOSH to recommend a more conservative outcome. The ACGIH however concludes that in the absence of documentation of health- related injuries at higher exposures after a long history of methylene chloride use and a number of epidemiologic studies, the recommended TLV- TWA provides an adequate margin of safety. Concentration effects:

Concentration	Clinical effects
>300 ppm	Sweet odour
500-1000 ppm (1-2 h)	Unpleasant odour, slight anaesthetic effects, headache, light-headedness, eye irritation and elevated COHb concentration
2300 ppm (5 min.)	Odour strong, intensely irritating; dizziness
7200 ppm (8-16 min)	Paraesthesia, tachycardia
>50000 ppm	Immediately life-threatening

TOLUENE:

â– Exposure limits with " skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

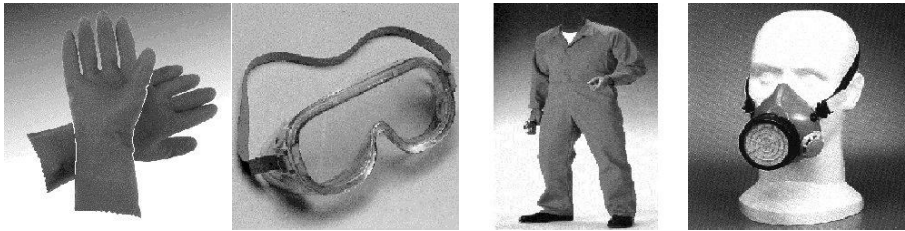
KAOLIN:

â– The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection

efficiency is described by a cumulative log- normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of  $4.0 \text{ \AA}\mu\text{m}$  (+- )  $0.3 \text{ \AA}\mu\text{m}$  and with a geometric standard deviation of  $1.5 \text{ \AA}\mu\text{m}$  (+- )  $0.1 \text{ \AA}\mu\text{m}$ , i.e..generally less than  $5 \text{ \AA}\mu\text{m}$ .

Because the margin of safety of the quartz TLV is not known with certainty and given the associated link between silicosis and lung cancer it is recommended that quartz concentrations be maintained as far below the TLV as prudent practices will allow.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- 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 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. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

- 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.

### OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- 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.

BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

â– 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: methylene chloride, toluene  
 â– Protective Material CPI \*

---

PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	B
VITON	B
TEFLON	B
CPE	C
BUTYL	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
SARANEX-23	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
NITRILE	C
NEOPRENE	C
PVC	C

---

â– \* 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.

**RESPIRATOR**

â– Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone  
 contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection  
 Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	AX-AUS	-
1000	50	-	AX-AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AX-2
10000	100	-	AX-3
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous- flow or positive pressure demand.  
 The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal  
 protective equipment required. For further information consult  
 site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

â– General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA  
 approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate  
 protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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.

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.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

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

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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

â– Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.

Various fluoro coloured liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	-81 propellant	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density	Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol)      Not Available      (air=1)  
Evaporation Rate      Not Available

methylene chloride	
log Kow (Prager 1995):	1.25
toluene	
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	2.73

## **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**

â– Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

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

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

##### **EYE**

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

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

##### **SKIN**

â– The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. 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.

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**

â– 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.

The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression. As a rule, these compounds may also act as general anaesthetics.

Systemic poisoning produced by general anaesthesia is characterised by lightheadedness, nervousness, apprehension, euphoria, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, tinnitus, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness and respiratory depression and arrest. Cardiac arrest may result from cardiovascular collapse. Bradycardia, and hypotension may also be produced.

Inhaled alkylbenzene vapours cause death in animals at air levels that are relatively similar (typically LC50s are in the range 5000 - 8000 ppm for 4 to 8 hour exposures). It is likely that acute inhalation exposure to alkylbenzenes resembles that to general anaesthetics.

Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic other than at high levels of exposure. This may be because their metabolites have a low order of toxicity and are easily excreted. There is little or no evidence to suggest that metabolic pathways can become saturated leading to spillover to alternate pathways. Nor is there evidence that toxic reactive intermediates, which may produce subsequent toxic or mutagenic effects, are formed.

Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:

- 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.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

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.

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. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.

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.

