SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification of Material and Supplier

Product Name: Weld Aid Nozzle Kleen # 2 (Aerosol)
Part Numbers: 007022
Other Names: None allocated
Recommended Use: High quality anti-spatter agent. Heavy duty, suitable for high temperature applications including pulsed welding and argon-rich mixtures. Excellent for stainless steel. Non-flammable and paintable.

Supplier’s Name: Independent Wholesale Welding Supply
Address: Unit 2/170 Power Street, Glendenning, NSW. 2761
All mail to: PO Box 284 Doonside NSW 2767
Telephone: 61 2 8834 2400 Facsimile: 61 2 8834 2498
Technical Support: 61 2 8834 2400 E-mail Address: iwfs@iwfs.net
Web: www.iwws.net

2. Hazards Identification

Hazardous Classification
This product is hazardous according to the criteria of the ASCC. Product is a Dangerous Goods Substance: UN 1950 Aerosol Class 2.2, all ingredients are listed on the AICS, substance is not a Scheduled Poison according to the SUSMP and is not a flammable or combustible product according to AS 1940

Hazardous Classification - Carcinogenicity – category 2

Label Elements
Danger! Contains Methylene Chloride

Hazard Phrases (see also section 4)
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H315 Causes skin irritation
H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary Phrases (see also sections 4, 7 & 8)
P201 – Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 – Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 – Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.
P251 – Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P261 – Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

3. Composition Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dichloromethane</td>
<td>75-09-2</td>
<td>&gt; 90 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleic Acid</td>
<td>112-80-1</td>
<td>&lt; 10 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>124-38-9</td>
<td>propellant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. First Aid Measures

4.1 Symptoms of Exposure by Route

**Eyes:** Liquid or vapour may cause moderate to severe eye irritation and transient corneal injury. Must be promptly removed.

**Skin:** Splashed liquid trapped by clothing against the skin is painful and irritating. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause severe irritation, defatting of the skin and dermatitis. Absorption through intact skin is possible if contact is prolonged. If absorbed into the body adverse systemic effects.

**Inhalation:** Major route of exposure. Dichloromethane depresses the central nervous system. Concentrations between 900 - 1 000 ppm may cause dizziness. Above 2 000ppm headaches, nausea and vomiting may occur. At 7 000 ppm numbness and tingling of the arms and legs may occur. Rapid heartbeats have occurred. Unconsciousness and death have occurred at concentrations > 9 000 ppm where exposure is prolonged. Carboxyhemoglobin may be elevated by exposures and may cause substantial stress on the cardiovascular system.

**Ingestion:** Single dose toxicity is low to moderate. Large doses may be fatal. Aspiration of vomitus after ingestion can cause chemical pneumonia and systemic effects.

4.2 First Aid Instructions

**Eyes:** Hold eyelids open and flush eyes with clean water for 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open and away from eye to ensure that the inside of the lids are carefully flushed clean. If symptoms persist or corneal damage is present seek prompt medical advice.

**Skin:** Remove contaminated clothing (under deluge shower if necessary). Wash affected area for 10 minutes with soap and water. Do not rub hard. Rinse well for a further 5 minutes and pat dry. If symptoms persist seek prompt medical advice.

**Inhalation:** Remove patient to fresh air. Loosen tight clothing and allow to rest. Treat for shock if required. Rinse mouth and nose with water. Provide artificial respiration if breathing stops. Unless recovery is prompt seek urgent medical advice.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water. Do not give water to drink unless approved by a Doctor. Seek urgent medical assistance.

**First Aid Facilities**

Provide normal industrial first aid facilities including eyewash stations and deluge showers, where appropriate, close to the area where product is in use.

**Notes to Physician (for symptoms of over-exposure to this product see above)**

Adrenaline should never be given to a person overexposed to methylene chloride. The finding of chronic toxic effects in laboratory animals may indicate toxicity to humans.

**Possible symptoms of Chronic Health Effects**

Causes eye and skin irritation. Inhalation of vapors or mist may cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and unconsciousness. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Overexposure may cause heart, liver, kidney, blood system and nervous system damage. Methylene chloride is converted to carbon monoxide in the body which may worsen heart disease. May cause cancer based on animal data.

**Possible aggravated pre-existing conditions**

Persons with pre-existing liver or kidney damage should not work with this product.

**Carcinogen Status**

Classed by IARC as Category 2b Probable human carcinogen

**Suggested treatment for acute symptoms, known antidotes**

Immediate medical treatment is required for inhalation or ingestion.

For further information contact the:

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 13 11 26
5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Flammability and Explosion Hazards
Liquid is non-flammable. Vapours can be ignited by a high intensity ignition source in an enriched oxygen atmosphere. Vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low-lying places. Aerosols may explode if exposed to extreme heat.

5.2 Hazardous Combustion Products
Hydrogen Chloride, Phosgene and Silicon Dioxide

Hazchem Code: 3Z.

5.3 Suitable Extinguishing Media
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry agents. Do Not Use water to extinguish fire. Water spray can be used to cool exposed containers and structures.

5.4 Precautions for Fire Fighters and Special Equipment
Firefighters should always wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing for fires involving chemicals or in confined spaces. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Stay up wind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products. Use shielding to protect against bursting containers.

6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:
Evacuate spill area and keep unprotected personnel away. Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate area. Wear appropriate protective clothing as described in Section 8.

6.2 Environmental Precautions:
Avoid contamination of soil, surface water and ground water. Do not flush to sewer! Report releases as required by local, state and federal authorities.

6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up:
Contain and collect using an absorbent material and place in an appropriate container for disposal. Leaking cans should be placed in a plastic bag or open pail until the pressure has dissipated.

