

Material Safety Data Sheet

Ceramic Rust Release



1. Identification of the material and supplier

Names

Product name : Ceramic Rust Release
American Code : 2796
German Code : 1641
ADG : AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) (n-Butane, Propane)

Supplier

Supplier/Manufacturer : LIQUI MOLY GMBH
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Uses

Area of application : Industrial applications.
Material uses : Rust removers.
Product type : Aerosol.

2. Hazards identification

Classification : F; R11
Carc. Cat. 1; R45
Muta. Cat. 2; R46
Xn; R65

Risk phrases : R11- Highly flammable.
R45- May cause cancer.
R46- May cause heritable genetic damage.
R65- Also harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Safety phrases : S53- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature : HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture : Yes.

Ingredient name	CAS number	Concentration
Butane	106-97-8	30 - 60
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	10 - 30
Propane	74-98-6	10 - 30
Isobutane	75-28-5	10 - 30
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	1 - 5
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	1 - 5

Other ingredients, determined not to be hazardous according to NOHSC criteria, and not dangerous according to the ADG Code, make up the product concentration to 100%.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

4 . First-aid measures

- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water. Get medical attention.
- Skin contact** : In case of contact, immediately flush skin copiously with water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention.
- Ingestion** : Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.
- Advice to doctor** : No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Not suitable** : None known.
- Special exposure hazards** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Flammable aerosol. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6 . Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
- Methods for cleaning up**

6 . Accidental release measures

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

7 . Handling and storage

- Handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
- Storage** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name

Butane

Propane

Isobutane

Kerosine (petroleum)

Exposure limits

NOHSC (Australia, 8/2005).

TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006). Skin

TWA: 200 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

- Recommended monitoring procedures** : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

Exposure controls

Engineering measures

- : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Hygiene measures

- : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling compounds and before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the day. During formulation, follow good industrial hygiene practice.

Eye protection

- : Safety glasses.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

- Skin protection** : Lab coat.
- Respiratory protection** : A respirator is not needed under normal and intended conditions of product use.
- Hand protection** : Natural rubber (latex).



- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Aerosol.]
- Colour** : Beige.
- Odour** : Characteristic.
- Relative density** : 0.61
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -60°C (-76°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
- Flammable limits** : Lower: 1.4%
Upper: 32%
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 510°C (950°F)
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

10 . Stability and reactivity

- Stability** : The product is stable. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not swallow.
- Materials to avoid** : No specific data.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11 . Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Dose	Species	Result	Exposure
Kerosene (petroleum)	Rabbit	>2 g/kg	LD Dermal	-
	Rat	>5 g/kg	LD Oral	-
	Rat	800 mg/kg	LD50 Intratracheal	-
	Rat	15 g/kg	LD50 Oral	-

Potential chronic health effects

- Chronic effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : May cause heritable genetic effects.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

11 . Toxicological information

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
- Skin** : No specific data.
- Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Target organs** : Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: the nervous system, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

12 . Ecological information





- Environmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13 . Disposal considerations

- Methods of disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

14 . Transport information

International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
ADG	UN1950	AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) (n-Butane, Propane)	2	-		Limited quantity LQ2
ADR	UN1950	AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) (n-Butane, Propane)	2	-		-
IMDG	UN1950	AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) (n-Butane, Propane)	2.1	-		Emergency schedules (EmS) F-D; S-U
IATA	UN1950	AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) (n-Butane, Propane)	2.1	-		-

PG* : Packing group

15 . Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

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Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

Ingredient name**Schedule**

No listed substance

Australia inventory (AICS) : All components are listed or exempted.

16 . Other information

Person who prepared the MSDS : Atrion Regulatory Services, Inc.**History****Date of issue** : 09/15/2007**Version** : 1**Notice to reader**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.