



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID:	BA046, Black BA026, Grey		
Product Name:	Balchan Etch Primer Aerosol 400gm		
Revision Date:	Dec 10, 2020	Date Printed:	Dec 10, 2020
Version:	1.0	Supersedes Date:	N.A.
Manufacturer's Name:	MMP Industrial Pty Ltd		MMP Industrial New Zealand
Address:	3-5 Hannabus Place Mulgrave, AU, NSW, 2756		21 Highbrook Drive, East Tamaki, Manukau Auckland New Zealand
Emergency Phone:	0411 686 593		0411 686 593
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Product/Recommended Uses: Preparatory coat for ferrous and non-ferrous substrates.			

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Aerosols Category 1
 Eye Irritation - Category 2A
 Skin Irritation - Category 2
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Poisons Schedule

Not applicable

Hazardous Statements - Health

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
 H315 - Causes skin irritation
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
 P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
 P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P264 - Wash hands, face and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P378 - Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide to extinguish.

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.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000115-10-6	METHANE, OXYBIS-	30% - 60%
0000067-63-0	2-PROPANOL	10% - 30%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	10% - 30%
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	1% - 10%
0000108-65-6	2 - PROPANOL, 1-METHOXY-, ACETATE	1% - 10%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air, keep comfortable for breathing and keep warm. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a facemask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). This material, or a component of the material, can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. For gross contamination, immediately drench with water and remove clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs seek medical

assistance. For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give a glass of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, give further water. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both acute and Delayed

No data available.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire: Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Large Fire: Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Extremely flammable aerosol. Containers may explode in fire. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release toxic gas through pressure relief devices. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Nearby equipment must be earthed. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air.

Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Do not allow contaminated extinguishing water to enter the soil, ground-water or surface waters. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

Special Protective Actions

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay uphill and/or upstream. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not walk through released material. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.

Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Personal Precautions

DO NOT breathe gas, vapor or mist.

DO NOT get on skin, eyes or clothing.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Neutralization may be required before discharging sewage into treatment plants. Suppress aerosol with water spray jet.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Rinse away with water. For large spills: absorb with vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Dispose of contaminated materials according to federal, state and local regulations.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors, mists or aerosols.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

All containers must be properly labelled.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Report ventilation failures immediately.

Storage Room Requirements

Store gas cylinders separately, away from processing and handling areas, and from incompatible materials. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Protect containers against banging or other physical damage when storing, transferring, or using them. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use, check regularly for leaks. Store at temperatures above their respective freezing/melting point, do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in dry, well-ventilated, cool areas, out of direct sunlight and away from incompatible materials and other sources of heat.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields.

Skin Protection

Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. If risk of inhalation exists wear organic vapor/particulate respirator.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. An asphyxiant gas which can lead to the reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. The minimum oxygen content in air should be 18% by volume under normal atmospheric pressure.

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	WES TWA (mg/m ³)
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL		400		200	A4	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	983
METHYL ETHER								760
METHYL ETHYL KETONE		300		200		URT irr; CNS & PNS impair	BEI	445
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE								274
XYLENE		150		100	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	350

Chemical Name	WES STEL (ppm)	WES STEL (mg/m ³)	WES TWA (ppm)	WES HEALTH	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m ³)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m ³)
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	500	1230	400		400	980		
METHYL ETHER	500	950	400					
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	300	890	150		200	590		
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	100	548	50	Sk				
XYLENE	150	655	80		100	435		

(C) - Ceiling limit, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, PNS - Peripheral nervous system, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	7.45 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.89
% VOC	98.54%
Density VOC	7.34 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	0.00%

Appearance	Grey liquid
Odor Description	Characteristic of alcohol
Odor Threshold	Data not available
pH	Data not available
Water Solubility	Data not available
VOC Part A & B Combined	Data not available
Flash Point Symbol	<
Flash Point	0 °C
Viscosity	Data not available
Lower Explosion Level	Data not available
Vapor Pressure	Data not available
Upper Explosion Level	Data not available
Vapor Density	Data not available
Freezing Point	Data not available
Melting Point	Data not available
Low Boiling Point	Data not available
High Boiling Point	Data not available
Auto Ignition Temp	Data not available
Decomposition Pt	Data not available
Evaporation Rate	Data not available
Coefficient Water/Oil	Data not available

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

The product is stable under normal storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid

Elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects.

Causes skin irritation

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate and burn the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, itching, dryness and redness.

Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Liquid irritates eyes and may cause injury.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Contact can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the eyes.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure can cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of coordination, unconsciousness and even death.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Repeated high exposure can damage the nervous system and may affect the brain.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking (Repeated exposure).

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, by ingestion and through the skin.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol or vapour and by ingestion.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

Chronic Exposure

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Readily biodegradable.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is not expected to bioaccumulate.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow < 1.

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow = 1.2.

Mobility in Soil

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is readily biodegradable and therefore not considered to be persistent. It is not expected to bioaccumulate as it has a Log Kow < 4.5 and aquatic acute toxicity greatly exceeds the screening criteria of EC50 < 0.1 mg/l.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail".

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

Hazchem Code: 2YE

IMDG Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

IATA Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

HSNO Group Standard: Aerosols Flammable Group Standard 2006: HSR002515

2.1.2A – Aerosol
6.4A – Eye Irritation
6.3A – Skin Irritation

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000115-10-6	METHANE, OXYBIS-	30% - 60%	DSL, VOC, TSCA
0000067-63-0	2-PROPANOL	10% - 30%	DSL, VOC, IARC Carcinogen, TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	10% - 30%	DSL, VOC, IARC Carcinogen, TSCA
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	1% - 10%	DSL, VOC, TSCA
0000108-65-6	2 – PROPANOL, 1-METHOXY-, ACETATE	1% - 10%	DSL, VOC, TSCA

This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:

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

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PREPARATION AND REVISION OF THE SDS**Glossary**

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADG- Australian Dangerous Goods Code; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; DSL- Domestic Substances List; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; VOC- Volatile Organic Compounds; WES- Workplace Exposure Standards

DISCLAIMER

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. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.