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

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. Massive exposures

can lead to severe central nervous system depression, deep coma and death. Convulsions can occur due to brain irritation and/or lack of oxygen. Permanent scarring may occur, with epileptic seizures and brain bleeds occurring months after exposure. Respiratory system effects include inflammation of the lungs with oedema and bleeding. Lighter species mainly cause kidney and nerve damage; the heavier paraffins and olefins are especially irritant to the respiratory system. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce sensation loss and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5- 7 paraffins may also produce multiple nerve damage. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by nonspecific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue, vertigo; severe exposures may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons can sensitise the heart and may cause ventricular fibrillation, leading to death.

Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.

Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated.

Exposure to hydrocarbons may result in irregularity of heart beat. Symptoms of moderate poisoning may include dizziness, headache, nausea. Serious poisoning can result in decreased respiratory function, this may lead to unconsciousness and death. C4 hydrocarbons are especially dangerous to the nervous system. Inhalation of petroleum gases (partly due to olefin impurities) can induce sleep. Serious cases can result in cyanosis due to reduced oxygen concentration and hence asphyxiation, with symptoms of fast breathing, mental dullness, inco- ordination, poor judgment, nausea and vomiting; leading to unconsciousness and death.

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

â– Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.

This has been demonstrated via both short- and long- term experimentation.

Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long- term occupational exposure.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in reduced fertility.

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

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. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

Dichloromethane is stored in body fat and metabolised to carbon monoxide, which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of blood.

Dichloromethane exposures cause liver and kidney damage in animals and this justifies consideration before exposing persons with a history of impaired liver function and/or renal disorders.

## **TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**



â– unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

KAOLIN:

LYNDONS FLUORO SPOT MARKING PAINT:

â– No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

TOLUENE:

LYNDONS FLUORO SPOT MARKING PAINT:

â– For toluene:

Acute Toxicity

Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death. Similar effects are observed in short-term animal studies.

Humans - Toluene ingestion or inhalation can result in severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses, can act as a narcotic. The ingestion of about 60 mL resulted in fatal nervous system depression within 30 minutes in one reported case.

Constriction and necrosis of myocardial fibers, markedly swollen liver, congestion and haemorrhage of the lungs and acute tubular necrosis were found on autopsy.

Central nervous system effects (headaches, dizziness, intoxication) and eye irritation occurred following inhalation exposure to 100 ppm toluene 6 hours/day for 4 days.

Exposure to 600 ppm for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious symptoms including euphoria, dilated pupils, convulsions, and nausea. Exposure to 10,000-30,000 ppm has been reported to cause narcosis and death.

Toluene can also strip the skin of lipids causing dermatitis.

Animals - The initial effects are instability and incoordination, lachrymation and sniffles (respiratory exposure), followed by narcosis. Animals die of respiratory

failure from severe nervous system depression. Cloudy swelling of the kidneys was reported in rats following inhalation exposure to 1600 ppm, 18-20 hours/day for 3 days.

Subchronic/Chronic Effects:

Repeat doses of toluene cause adverse central nervous system effects and can damage the upper respiratory system, the liver, and the kidney. Adverse effects occur as

a result from both oral and the inhalation exposures. A reported lowest-observed-effect level in humans for adverse neurobehavioral effects is 88 ppm.

Humans - Chronic occupational exposure and incidences of toluene abuse have resulted in hepatomegaly and liver function changes. It has also resulted in nephrotoxicity and, in one case, was a cardiac sensitiser and fatal cardiotoxin.

Neural and cerebellar dystrophy were reported in several cases of habitual "glue sniffing." An epidemiological study in France on workers chronically exposed to toluene fumes reported leukopenia and neutropenia. Exposure levels were not given in the secondary reference; however, the average urinary excretion of hippuric acid, a metabolite of toluene, was given as 4 g/L compared to a normal level of 0.6 g/L.

