

# LIFESAVER SMOKE DETECTOR TESTER LIFLT711

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 7-Oct-2005  
A317TC

CHEMWATCH 4654-12

---

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

---

### PRODUCT NAME

LIFESAVER SMOKE DETECTOR TESTER LIFLT711

### SYNONYMS

"smoke alarm", Ensign

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

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

### SUPPLIER

Company: Ensign Laboratories Pty Ltd

Address:

490 Wellington Rd

Mulgrave

VIC, 3170

AUS

Telephone: +61 3 9550 1500

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)

Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112

Fax: +61 3 9560 5545

### HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability 4

Toxicity 2

Body Contact 2

Reactivity 1

Chronic 2

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

---

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

**CONSIDERED A DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE  
1999/45/EC AND ITS AMENDMENTS.**

**CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR  
1910.1200.**

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

## RISK

Extremely flammable.  
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.  
Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage\*.  
Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.  
May produce discomfort of the respiratory system\*.  
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.  
Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.  
Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.  
\* (limited evidence).

## SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.  
Use only in well ventilated areas.  
Keep container in a well ventilated place.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

---

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

---

NAME	CAS RN	%
white mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	1-5
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	>60

---

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

---

### SWALLOWED

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

### EYE

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

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

### INHALED

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

- Remove to fresh air.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

---

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

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 flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame.
- 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).

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

### HAZCHEM

2Y

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- Breathing apparatus.
- Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
- Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

---

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### 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

- 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.

#### 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:

- Hydrocarbon propellant 2000 ppm

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

- Hydrocarbon propellant 2000 ppm

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

- Hydrocarbon propellant 2000 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

- Hydrocarbon propellant 1000 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cut-offs

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**

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

### **STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- Store in an upright position.
- Outside or detached storage is preferred.
- 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.

---

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

---

**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL m5/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
--------	----------	------------	--------------------------	-------------	---------------------------	-------------	---------------------------

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL m5/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
--------	----------	------------	--------------------------	-------------	---------------------------	-------------	---------------------------

Australia Exposure Standards	white mineral oil (petroleum)		5				
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant		1,000	1,800			

The following materials had no OELs on our record under the following CAS or Chemwatch (CW) numbers  
 Ensign Smoke Detector Tester: No data available for CW:4654-12 white mineral oil (petroleum); No data available for CAS:8042-47-5 hydrocarbon propellant; No data available for CAS:68476-86-8

**EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS**

Material	Original IDLH Value (ppm)	Original IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
hydrocarbon propellant	19,000 [LEL]			2,000 [LEL]

**NOTES**

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.

**ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)**

OSF=0.16 (hydrocarbon propellant)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being "reached" even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached.
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

## EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc (%)

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mixture Conc (%)
White mineral oil (petroleum)	5.0000	5.0

## INGREDIENT DATA

WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM): oil mist, mineral

TLV TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE.

TLV TWA 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> inhalable fraction highly refined A4

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing cancer in humans.

ES TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (oil mist, refined mineral)

Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 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.
- 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 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

- 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

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

### Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Liquid; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- Liquid.
- Gas.
- Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable  
Melting Range (°C): Not Available  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): Not Available  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available  
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available  
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available  
Evaporation Rate: Not Available  
Flash Point (°C): -81 propellant  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available  
Viscosity: Not Available

---

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

---

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

---

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

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. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733). 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.

##### EYE

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

##### SKIN

Spray mist may produce discomfort.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. 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 aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Inhalation of vapours or 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. 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 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 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. 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.

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

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet. There are few systemic effects, but prolonged exposure may lead to a higher incidence of lung scarring. 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.

### **TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

Not available. Refer to individual constituents unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM):

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (rat) TCLo: 92000 mg/kg/92D-Cont.

Generally the toxicity and irritation is of low order.

White oils and highly/solvent refined oils have not shown the long term risk of skin cancer that follows persistent skin contamination with some other mineral oils, due in all probability to refining that produces low content of both polyaromatics (PAH) and benz-alpha-pyrenes (BaP)

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

---

## **Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

---

Marine Pollutant:Not Determined

Drinking Water Standards:

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

---

## **Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

---

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

---

## **Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

---

### **Labels Required**

Flammable Gas

### **HAZCHEM**

2Y

**Land Transport UNDG:**

Dangerous Goods Class:	2.1	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		
Edit			

---

**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

---

**POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

**REGULATIONS**

White mineral oil (petroleum) (CAS: 8042-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

---

**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

---

**Ingredients with multiple CAS Numbers**

Ingredient Name	CAS
Hydrocarbon Propellant	68476-85-7, 68476-86-8

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: 7-Oct-2005

Print Date: 24-Aug-2006