



### Electro-Wash PX #613-1403-1

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 5-Feb-2009  
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 18-8711  
Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Electro-Wash PX #613-1403-1

### SYNONYMS

"ES810E, ES1010E"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

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

### SUPPLIER

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

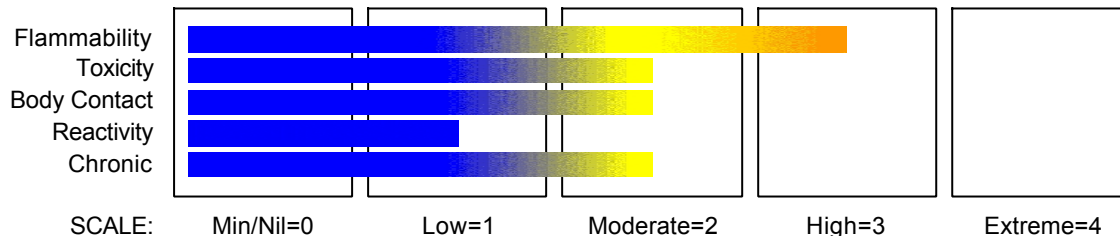
Company: RS Components Pty Ltd  
Address:  
Units 30- 31 Warehouse World  
761 Great South Road  
Penrose Auckland 1006  
New Zealand  
Telephone: 09 579 5885  
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**  
Emergency Tel: **03 9573 3112**  
Fax: 09 579 9585

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



SCALE:

Min/Nil=0

Low=1

Moderate=2

High=3

Extreme=4



### RISK

- Extremely flammable.
- Irritating to eyes.

### SAFETY

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
  - Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
  - Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage\*.
  - Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
  - May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin\*.
  - Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.
  - Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.
- \* (limited evidence).
- Avoid contact with skin.
  - Avoid contact with eyes.
  - Wear suitable gloves.
  - Wear eye/face protection.
  - Use only in well ventilated areas.
  - Keep container in a well ventilated place.
  - To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
  - Keep container tightly closed.
  - In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
  - If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
  - This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
hydrocarbons, C5 and greater, C5- 6 rich	68476-50-6	40-60
ethanol	64-17-5	10-20
propane	74-98-6	10-20
butane	106-97-8.	10-20
isopropanol	67-63-0	1-5

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

**SWALLOWED**

- Avoid giving milk or oils.
  - Avoid giving alcohol.
- 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.

**EYE**

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

**SKIN**

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

**INHALED**

- If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
  - Remove to fresh air.
  - Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
  - Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid

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**Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**

procedures.

- If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

- For 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.

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.

**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.

**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.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

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

**HAZCHEM**

2YE

**Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****MINOR SPILLS**

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

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**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.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

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

**Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- 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.

**SUITABLE CONTAINER**

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

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Propane:
  - reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc.
  - liquid attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings
  - may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours.
  - Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
  - Avoid strong bases.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- 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.

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

**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Electro- Wash PX #613- 1403- 1 (Butane)	800	1900						
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	1000	1880						
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	400	983	500	1230				

The following materials had no OELs on our records  
 • hydrocarbons, C5 and greater, C5- 6 rich:

CAS:68476- 50- 6

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**MATERIAL DATA**

ELECTRO-WASH PX #613-1403-1:

ISOPROPANOL:

- Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects.

ELECTRO-WASH PX #613-1403-1:

PROPANE:

- For propane  
Odour Safety Factor(OSF)  
OSF=0.16 (PROPANE).

BUTANE:

ELECTRO-WASH PX #613-1403-1:

- For butane:  
Odour Threshold Value: 2591 ppm (recognition)

Butane in common with other homologues in the straight chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon series is not characterised by its toxicity but by its narcosis-inducing effects at high concentrations. The TLV is based on analogy with pentane by comparing their lower explosive limits in air.

- Odour Safety Factor(OSF)  
OSF=0.22 (n-BUTANE).

ELECTRO-WASH PX #613-1403-1:

ETHANOL:

- For ethanol:  
Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)

Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects. Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness.

HYDROCARBONS, C5 AND GREATER, C5-6 RICH:

- for benzene  
Odour Threshold Value: 34 ppm (detection), 97 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for benzene, measuring in excess of 0.5 ppm, are commercially available. The relative quality of epidemiological data and quantitative health risk assessments related to documented and theoretical leukaemic deaths constitute the basis of the TLV-recommendation.<</>.

For n-pentane

NOTE: Detector tubes for n-pentane, measuring in excess of 100 ppm, are commercially available.

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against narcotic effects produced at higher concentrations and the development of axonopathies.

For n-hexane:

Odour Threshold Value: 65 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for n-hexane, measuring in excess of 100 ppm, are available commercially.

Occupational polyneuropathy may result from exposures as low as 500 ppm (as hexane), whilst nearly continuous exposures of 250 ppm have caused neurotoxic effects in animals.

Concurrent exposure to chemicals (including MEK) and drugs which induce hepatic liver oxidative metabolism can reduce the time for neuropathy to appear.

WARNING: This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 2 Probable Human Carcinogen.

ETHANOL:

- Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.

Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION****RESPIRATOR**

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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / 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.

**OTHER**

■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**APPEARANCE**

■ Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.

Colourless highly flammable liquid with an alcohol-like odour; soluble in water.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	- 108.7	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	79.27	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 29	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	5.3 @20C (Ethanol)
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.79
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	3 (Air=1)
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	<1 (BuAC = 1)
ethanol			
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		- 0.3	
propane			
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		2.36	
butane			
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		2.89	
isopropanol			
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		0.05	

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## 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

- Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

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

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. The central nervous system can be depressed. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding.

Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation. Symptoms can progress for months even after removal of exposure, and recovery may take years and may not be complete. 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

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

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

Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage.

## SKIN

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

Spray mist may produce discomfort.

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

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin but branched species are more likely to.

## 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.

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.

Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases.

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

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.

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.

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.

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

■ There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

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

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.

Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

Large amounts of ethanol taken in pregnancy may result in "foetal alcohol syndrome", characterised by delay in mental and physical development, learning difficulties, behavioural problems and small head size. A small number of people develop allergic reactions to ethanol, which include eye infections, skin swelling, shortness of breath, and itchy rashes with blisters.

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

Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce narcosis, incoordination and liver degeneration.

Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation. Symptoms can progress for months even after removal of exposure, and recovery may take years and may not be complete.

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**CARCINOGEN**

Isopropyl alcohol	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Isopropyl alcohol manufacture using strong acids	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1

**Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

**Ecotoxicity**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
hydrocarbons, C5 and greater, C5- 6 rich	No Data	No Data		
ethanol	Available	Available	LOW	HIGH
propane	LOW	No Data	LOW	HIGH
		Available		
butane	LOW	No Data	LOW	HIGH
		Available		

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**Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

isopropanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH
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**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.

**Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

**HAZCHEM:**  
 2YE (ADG7)

**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		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	150 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	75 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

Shipping name: AEROSOLS

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F-D,S-U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		
Shipping name: AEROSOLS			

**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

**REGULATIONS**

**Regulations for ingredients**

hydrocarbons, C5 and greater, C5-6 rich (CAS: 68476-50-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5) 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)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (English)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)"

**propane (CAS: 74-98-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**butane (CAS: 106-97-8) 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)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) 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)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Quarantine and Inspection Service List of chemical compounds that are accepted solely for use at establishments registered to prepare meat and meat products for the purpose of the Export Control Act 1982", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"

<br><br>No data for Electro-Wash PX #613-1403-1 (CW: 18-8711)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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continued...

# Electro-Wash PX #613-1403-1

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X9317SP

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*