

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid - Eyes	Wash out eye with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if soreness or redness persists.
First Aid - Skin	Wash skin with soap and water. Apply a reconditioning skin cream.
First Aid - Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.
First Aid - Inhalation	Remove from exposure. Seek medical attention if you feel unwell.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media	Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray. Use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use jet water.
Special hazards of product	Containers may explode in heat of fire. This product may give rise to hazardous fumes in a fire.
Protective equipment for fire-fighting	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions	Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate the area. Material can create slippery conditions underfoot.
Environmental precautions	Try to prevent the material from entering drains or water courses. Advise authorities if spillage has entered water course or sewer or has contaminated soil or vegetation.
Spillages	Allow to evaporate if it is safe to do so or contain and absorb using earth, sand or other inert material. Transfer into suitable containers for recovery or disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Use in well ventilated area.
Storage	Storage area should be out of direct sunlight. Storage temperature should be kept below 50 °C.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Standards:-

Isoparaffinic hydrocarbon

(<0.1% w/w benzene)

An exposure limit of 280 ppm (1200 mg/m³) 8h TWA is recommended

Hydrocarbon aerosol propellant

(<0.1% 1, 3 butadiene)

Occupational exposure standards for significant components are:

UK EH40: OES 1750 mg/m³ 8h TWA. UK EH40: OES 2180 mg/m³ 15 min TWA (LPG)

The minimum atmospheric oxygen concentration should be 18% by volume under normal atmospheric pressure.

Pentane

An exposure limit of 600 ppm (1800 mg/m³) 8h TWA is recommended

Engineering Control Measures

Exposure to this material may be controlled in a number of ways. The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how the material is used and on the potential for exposure. Use of the basic principles of Industrial Hygiene will enable this material to be used safely.

Respiratory Protection

Respiratory protection if there is a risk of exposure to high vapour concentrations.

Hand Protection

Use a good quality barrier cream before use.

Eye Protection

Chemical goggles if there is a risk of eye contact.

Body Protection

Normal work wear.

Protection During Application

During application, adequate ventilation must be provided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State

Liquid.

Colour

Pale brown

Odour

Characteristic.

Boiling Range/Point (°C)

above 30

Flash Point (Abel) (°C)

<0 (based on major component)

Explosion Limits (%)

Not determined

Solubility in Water (kg/m³)

Insoluble

Vapour pressure (mm.Hg./20°C)

Not determined

Density (kg/m³)

0.6 (measured as kg/litre)

Auto-flammability (°C)

Above 200.

Viscosity (cSt)

Mobile liquid at ambient temperatures

Evaporation Rate

>1 (referenced as n-butyl acetate=1)

Vapour density (Air=1)

Heavier than air

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Exposure to direct sunlight. Strong oxidising agents Temperatures in excess of 50 °C.
Materials to Avoid	Strong oxidising agents
Hazardous Products	Decomposition Combustion will generate: smoke, possibly thick and choking, resulting in zero visibility. Combustion may also generate: oxides of sulphur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity	Low order of acute toxicity.
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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mobility	The product is volatile / gaseous and will partition to the air phase. If released to water the product will float. The product will leach into soil.
Persistence/ Degradability	The product is expected to be resistant to biodegradation.
Bio-accumulation	Product is not expected to bio-accumulate.

13. DISPOSAL

Container Disposal	Plastic caps and empty aerosols may be recycled via appropriate routes. Empty aerosols may be disposed of by authorised landfill. Do not incinerate closed containers.
Product disposal	Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	1950
UN Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
UN Class	2.1
UK Proper shipping name	Aerosols
UK Classification	2.1
UK Transport category	2
ADR/RID - Class	2
ADR/RID - Item No.	5 ⁰ F
IMDG - Proper Shipping Name	Aerosol
IMDG - Packaging Group	2.1
IMDG - Page No	2102
IMDG - Ems Number	2-13
IMDG - MFAG Table Number	620
IATA - Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
Tremcard No. TEC (R)	20G26
IATA - Class	2.1

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification	F+ Extremely Flammable
R phrases	12 Extremely Flammable
S phrases	2 Keep out of reach of children 51 Use only in well ventilated areas. 23 Do not breathe spray. 16 Keep away from sources of ignition- No smoking do not breathe vapour or spray.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Product Use	For industrial use only. Lubricant for release of seized components.
MSDS first issued	20/11/97
MSDS data revised	

17. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

EC Legislation	EC Directive 91/155/EEC defining the laying down and detailed arrangements for the system of specific information relating to dangerous preparations. EC Directive 88/379/EEC relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations. EC Directive 94/1/EC adapting some technicalities of Council Directive 75/324/EEC on the approximation of the laws of Member States relating to aerosol dispensers.
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