

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCES / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Product Name	Silver Zinc
Synonyms	A101C, A101D, A1001
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of Identification	Not Available

RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomization from a handheld aerosol pack use according to manufacturer's directions.
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DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Registered company name	Silver Zinc Supplies
Address	2/10 Maiella Street Stapylton Queensland 4207 Australia
Telephone	(07) 3287 4567
Website	silverzinc.com.au
Email	orders@silverzinc.com.au

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER

Association / Organization	Silver Zinc Supplies
Emergency Contact	04000 18006
Other Emergency Contact	Not Available



ABN: 58 997 237 445

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. ACCORDING TO THE WHS REGULATIONS AND THE ADG CODE.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max	
Flammability	4			0 = Minimum
Toxicity	2			1 = Low
Body Contact	2			2 = Moderate
Reactivity	1			3 = High
Chronic	1			4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification[1]	Flammable Aerosols Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

LABEL ELEMENTS

Hazard Pictogram(s)	
Signal Word	Danger

HAZARD STATEMENT (S)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS(S) PREVENTION

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) RESPONSE

P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) STORAGE

P405	Store locked up.
P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) DISPOSAL

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorized hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCES

SEE SECTION BELOW FOR COMPOSITION OF MIXTURES

MIXTURES

CAS No.	% [Weight]	Name
1330-20-7	10-30	xylene
Not Available	10-30	resin, proprietary
67-64-1	10-30	acetone
7440-66-6	1-10	zinc powder
7779-90-0	1-3	zinc phosphate
7429-90-5	1-3	aluminium
115-10-6	30-40	dimethyl ether

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Contact	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid giving milk or oils. • Avoid giving alcohol. • Not considered a normal route of entry. • If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. • If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. • Observe the patient carefully. • Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. • Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. • Seek medical advice.

INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/ kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from 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 ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial 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 stabilization 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 sensitization to catecholamines. Inhaled cardio selective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

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
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min	End of shift Last 4hrs of shift	



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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- **SMALL FIRE: WATER SPRAY, DRY CHEMICAL OR CO2**
- **LARGE FIRE: WATER SPRAY OR FOG.**

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTRATE OR MIXTURE

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carbon dioxide (CO₂) • other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. • Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable



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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES – SEE SECTION 8
ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS – SEE SECTION 12

ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT ADVICE IS CONTAINED IN SECTION 8 OF THE SDS.



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SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. • 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. • Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOPATIBILITIES

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerosol dispenser. • Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H₂) gas • Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



LEGEND

- X – MUST NOT BE STORED TOGETHER
- O – MAY BE STORED TOGETHER WITH SPECIFIC PREVENTIONS
- + – MAY BE STORED TOGETHER



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SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION CONTROL PARAMETERS - OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredients	Sampling Time	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80ppm / 350mg / m3	655mg / m3 / 150ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	Acetone	Acetone	500ppm / 1185mg / m3	2375mg / m3 / 1000ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	Aluminium	Aluminium, pyro powerds (as Al)	5mg / m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	Aluminium	Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al)	5mg / m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	Aluminium	Aluminium (metal dust)	10mg / m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	Dimethyl ether	Dimethyl ether	400ppm / 760mg / m3	950mg / m3 / 500ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredients	Material Name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Acetone	Acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Zinc powder	Zinc	6mg/m3	21mg/m3	120mg/m3
Zinc phosphate	Zinc phosphate (3:2)	12mg/m3	36mg/m3	220mg/m3
Dimethyl ether	Methyl ether; (Dimethyl ether)	300ppm	3800*ppm	7200*ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	900ppm	Not Available
acetone	2500ppm	Not Available
zinc powder	Not Available	Not Available
zinc phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
zinc powder	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Appropriate 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
- Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
- 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.

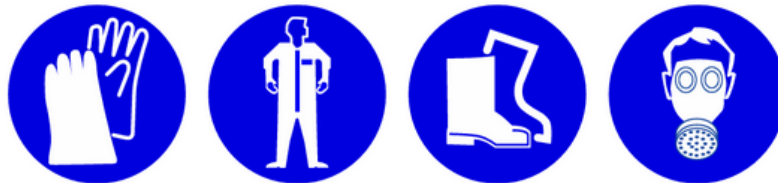
Type of Contaminant	Speed
aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1m/s
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5m/s (200-500 f/min.)

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.

Personal protection



<p>Eye and face protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 lenses 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
<p>Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>
<p>Hands/feet protection</p>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Body protection</p>	<p>See Other protection below</p>
<p>Other protection</p>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overalls. • Skin cleansing cream. • Eyewash unit. • Do not spray on hot surfaces.