6.4 Reference to Other Sections:
Refer to Section 8 for protective equipment and Section 15 for disposal considerations.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1 Handling Advice
Avoid contact with the eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors. Do not swallow. Wear protective clothing and equipment as described in Section 8. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not use in poorly ventilated or confined spaces. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking or using restroom. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on or near containers, even empty containers.

7.2 Storage Advice
Store in accordance with AS 4452-97 or, where applicable AS 3833-98 and local regulations.
Store below 50°C
Keep out of direct sunlight in a well-ventilated area.
Keep away from incompatible strong alkalis, oxidisers and reactive materials.
Note that some jurisdictions require that aerosol cans are stored in a caged area.

8. Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure Standards
An exposure standard for the product has not been set by the ASCC. The standard for the primary ingredient is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane) Skin Absorb.</td>
<td>174 mg/m³</td>
<td>n.est.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Category 2 (Probable human carcinogen)

8.2 Engineering Control Methods
Provide local exhaust fume extractors and ventilators capable of maintaining the workplace below the exposure limit.
8.3 Personal Protective Equipment

**Respiratory Protection**  Wear Respirator fitted with an organic vapour filter if exposure standards may be exceeded (even for short periods). Wear SCBA in poorly ventilated or confined spaces. Wear SCBA or air-supplied hood for clean up of spills or leaks.

**Gloves**  Wear Viton or PVA gloves to AS 2161.

**Eye Protection**  Unless wearing a full face respirator wear safety glasses with side shields, goggles or full-face shield (where splashes are likely) to AS 1337

**Clothing**  Wear Tyvec or cotton coveralls fastened at the neck and wrists. Supplement thermal protective clothing if required.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance:</th>
<th>Clear, colourless liquid/aerosols</th>
<th>Odour: Mild, sweet odour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure:</td>
<td>46.5 kPa</td>
<td>Vapour Density: 2.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH:</td>
<td>- Not available</td>
<td>Specific Gravity: 1.31 @ 25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point/Freezing Point:</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>Water Solubility: 1.32 g/100g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point:</td>
<td>39.5°C</td>
<td>Partition Coefficient: Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point:</td>
<td>&gt; 400°C (PMCC)</td>
<td>Auto Ignition Temperature: - Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate:</td>
<td>- Not available</td>
<td>Decomposition Temperature: - Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable Limits:</td>
<td>12 - 19 % v/v @ 100°C</td>
<td>AS1940 Class n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

**10.1 Reactivity:** Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

**10.2 Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

**10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Contact with moisture may yield trichloroacetic acid and hydrochloric acid.

**10.4 Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid contact with open flames, electric arc and other hot surfaces which can cause thermal decomposition.

**10.5 Incompatible Materials:** Avoid alkalies, acids, oxidizing agents and reactive metals such as aluminum and its alloys, zinc, magnesium, potassium and sodium.

**10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride, phosgene and chlorine.

## 11. Toxicological Information

**Acute Toxicity Values:**
- Methylene Chloride: Oral rat LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC50 49 mg/L/7 hr, Skin rat LD50 >2000 mg/kg.
- Oleic Acid: Oral rat LD50 >2000 mg/kg
- Carbon dioxide: No toxicity data available

**Carcinogen Status:** Methylene chloride has been evaluated for possible cancer causing effects in laboratory animals. Inhalation studies at concentrations of 2,000 and 4,000 ppm increased the incidence of malignant liver and kidney tumors in mice. Three inhalation studies of rats have shown increased incidence of benign mammary gland tumors in female rats at concentrations of 500 ppm and above and increases in benign mammary gland tumors in males at concentrations of 1,500 ppm and above. Rats exposed to 50 and 200 ppm via inhalation showed no increased incidence of tumors. Mice and rats exposed by ingestion at levels up to 250-ppm/kg/day lifetime and hamsters exposed via inhalation to concentrations up to 3,500-ppm lifetime did not show an increased incidence of tumors.

## 12. Ecological Considerations

**Toxicity:** Methylene Chloride: LC50/96-hour Fathead Minnow - >190 mg/L Carbon dioxide: 96 hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 35 mg/L

**Persistence and Degradability:** Methylene is reported to completely biodegrade under aerobic conditions with sewage seed or activated sludge between 6 hours to 7 days. 86-92 % conversion to CO2 will occur after a varying acclimation period using anaerobic digestion in wastewater.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** Methylene chloride has an estimated BCF of <2 which suggests the potential for bioaccumulation is low.

**Mobility in Soil:** Methylene chloride is expected to be highly mobile in soil.
13. Disposal Considerations
Disposal must be in accordance with local regulations for hazardous wastes. Warn authorities of toxic nature of contents.

14. Transport Information
Transport as UN 1950 Class 2.2 in accordance with the ADG Code & Regulations, the IMDG Code or the IATA DG Regulations as appropriate to the mode of transport.

15. Regulatory Information
Label as a DG Substance according to the ADG Code with Class 2.2 Diamond and the phrase UN 1950 Aerosol. Labelling requirements under the SUSMP or the "National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substance” [ASCC: 2012 (1994)] do not apply to this product as sold. Label with Consumer Advice in accordance with AS 2278.

16. Other Information
Disclaimer
No representative of IWWS any other person has the authority to alter or amend this SDS or the information contained therein without the prior approval of IWWS management. Any alterations render this document invalid. The information presented in this SDS is believed by Independent Wholesale Welding Supply to be accurate at the date shown and in accordance with information available to the Company. The circumstances and methods of using, handling, transporting or storing the material are beyond our control and persons using, handling, transporting or storing the product do so at their own risk. Independent Wholesale Welding Supply accept no liability for damage or injury arising from the use of the information contained herein.

Original Date of Issue: 26/11/2006
SDS (Version 1.2) to comply with Model Code of Practice - Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for hazardous chemicals.