Animals - The major target organs for the subchronic/chronic toxicity of toluene are the nervous system, liver, and kidney. Depressed immune response has been reported in male mice given doses of 105 mg/kg/day for 28 days. Toluene in corn oil administered to F344 male and female rats by gavage 5 days/week for 13 weeks, induced prostration, hypoactivity, ataxia, piloerection, lachrymation, excess salivation, and body tremors at doses 2500 mg/kg. Liver, kidney, and heart weights were also increased at this dose and histopathologic lesions were seen in the liver, kidneys, brain and urinary bladder. The no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL)

for the study was 312 mg/kg (223 mg/kg/day) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) for the study was 625 mg/kg (446 mg/kg/day).

Developmental/Reproductive Toxicity

Exposures to high levels of toluene can result in adverse effects in the developing human foetus.

Several studies have indicated that high levels of toluene can also adversely affect the developing offspring in laboratory animals.

Humans - Variable growth, microcephaly, CNS dysfunction, attentional deficits, minor craniofacial and limb abnormalities, and developmental delay were seen in three

children exposed to toluene in utero as a result of maternal solvent abuse before and during pregnancy

Animals - Sternebral alterations, extra ribs, and missing tails were reported following treatment of rats with 1500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> toluene 24 hours/day during days 9- 14 of gestation. Two of the dams died during the exposure. Another group of rats received 1000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours/day during days 1- 21 of gestation. No maternal deaths or toxicity occurred, however, minor skeletal retardation was present in the exposed fetuses. CFLP Mice were exposed to 500 or 1500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> toluene continuously during days 6- 13 of pregnancy. All dams died at the high dose during the first 24 hours of exposure, however none died at 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Decreased foetal weight was reported, but there were no differences in the incidences of skeletal malformations or anomalies between the treated and control offspring.

Absorption - Studies in humans and animals have demonstrated that toluene is readily absorbed via the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract. Absorption through the skin is estimated at about 1% of that absorbed by the lungs when exposed to toluene vapor. Dermal absorption is expected to be higher upon exposure to the liquid; however, exposure is limited by the rapid evaporation of toluene .

Distribution - In studies with mice exposed to radiolabeled toluene by inhalation, high levels of radioactivity were present in body fat, bone marrow, spinal nerves, spinal cord, and brain white matter. Lower levels of radioactivity were present in blood, kidney, and liver. Accumulation of toluene has generally been found in adipose tissue, other tissues with high fat content, and in highly vascularised tissues .

Metabolism - The metabolites of inhaled or ingested toluene include benzyl alcohol resulting from the hydroxylation of the methyl group. Further oxidation results in the formation of benzaldehyde and benzoic acid. The latter is conjugated with glycine to yield hippuric acid or reacted with glucuronic acid to form benzoyl glucuronide. o- cresol and p- cresol formed by ring hydroxylation are considered minor metabolites

Excretion - Toluene is primarily (60- 70%) excreted through the urine as hippuric acid. The excretion of benzoyl glucuronide accounts for 10- 20%, and excretion of unchanged toluene through the lungs also accounts for 10- 20%. Excretion of hippuric acid is usually complete within 24 hours after exposure.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

LYNDONS FLUORO SPOT MARKING PAINT:

â– The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

â– The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (human) LDLo: 357 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE

Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-Moderate

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/ 8 hr

Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - Moderate

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 88000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/30 m

Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - Mild

â– WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I

Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild

TOLUENE:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-Moderate

Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit):500 mg - Moderate

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 100 ppm

Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - Mild

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 200 ppm

Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h

Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - Mild

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg

â– The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

KAOLIN:

â– for bentonite clays:

Bentonite (CAS No. 1302- 78- 9) consists of a group of clays formed by crystallisation of vitreous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water.

The expected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is very low (LD50>15 g/kg). However, severe anterior segment inflammation, uveitis and retrocorneal abscess

from eye exposure were reported when bentonite had been used as a prophypaste.

In a 33 day dietary (2 and 6%) and a 90 day dietary (1, 3 and 5%) studies in chickens, no changes in behaviour, overall state, clinical and biochemical parameters

and electrolytic composition of the blood. Repeat dietary administration of bentonite did not affect calcium or phosphorus metabolism. However, larger amounts caused

decreased growth, muscle weakness, and death with marked changes in both calcium and phosphorus metabolism.

