### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: ANTI-RUST LUBRICANT

#### **COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:**

Shenzhen Jiaxun Industrial Co., Ltd.

ADD.: Room 2012, No. 37, Baoshi Road West, Longteng Community, Shiyan Town, Bao'an District,

Shenzhen, China.

TEL: 86-755-27595797

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

POISONS None

**SCHEDULE:** 

**RISK:** Extremely flammable.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic

Environment

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**SAFETY:** Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and

detergent.

Keep container tightly closed.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons

Information Centre.

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show

this container or label).

If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if

possible).

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	FORMULA	CAS No.	CONTENTS (wt%)
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Kerosene		64642-47-8	40~70
Medium Aliphatic Solvent Naphtha		64742-88-7	10~20
Mineral Oil		64741-96-4	3~5
Triethylamine		121448	1~5
Propane	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	74-98-6	5-10
Butane	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	106-97-8	10-30
Anti-Rust Additive			1~5

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### **SWALLOWED**

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.

#### **EYE CONTACT**

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

#### **SKIN CONTACT**

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**

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.

Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

Transport to hospital, or doctor.

# Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

Foam, Dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit), Carbon dioxide.

# Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### **EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

#### **MINOR SPILLS**

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**

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 labeled drums for disposal.

# Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof 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 in an upright position.

Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 45 deg C.

Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredient name	OES/MEL 8hr	TWA 15min	STEL
Xylene, mixture of isomers	OES	100ppm	150ppm (Sk)
Acetone	OES	750ppm	500ppm
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	OES	100ppm	300ppm (Sk)
Butyl acetate	OES	150ppm	200ppm
Butane	OES	600ppm	750ppm

Engineering measures: Provide adequate ventilation to maintain the flammable vapor concentration well below the LEL and ensure the airborne concentration of substances to which an OES has been assigned is below that level.

Respiratory protection: Air-fed respiratory equipment should be worn when this product is sprayed if the exposure of the sprayer or other people cannot be controlled below the OEL and engineering controls and other measures cannot reasonably be improved.

Hand protection: When skin exposure may occur, advice may be sought from the glove suppliers on appropriate types. Barrier creams may help to protect exposed skin but are not suitable for full physical protection.

Eye protection: Eye protection designed to protect from liquid splashes should be worn.

Skin protection: Cotton or cotton/synthetic overalls are normally suitable. Grossly contaminated clothing should be removed and the skin washed with soap and water or a preparatory skin cleaner.

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	coloured liquid
Odour	Less solvent
рН	5.0-6.0
Specific Gravity @ 20	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Boiling point	60℃
Flash Point (Closed Cup)	45℃
Flammability Limit (in air, % by volume) LEL	0.8
Flammability Limit (in air, % by volume) UEL	13.0
Vapour Pressure @ 20	n/a

# Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Elevated temperatures.

Presence of open flame.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **SWALLOWED**

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments

#### **EYE**

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

#### **SKIN**

Spray mist may produce discomfort.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

#### **INHALED**

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression -characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

# Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There is no data available on the product itself.

The product should not be allowed to enter drains or watercourses or be deposited where it can affect ground or surface water.

The Air Pollution Control requirements of regulations made under the Environmental Protection Act may apply to the use of this product.

Xylene is likely to bioaccumulate, but with short retention of the order of a week or less. It is likely to be moderately toxic to aquatic organisms and it will biodegrade although it will float on water and evaporate slowly.

Acetone has no bioaccumulation potential, not acutely toxic to aquatic organisms and has good biodegradability.

### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS Dangerous Goods Class: 2.1

UN/NA Number: 1950 ADR Number: None Packing Group: II

Labels Required: flammable gas

Additional Shipping Information: 32198 International Transport Regulations:

# Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Comply with local regulations

### **Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

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