

# Permatex Surface Prep Activator for Anaerobics

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch: 26-5854

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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S.Local.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	Permatex Surface Prep Activator for Anaerobics
Synonyms	PX24163
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Used to promote the curing of anaerobic adhesives on inactive surfaces and accelerate curing on active surfaces.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech	ITW AAMTech
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South 3175 VIC Australia
Telephone	+800 438 996	1800 177 989
Fax	+64 9272 1949	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.co.nz	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.co.nz	info@aamtech.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+800 2436 2255	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3112

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable										
Risk Phrases <sup>[1]</sup>	<table> <tr> <td>R50/53</td><td>Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.</td></tr> <tr> <td>R38</td><td>Irritating to skin.</td></tr> <tr> <td>R67</td><td>Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</td></tr> <tr> <td>R44</td><td>Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.</td></tr> <tr> <td>R12</td><td>Extremely flammable.</td></tr> </table>	R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.	R38	Irritating to skin.	R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.	R44	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.	R12	Extremely flammable.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.										
R38	Irritating to skin.										
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.										
R44	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.										
R12	Extremely flammable.										
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI										
GHS Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Aerosol Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1										

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## Permatex Surface Prep Activator for Anaerobics

## Legend:

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

## Label elements

GHS label elements	  
SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>

## Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
H315	Causes skin irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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## Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger	F+, N, Xi
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## SAFETY ADVICE

S02	Keep out of reach of children.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S15	Keep away from heat.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24	Avoid contact with skin.

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<b>S29</b>	Do not empty into drains.
<b>S33</b>	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
<b>S35</b>	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
<b>S37</b>	Wear suitable gloves.
<b>S38</b>	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
<b>S38</b>	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
<b>S40</b>	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
<b>S41</b>	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.
<b>S43</b>	In case of fire use the extinguishing media detailed in section 5 of this SDS.
<b>S46</b>	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
<b>S51</b>	Use only in well ventilated areas.
<b>S56</b>	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
<b>S57</b>	Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
<b>S61</b>	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
<b>S64</b>	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

## Other hazards

	May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract*.
	Ingestion may produce health damage*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
142-82-5	>60	<u>heptane</u>
64-17-5	<2	<u>ethanol</u>
22221-10-9	<1	<u>copper octoate</u>
Not Available	<2	organo-copper compounds
68476-85-7.	10-30	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▸ If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</li> <li>▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▸ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

## Extinguishing media

	<b>SMALL FIRE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub></li> </ul> <b>LARGE FIRE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Water spray or fog.</li> </ul>
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## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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## Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▸ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▸ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▸ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>
	<p>Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.</p>

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Permatex Surface Prep Activator for Anaerobics

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA






Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	heptane	Heptane (n-Heptane)	1640 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	2050 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1880 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
heptane	Heptane	440 ppm	440 ppm	5000 ppm
ethanol	Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	3,000 ppm	3200 ppm	19000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
heptane	5,000 ppm	750 ppm
ethanol	15,000 ppm	3,300 [LEL] ppm
copper octoate	Not Available	Not Available
organo-copper compounds	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	19,000 [LEL] ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p><b>CARE:</b> Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear</p> <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	    

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<b>Eye and face protection</b>	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▸ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▸ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▸ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▸ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▸ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVC	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	AX-3	-
20+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	22aer Green colour highly flammable liquid with a solvent odour; mixes with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.66
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available

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<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	<0	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	<1 (ethyl ether=1)	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	9.5	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	1.0	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	97.6 (VOC - by wt)
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	489.528	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material, if inhaled, can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 51r66?
<b>Eye</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

<b>Permatex Surface Prep Activator for Anaerobics</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>heptane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 103 mg/L/4H <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Nil reported
<b>ethanol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

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	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >11872769 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
copper octoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6<17.9 mm/l2 h mm/l2="">> <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6<17.9 mm/l2 h mm/l2="">> <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm2 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm2 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1354.944 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1355 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 570000 ppm15 min <sup>[1]</sup>	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

ETHANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
COPPER OCTOATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas

Acute Toxicity	☐	Carcinogenicity	☐
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	☐
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	☐	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☐	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☐
Mutagenicity	☐	Aspiration Hazard	☐

Legend: ✓ – Data required to make classification available  
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
heptane	LOW	LOW
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

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## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
heptane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.66)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
heptane	LOW (KOC = 274.7)
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)



## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li><b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2YE

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950				
Packing group	Not Applicable				
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS				
Environmental hazard	No relevant data				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>2.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	2.1	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	2.1				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>63 190 277 327 344</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>See SP 277</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344	Limited quantity	See SP 277
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344				
Limited quantity	See SP 277				

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950						
Packing group	Not Applicable						
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)						
Environmental hazard	No relevant data						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>2.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>10L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	10L
ICAO/IATA Class	2.1						
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	10L						
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>203</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203		
Special provisions	A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802						
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203						

## Permatex Surface Prep Activator for Anaerobics

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203; Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg; Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203; Forbidden
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G; Forbidden

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 2.1 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-D , S-U Special provisions : 63 190 277 327 344 959 Limited Quantities : See SP277

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	heptane	X

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

## HEPTANE(142-82-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	

## ETHANOL(64-17-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	

## COPPER OCTOATE(22221-10-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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## HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (heptane; ethanol; hydrocarbon propellant; copper octoate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y

## Permatex Surface Prep Activator for Anaerobics

USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
heptane	142-82-5, 31394-54-4
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7., 68476-86-8.

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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