Bentonite did not cause fibrosis after 1 year exposure of 60 mg dust (<5 um) in a rat study. However, in a second rat study, where 5 um particles were

intratracheally instilled at 5, 15 and 45 mg/rat, dose- related fibrosis was observed. Bentonite clay dust is believed to be responsible for bronchial asthma in

workers at a processing plant in USA.

Ingestion of bentonite without adequate liquids may result in intestinal obstruction in humans.

Hypokalaemia and microcytic iron- deficiency anaemia may occur in patients after repeat doses of clay. Chronic ingestion has been reported to cause myositis.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

â– Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

## REPROTOXIN

methylene chloride	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility
toluene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOLUENE:

KAOLIN:

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

â– DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):&nbsp;	147.6-193
Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l):&nbsp;	224
BCF&lt;100:	5
log Kow (Prager 1995):&nbsp;	1.25
Half-life Soil - High (hours):&nbsp;	672
Half-life Soil - Low (hours):&nbsp;	168
Half-life Air - High (hours):&nbsp;	4584

Half-life Air - Low (hours):&nbsp;	458
Half-life Surface water - High (hours):&nbsp;	672
Half-life Surface water - Low (hours):&nbsp;	168
Half-life Ground water - High (hours):&nbsp;	1344
Half-life Ground water - Low (hours):&nbsp;	336
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):&nbsp;	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):&nbsp;	168
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):&nbsp;	2688
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):&nbsp;	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):&nbsp;	94.50%
Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano-m):&nbsp;	250
Photolysis maximum light absorption - Low (nano-m):&nbsp;	220
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours):&nbsp;	4584
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours):&nbsp;	458
First order hydrolysis half-life (hours):&nbsp;	704 YR

â– For methylene chloride:

log Kow: 1.25

log Koc: 1.68

log Kom: 1.44

Henry' s atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 2.68E- 03

BCF: 5

Environmental fate:

Methylene chloride is a volatile liquid, and tends to volatilise to the atmosphere from water and soil. The half- life of methylene chloride volatilisation from water has been found to be 21 minutes under experimental conditions but actual volatilisation from natural waters will depend on the rate of mixing, wind speed, temperature, and other factors. The Henry' s law constant value (H) of 0.002 atm/m<sup>3</sup>/mol indicates that methylene chloride will volatilise rapidly from moist soil and water surfaces.

Methylene chloride is not strongly sorbed to soils or sediments Based on its low soil organic carbon partitioning coefficient (Koc) of 25, methylene chloride is likely to be very highly mobile in soils and may be expected to leach from soils into groundwater. Based on a reported log octanol/water partition coefficient (Kow) of 1.3 an estimated bioconcentration factor (BCF) of 2.3 was derived. There is no evidence of biomagnification, but because the estimated BCF is low, significant biomagnification of methylene chloride in aquatic food chains is not expected.

Air: The main degradation pathway for methylene chloride in air is its reaction with photochemically generated hydroxyl radicals. Thus, the atmospheric lifetime of methylene chloride may be predicted from the hydroxyl radical concentration in air and the rate of reaction. Most reported rates for hydroxyl radical reaction with methylene chloride range from 1.0 x10<sup>- 13</sup> to 1.5 x10<sup>- 13</sup> cm<sup>3</sup>/mol/sec, and estimates of average atmospheric hydroxyl radical concentration range from 2.5 x10<sup>+5</sup> to 1x10<sup>+6</sup> mol/cm<sup>3</sup> Using this information, an average atmospheric lifetime for methylene chloride may be calculated to be 130 days. Because this degradation pathway is relatively slow, methylene chloride may become widely dispersed but is not likely to accumulate in the atmosphere. The small amount of methylene chloride which reaches the stratosphere (about 1%) may undergo direct photolytic degradation; however, photolysis in the troposphere is not expected. Reactions of methylene chloride with ozone or other common atmospheric species (e.g., oxygen atoms, chlorine atoms, and nitrate radicals) are not believed to contribute to its breakdown.

Water: Methylene chloride undergoes slow hydrolysis in water. The experimental half- life reported for the hydrolysis reaction, at neutral conditions, is approximately 18 months at 25 C .

