SAFETY DATA SHEET

SPATTER STOP

Infosafe No.: LQ5E4
ISSUED Date : 01/04/2021
ISSUED by: THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO. (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
SPATTER STOP

Company Name
THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO. (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

Address
35 Bryant Street Padstow
NSW AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: (02) 9772 7240

Emergency phone number
1300 728 720

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Anti-weld splatter agent
Cleaner

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.
Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)
Carcinogenicity: Category 2
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Signal Word (s)
WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Pictogram (s)
Health hazard,Exclamation mark

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement – Storage
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other Information
Note: Pressurised container may burst if heated.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition
This product is formulated with mineral oils which are considered to be severely refined and not considered to be carcinogenic under IARC. All of the oils in this product have been demonstrated to contain less than 3% extractables by the IP 346 test.

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	30-60 %
dichloromethane	75-09-2	30-60 %
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy naphthenic	64742-63-8	0-<5 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation
If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Unlikely due to form of product. However, if ingested, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin
Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye contact
If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities
Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor
Treat symptomatically.

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Dry chemical powder, water spray, fog or carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media
Do not use water jet.

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

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical
Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire. Can be combustible at high temperature.

Decomposition Temperature
Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire
Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures
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. Place inert absorbent material onto spillage. 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. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Do NOT puncture, burn, cut or heat containers. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Do not expose can to temperatures exceeding 30ºC. Protect containers against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 2278.1 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

Storage Temperatures
+ 5 °C and + 30 °C

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Dichloromethane
TWA: 50 ppm, 174 mg/m³
NOTE: Sk, Carc.2

Carbon dioxide
TWA: 5000 ppm, 9000 mg/m³
STEL: 30000 ppm, 54000 mg/m³

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.
'Sk' Notice: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.
Source: Safe Work Australia

Biological Limit Values
Name: Dichloromethane
Determinant: Dichloromethane
Specimen: Urine
Value: 0.3mg/l
Sampling time: End of shift
Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Appropriate Engineering Controls
This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

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. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.
Reference should be made to Australian 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, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.
Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection
Wear gloves of impervious material such as PVA. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.
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 is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Other Information
Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant gas which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Aerosol - Liquid	**Appearance**	Liquid in aerosol can
Colour	Green	**Odour**	Characteristic
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	**Melting Point**	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available	**Solubility in Water**	Insoluble
Specific Gravity	Not available	**pH**	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available	**Vapour Density (Air=1)**	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	**Odour Threshold**	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water**	Not available
Flash Point	Not available	**Flammability**	Not flammaable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available	**Flammable Limits - Lower**	Not available
Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Reactivity and Stability
Reacts with incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid
Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials
Oxidizing agents, acids.

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

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Reacts with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Polymerization
Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information
Toxicity data for ingredients given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral
Dichloromethane
LD50 (rat): 2120 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation
Dichloromethane
LC50 (mouse): 86mg/L/4h

Acute Toxicity - Dermal
Dichloromethane

LD50 (rat): >2000 mg/kg OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)

Ingestion
Ingestion unlikely due to form of product.

Inhalation
May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting.

Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant gas which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. Symptoms include decreased visual acuity, decreased coordination and judgment, headache, dizziness, confusion, drowsiness, fatigue, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, convulsions, unconsciousness, coma and eventually death.

Skin
Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.
Dichloromethane
Skin corrosion/irritation:
Irritating (rabbit/4h, OECD Guideline 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation / Corrosion))

Eye
Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.
Dichloromethane
Serious eye damage/irritation: irritating, rabbit

Respiratory sensitisation
Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation
Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Dichloromethane
Skin sensitization: not sensitising
Mouse local lymphnode assay (LLNA) (OECD Guideline 429 (Skin Sensitisation: Local Lymph Node Assay))

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.
Dichloromethane
Germ cell mutagenicity: positive ((bacterial reverse mutation assay (e.g Ames test) with and without OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial reverse mutation assay))

Carcinogenicity
Suspected of causing cancer. Classified as a suspected human carcinogen.

Dichloromethane is listed as a Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity
Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT-single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure
Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard
Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
The available ecological data is given below.

Persistence and degradability
Dichloromethane

Inherently biodegradable, aerobic: 68 %
OECD Guideline 301 D (Ready Biodegradability: Closed Bottle Test)

Mobility
Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential
Dichloromethane
(BCF: 2 - 40)
Exposure time: 42d (Cyprinus carpio),25 °C
OECD Guideline 305 (Bioconcentration: Flowthrough Fish Test)

(LogKOW = 1.25)
OECD Guideline 107 (Partition Coefficient (noctanol / water), Shake Flask Method), 20°C

Other Adverse Effects
Not available

Environmental Protection
Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish
Dichloromethane
LC50 (Pimephales promelas): 193 mg/l/96 h
OECD Guideline 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)
NOEC (Pimephales promelas): 83 mg/L/28d

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia
Dichloromethane
EC50 (Daphnia magna): 27 mg/l/48 h
OECD Guideline 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)

Acute Toxicity - Algae
Dichloromethane
EC50 Selenastrum capricornutum (new name: Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata): > 660 mg/l/96h
OECD Guideline 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)

Acute Toxicity - Bacteria
Dichloromethane
EC50 (activated sludge, domestic): 2,590 mg/l/40min
OECD Guideline 209 (Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition Test)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations
Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not pierce, burn, cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Empty the container completely before disposal. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information
Road & Rail (Australia)
This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.2 Non-flammable Non-toxic Gases and subsidiary Division 6.1 Toxic.

Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1: Explosives

- Division 2.1 Flammable Gas when the Division 2.2 gas has a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L capacity.

- Division 2.3 Toxic Gas when the Division 2.2 gas has a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums

not exceeding 500L capacity.

- Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances

- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides

- Class 8: Corrosive substances, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids

And are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.
Class/Division: 2.2 (6.1)
UN No: 1950
Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS
Packing Group: -
EMS : F-D, S-U
Special Provisions: 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381, 959

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.
Class/Division: 2.2 (6.1)
UN No: 1950
Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, non flammable, containing substances in Division 6.1, Packing Group III
Packing Group: -
Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 203
Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 203
Hazard Label: Non-flammable Gas Toxic
Special Provisions:A145, A167, A802

U.N. Number
1950

UN proper shipping name
AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)
2.2

Sub.Risk
6.1

IERG Number
49

IMDG Marine pollutant
No

Transport in Bulk
Not available

Special Precautions for User
Not available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information
Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.
Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule
Not Scheduled

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS
SDS Reviewed: April 2021 Supercedes: April 2016

References
Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.
Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.
Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

Contact Person/Point
(02) 9772 7240

END OF SDS