

Material Safety Data Sheet

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Infosafe No™ LPYNO Issue Date : December 2009 ISSUED by BONDALL

Product Name **BALLISTOL AEROSOL**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name BALLISTOL AEROSOL
Product Code 60010, 60011, 60012.
Company Name BONDALL PTY LTD (ABN 27 008 734 996)
Address 113 Belmont Avenue
Belmont
WA 6104 Australia
Emergency Tel. 0400 705 773 or Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26
Telephone/Fax Number Tel: (08) 6272 3800
Fax: (08) 9277 4068
Recommended Use As an oily lubricant and corrosion inhibitor. Protects against oxidative, galvanic, acidic and salt water corrosion.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
DANGEROUS GOODS.
Hazard classification according to the criteria of NOHSC.
Dangerous goods classification according to the Australia Dangerous Goods Code.
Risk Phrase(s) R12 Extremely Flammable.
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
Safety Phrase(s) S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S2 Keep out of reach of children.
S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S51 Use only in well ventilated areas.
S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Highly refined base oils	8042-47-5	>60 %
	Propane (propellant)	74-98-6	5-<15 %
	Butane (propellant)	106-97-8	5-<15 %
	C-5 Alcohols	Mixture	<10 %
	Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	<10 %
	Iso-hexane	107-83-5	<5 %
	n-Hexane	110-54-3	<1 %
	Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation Remove the source of contamination or move the affected person to fresh air. Ensure airways are clear. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If symptoms persist seek medical attention. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airways and apply resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately wash mouth out with water. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head down position, if possible) to maintain open airways and prevent aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. If irritation develops and persists, seek medical attention.

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed

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First Aid Facilities off completely. Seek immediate medical attention.
Eye wash and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

Other Information For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone in Australia 131 126) or a doctor.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media Extinguish fire with foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, water fog or water spray.

Hazards from Combustion Products Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating smoke, fumes and gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Specific Hazards Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Precautions should be taken to eliminate the build up of explosive mixtures. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire.

Precautions in connection with Fire Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours, fumes or products of combustion. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures Liquid Spill: Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Stop the leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. If possible contain the spill. Collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water authorities and EPA in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

Spillage of Aerosol Cans: Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour if any. Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite if required. 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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling Wear appropriate protective equipment to prevent inhalation, skin and eye contact. Provide ventilation during use to control airborne levels within exposure guidelines or use approved breathing apparatus. Avoid breathing vapour. Avoid skin and eye contact. Cap containers after use. Exercise good industrial hygiene practice. Wash after handling, especially before eating, drinking or smoking.

Conditions for Safe Storage Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, and out of direct sunlight. Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40°C. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding or bonding procedures.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards No value assigned for this specific material by the Australian National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia. However, the available exposure limits on the ingredients are as follows:

Australian National Occupational Health And Safety Commission (NOHSC) Exposure

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Standards: Substance	TWA		STEL		Notices
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	
n-Hexane	20	72	-	-	-
Hexane, other isomers	500	1760	1000	3500	-
Butane	800	1900	-	-	-

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof local exhaust ventilation system is required.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable organic vapour filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, goggles or full-face shield as appropriate recommended. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances ie. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist. Industrial clothing should conform to the specifications detailed in AS/NZS 2919: Industrial clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Dark yellow, oily liquid in an aerosol pressure pack.
Odour	Slightly sweet odour.
Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	128°C
Solubility in Water	Insoluble (emulsifies)
Specific Gravity	0.77
pH Value	8.5-9.5 (emulsified)
Vapour Pressure	5 hPa at 20°C; 7 bar inner pressure.
Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1
Evaporation Rate	<1 (n-Butyl acetate=1)
Pour Point	<-20°C
Flash Point	-104°C (Closed cup) (for propellant)
Flammability	Extremely flammable.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	400°C
Flammable Limits - Lower	2.2% (for propellant)

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Flammable Limits - Upper 10.0% (for propellant)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under normal conditions of use and handling.

Incompatible Materials Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information Acute Toxicity:
LD50 (Oral, Rat): >10,000 mg/kg

Inhalation Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory system. In severe acute exposures there is a danger of death from respiratory failure or cardiac arrest.
WARNING: Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents can be harmful or fatal.

Ingestion Harmful, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Subsequent to ingestion or vomiting, small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May also cause irritation to the gastrointestinal system. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.

Skin May be irritating to skin. May cause dryness and itching. It may be absorbed through skin with harmful systemic effects.

Eye May cause eye irritation, tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

Chronic Effects Overexposure by skin absorption or inhalation may injure the liver, kidneys and bladder.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Not available

Persistence / Degradability Not available

Mobility Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential Not available

Environ. Protection Do not allow product to enter drains, waterways or sewers.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations. Disposal facilities must be capable of handling aerosol cans. Dispose of empty product containers in a sanitary landfill. Dispose of waste product in a facility permitted to accept chemical waste. Do not incinerate cans even when empty.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information This material is classified as a Class 2.1 (Flammable Gas) Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail (ADG Code).
Dangerous goods of Class 2.1 (Flammable Gas) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:
- Class 1, Explosive
- Class 3, Flammable Liquid, if both the Class 2.1 and Class 3 dangerous goods are in bulk
- Class 4.1, Flammable Solid
- Class 4.2, Spontaneously Combustible Substance
- Class 4.3, Dangerous When Wet Substance

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Product Name **BALLISTOL AEROSOL**

U.N. Number 1950
- Class 5.1, Oxidising Agent
- Class 5.2, Organic Peroxide
- Class 7, Radioactive Substance

Proper Shipping Name AEROSOLS

DG Class 2.1

Packaging Method

Packing Group

EPG Number 2D1

IERG Number 49

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information Australia:
Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Australian National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC).
Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

Poisons Schedule Not Scheduled

Hazard Category Harmful, Extremely Flammable

AICS (Australia) All constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of MSDS MSDS Created: December 2009

Contact Person/Point Chemist: Tel No: (08) 9478 6005
Emergency: Tel No: 0400 705 773
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