However, the rate of reaction varies greatly with changes in temperature and pH. A hydrolytic half- life of 14 days was reported for methylene chloride in acidic solutions at 80- 150 C. This experimental value, when extrapolated to 25 C, is about 700 years. Different mechanisms of hydrolyses may be responsible for these two widely different values.

Both aerobic and anaerobic biodegradation may be an important fate process for methylene chloride in water. Methylene chloride has been observed to undergo degradation at a rapid rate under aerobic conditions. Reported total methylene chloride loss was 100% after 7 days in a static culture flask biodegradability screening test.

Sediment and Soil: The rate of biodegradation was found to be dependent on soil type, substrate concentration, and redox state of the soil. Methylene chloride biodegradation has been reported to occur under both aerobic conditions and anaerobic conditions. The biodegradation of methylene chloride appears to be accelerated by the presence of elevated levels of organic carbon.

Methylene chloride has a low tendency to absorb to soil; therefore, there is a potential for leaching to groundwater. Also, because of the high vapor pressure, volatilisation to air is also a likely fate process from dry soil. Its high Henry's law constant (0.002 atm/m<sup>3</sup>/mol) indicates that volatilization from moist soil is also likely.

The UK Department of Environment have established that methylene chloride is not a greenhouse gas and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in a Monograph have affirmed that there was no single international view that risk reduction measures are required for the solvent. The Monograph suggests that alternatives may pose a greater risk to the environment.

In the atmosphere methylene chloride degrades by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals (half- life 6 months). Methylene chloride rapidly volatilises from water and soil to the atmosphere (estimated half- life for volatilisation from water 3- 5.6 hours). In soil methylene chloride may partially leach to ground water. It is not expected to bioaccumulate or bioconcentrate in the food chain.

Drinking Water Standards:

hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max)

dichloromethane: 20 ug/l (WHO guideline)

Soil Guidelines: Dutch Criteria: detection threshold (target)  
20 mg/kg (intervention)

Air Quality Standards:

3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> averaging time 24 hours (WHO guideline).

TOLUENE:

Hazardous Air Pollutant:&nbsp;	Yes
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):&nbsp;	7.3-22.8
BCF&lt;100:	13.2 (EELS
log Kow (Sangster 1997):&nbsp;	2.73
log Pow (Verschueren 1983):&nbsp;	2.69
BOD5:&nbsp;	5%
COD:&nbsp;	21%
ThOD:&nbsp;	3.13
Half-life Soil - High (hours):&nbsp;	528
Half-life Soil - Low (hours):&nbsp;	96
Half-life Air - High (hours):&nbsp;	104
Half-life Air - Low (hours):&nbsp;	10
Half-life Surface water - High (hours):&nbsp;	528
Half-life Surface water - Low (hours):&nbsp;	96
Half-life Ground water - High (hours):&nbsp;	672
Half-life Ground water - Low (hours):&nbsp;	168

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):&nbsp;	528
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):&nbsp;	96
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):&nbsp;	5040
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):&nbsp;	1344
Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):&nbsp;	75%
Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano-m):&nbsp;	268
Photolysis maximum light absorption - Low (nano-m):&nbsp;	253.5
Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours):&nbsp;	1284
Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours):&nbsp;	321
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours):&nbsp;	104
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours):&nbsp;	10

â– For toluene:

log Kow : 2.1- 3

log Koc : 1.12- 2.85

Koc : 37- 260

log Kom : 1.39- 2.89

Half- life (hr) air : 2.4- 104

Half- life (hr) H2O surface water : 5.55- 528

Half- life (hr) H2O ground : 168- 2628

Half- life (hr) soil : <48- 240

Henry' s Pa m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 518- 694

Henry' s atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 5.94E- 03

BOD 5 0.86- 2.12, 5%

COD : 0.7- 2.52, 21- 27%

ThOD : 3.13

BCF : 1.67- 380

log BCF : 0.22- 3.28

Environmental fate:

Transport: The majority of toluene evaporates to the atmosphere from the water and soil. It is moderately retarded by adsorption to soils rich in organic material (Koc = 259), therefore, transport to ground water is dependent on the soil composition. In unsaturated topsoil containing organic material, it has been estimated that 97% of the toluene is adsorbed to the soil and only about 2% is in the soil- water phase and transported with flowing groundwater. There is little retardation in sandy soils and 2- 13% of the toluene was estimated to migrate with flowing water; the remainder was volatilised, biodegraded, or unaccounted for. In saturated deep soils with no soil- air phase, about 48% may be transported with flowing groundwater.