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RECOMMENDED MATERIAL(S)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX 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 *computergenerated* selection:

Silver Zinc

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON	C

* 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.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

^ - Full-face

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS		AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^

B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses

B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN)

B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN)

E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2)

G = Agricultural chemicals

K = Ammonia(NH3)

Hg = Mercury

NO = Oxides of nitrogen

MB = Methyl bromide

AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHIMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Silver flammable liquid with a solvent odour; not miscible with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable ether propellant.
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Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point/freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point & boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-41 (propellant)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevated temperatures. Presence of open flame. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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. Exposure to n-butanol causes dose dependent irritation and headaches in humans, but CNS depression and prostration in mice. Though the offensive odour may forewarn, the smell sense may become fatigued. Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioral changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour 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. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Ingestion of alkyl ethers may produce stupor, blurred vision, headache, dizziness and irritation of the nose and throat. Respiratory distress and asphyxia may result.
Skin Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Spray mist may produce discomfort Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
Eye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapour or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and tears.
Chronic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Chronic exposure to alkyl ethers may result in loss of appetite, excessive thirst, fatigue, and weight loss. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]



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**SILVER ZINC
AEROSOL**

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

XYLENE

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700mg / kg[2]	Eye (human): 200ppm - irritant
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295mg / l / 4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5mg / 24h - SEVERE
Oral (mouse) LD50: 2119mg / kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87mg - mild
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (rabbit):500mg / 24h - moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

ACETONE

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >20mg / kg[2]	Eye (human): 50 ppm - irritant
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 100.2mg / l / 8hr[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20mg / 24hr -moderate
Oral (mouse) LD50: 1800-7300mg / kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 3.95mg - SEVERE
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (rabbit): 500mg / 24h - mild
	Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

ZINC POWDER

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000mg / kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1.79mg / l4h[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: >2000mg / kg[2]	

ZINC PHOSPHATE

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000mg / kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: 15000mg / kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

ALUMINIUM

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: >2000mg / kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

DIMETHYL ETHER

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 309mg / l / 4h[2]	Not Available

LEGEND

1. VALUE OBTAINED FROM EUROPE ECHA REGISTERED SUBSTANCES - ACUTE TOXICITY
- 2.* VALUE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURER'S SDS. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DATA EXTRACTED FROM RTECS - REGISTER OF TOXIC EFFECT OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES



XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.
ACETONE	For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits.
ZINC POWDER	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 124 mg/m ³ /50min. Skin (human):0.3mg/3Daysint. mild
ALUMINIUM	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
XYLENE & ACETONE	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.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

LEGEND

- ✗ - DATA EITHER NOT AVAILABLE OR DOES NOT FILL THE CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFICATION
- ✓ - DATA AVAILABLE TO MAKE CLASSIFICATION



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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION | TOXICITY

SILVER ZINC AEROSOL	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

XYLENE	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	2.6mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.8mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.2mg/L	2
	NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/L	2

ACETONE	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	5-540mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	20.565mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	1-866mg/L	2

ZINC POWDER	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.58mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001-0.014mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.106mg/L	4
	BCF	360	Algae or other aquatic plants	9mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00006537mg/L	2

ZINC PHOSPHATE	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.58mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001-0.833mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	.00038608mg/L	2

ALUMINIUM	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.134mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.7364mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001-0.799mg/L	2
	BCF	360	Algae or other aquatic plants	9mg/L	4
	NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.001mg/L	2

DIMETHYL ETHER	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	1-783.04mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>4400.0mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	154.917mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	>4000mg/L	1

LEGEND

EXTRACTED FROM 1. IUCLID TOXICITY DATA | 2. EUROPE ECHA REGISTERED SUBSTANCES - ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION - AQUATIC TOXICITY | 3. EPIWIN SUITE | 3.12 (QSAR) - AQUATIC TOXICITY DATA (ESTIMATED) | 4. US EPA, ECOTOX DATABASE - AQUATIC TOXICITY DATA | 5. ECETOC AQUATIC HAZARD ASSESSMENT DATA | 6. NITE (JAPAN) - BIOCONCENTRATION DATA | 7. METI (JAPAN) - BIOCONCENTRATION DATA | 8. VENDOR DATA

TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT. DO NOT ALLOW PRODUCT TO COME IN CONTACT WITH SURFACE WATERS OR TO INTERTIDAL AREAS BELOW THE MEAN HIGH WATER MARK. DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER WHEN CLEANING EQUIPMENT OR DISPOSING OF EQUIPMENT WASH WATERS. WASTES RESULTING FROM USE OF THE PRODUCT MUST BE DISPOSED OF ON SITE OR AT APPROVED WASTE SITES.



PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 116.25days)
dimethyl ether	LOW	LOW

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
acetone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.69)
dimethyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = -0.1)

MOBILITY IN SOIL

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
dimethyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1.292)



SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction • Reuse • Recycling • Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LABELS REQUIRED

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 2.1
	Subrisk Not applicable
Packing group	Not applicable
Environmental hazard	Environmentally Hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 381
	Limited quantity 1000ml

AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950	
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid); Aerosols, flammable	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G; Forbidden

SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG-CODE / GGVSEE)

UN number	1950	
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG CLASS	2.1
	IMDG SURISK	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000ml

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS / LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

XYLENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

ACETONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

ZINC POWDER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

ZINC PHOSPHATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

ALUMINIUM IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

DIMETHYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	NO (acetone; xylene; dimethyl ether; aluminium; zinc powder)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (aluminium; zinc powder)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (zinc phosphate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes

LEGEND

YES = ALL CAS DECLARED INGREDIENTS ARE ON THE INVENTORY

NO = ONE OR MORE OF THE CAS LISTED INGREDIENTS ARE NOT ON THE INVENTORY AND ARE NOT EXEMPT FROM LISTING (SEE SPECIFIC INGREDIENTS IN BRACKETS)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	13/12/2013

SDS VERSION SUMMARY

Version	Issue Date	Section Updated
9.1.1.1	11/08/2016	Classification
10.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

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.

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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