Transformation/Persistence:

Air - The main degradation pathway for toluene in the atmosphere is reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. The estimated atmospheric half life for toluene is about 13 hours. Toluene is also oxidised by reactions with atmospheric nitrogen dioxide, oxygen, and ozone, but these are minor degradation pathways.

Photolysis is not considered a significant degradative pathway for toluene

Soil - In surface soil, volatilisation to air is an important fate process for toluene. Biodegradation of toluene has been demonstrated in the laboratory to occur with a half life of about 1 hour. In the environment, biodegradation of toluene to carbon dioxide occurs with a typical half life of 1- 7 days.

Water - An important fate process for toluene is volatilization, the rate of which depends on the amount of turbulence in the surface water. The volatilisation of toluene from static water has a half life of 1- 16 days, whereas from turbulent water the half life is 5- 6 hours. Degradation of toluene in surface water occurs primarily by biodegradation with a half life of less than one day under favorable conditions (presence of microorganisms, microbial adaptation, and optimum temperature). Biodegradation also occurs in shallow groundwater and in salt water at a reduced rate). No data are available on anaerobic degradation of toluene in deep ground water conditions where aerobic degradation would be minimal.

Biota - Bioaccumulation in most organisms is limited by the metabolism of toluene into more polar compounds that have greater water solubility and a lower affinity for lipids. Bioaccumulation in the food chain is predicted to be low.

Ecotoxicity:

Toluene has moderate acute toxicity to aquatic organisms; several toxicity values are in the range of greater than 1 mg/L and 100 mg/L.

Fish LC50 (96 h): fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) 12.6- 72 mg/l; *Lepomis macrochirus* 13- 24 mg/l;

guppy (*Poecilia reticulata*) 28.2- 59.3 mg/l; channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*) 240 mg/l; goldfish (*Carassius auratus*): 22.8- 57.68 mg/l

Crustaceans LC50 (96 h): grass shrimp (*Palaemonetes pugio*) 9.5 ppm, crab larvae stage (*Cancer magister*) 28 ppm; shrimp (*Crangon franciscorum*) 4.3 ppm; daggerblade

grass shrimp (*Palaemonetes pugio*) 9.5 mg/l

Algae EC50 (24 h): green algae (*Chlorella vulgaris*) 245 mg/l (growth); (72 h) green algae (*Selenastrum capricornutum*) 12.5 mg/l (growth).

KAOLIN:

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

â– For hydrocarbons:

Environmental fate:

The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a " slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals.

Some hydrocarbon will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either

aerobic or anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions

(isomerised olefins and alkenes show variable results). Evidence also

suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.

Under aerobic conditions hydrocarbons degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes they produce water, methane and carbon dioxide.

Alkenes have low log octanol/water partition coefficients (Kow) of about 1 and estimated

bioconcentration factors (BCF) of about 10; aromatics have intermediate

values (log Kow values of 2- 3 and BCF values of 20- 200), while C5 and greater alkanes have fairly high values (log Kow values of about 3- 4.5 and BCF values of

100- 1, 500

The estimated volatilisation half- lives for alkanes and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene

(BTEX) components were predicted as 7 days in ponds, 1.5 days in

rivers, and 6 days in lakes. The volatilisation rate of naphthalene and its substituted derivatives were estimated to be slower.

Indigenous microbes found in many natural settings (e.g., soils, groundwater, ponds) have been

shown to be capable of degrading organic compounds. Unlike other fate

processes that disperse contaminants in the environment, biodegradation can eliminate the contaminants without transferring them across media.

The final products of microbial degradation are carbon dioxide, water, and microbial biomass. The

rate of hydrocarbon degradation depends on the chemical composition

of the product released to the environment as well as site- specific environmental factors. Generally the straight chain hydrocarbons and the aromatics are degraded

more readily than the 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 volatilisation and thus are unavailable in most environments; n- alkanes in the C1- C4 ranges are biodegradable only by a narrow range of

specialised hydrocarbon degraders; and n- alkanes, n- alkyl aromatics, and aromatics above C22 are generally not available to degrading microorganisms. Hydrocarbons

with condensed ring structures, such as PAHs 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 for effective biodegradation of oil. 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.

All biological transformations are affected by temperature. 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.

Ecotoxicity:

Hydrocarbons are hydrophobic (high log Kow and low water solubility). Such substances produce toxicity in aquatic organisms by a mechanism referred to as " non-polar narcosis" or " baseline" toxicity. The hydrophobicity increases and water solubility decreases with increasing carbon number for a particular class of hydrocarbon. Substances with the same carbon number show increased hydrophobicity and decreased solubility with increasing saturation. Quantitative structure activity relationships (QSAR), relating both solubility and toxicity to Kow predict that the water solubility of single chemical substances decreases more rapidly with increasing Kow than does the acute toxicity.

Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

The values of log Kow for individual hydrocarbons increase with increasing carbon number within homologous series of generic types. Quantitative structure activity relationships (QSAR), relating log Kow values of single hydrocarbons to toxicity, show that water solubility decreases more rapidly with increasing Kow than does the concentration causing effects. This relationship varies somewhat with species of hydrocarbon, but it follows that there is a log Kow limit for hydrocarbons, above which, they will not exhibit acute toxicity; this limit is at a log Kow value of about 4 to 5. It has been confirmed experimentally that for fish and invertebrates, paraffinic hydrocarbons with a carbon number of 10 or higher (log Kow >5) show no acute toxicity and that alkylbenzenes with a carbon number of 14 or greater (log Kow >5) similarly show no acute toxicity.

QSAR equations for chronic toxicity also suggest that there should be a point where hydrocarbons with high log Kow values become so insoluble in water that they will not cause chronic toxicity, that is, that there is also a solubility cut-off for chronic toxicity. Thus, paraffinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers of greater than 14 (log Kow >7.3) should show no measurable chronic toxicity. Experimental support for this cut-off is demonstrated by chronic toxicity studies on lubricant base

oils and one "heavy" solvent grade (substances composed of paraffins of C20 and greater) which show no effects after exposures to concentrations well above solubility.

The initial criteria for classification of substances as dangerous to the aquatic environment are based upon acute toxicity data in fish, daphnids and algae.

However, for substances that have low solubility and show no acute toxicity, the possibility of a long-term or chronic hazard to the environment is recognised in the R53 phrase or so-called " safety net" . The R53 assignment for possible long-term harm is a surrogate for chronic toxicity test results and is triggered by substances that are both bioaccumulative and persistent. The indicators of bioaccumulation and persistence are taken as a BCF > 100 (or log Kow > 3 if no BCF data) and lack of ready biodegradability. For low solubility substances which have direct chronic toxicity data demonstrating no chronic toxicity at 1 mg/L or higher, these data take precedence such that no classification for long term toxicity is required.

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



## Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
methylene chloride	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
toluene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED

## 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.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

### HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

### ADG7:

Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Special provisions:	63; 190; 277; 327; 344	Packing Instructions:	None
Limited quantities:	See SP 277	Portable tanks and bulk containers - Instructions:	None
Portable tanks and bulk containers - Special provisions:	None	Packagings and IBCs - Packing instruction:	P003; LP02
Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions:	PP17, PP87, L2		

Name and description: AEROSOLS

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None

Shipping Name:AEROSOLS

#### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

#### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F-D , S-U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

#### REGULATIONS

##### Regulations for ingredients

**methylene chloride (CAS: 75-09-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "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) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

**toluene (CAS: 108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental

harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6", "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) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

**kaolin (CAS: 1332-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7,68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for LYNDONS FLUORO SPOT MARKING PAINT**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7, 68476-86-8

### REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	Adeq TLV
methylene chloride	2.4 mg/m3	100	R	14	-
toluene	9.6 mg/m3	10	D	NA	-

â– These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen  
Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive  
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

â– 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).

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

**This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.**

Issue Date: 5-Oct-2012

Print Date: 5-Oct-2012

This is the end of the MSDS.