



Fortron Gasket Stripper Aerosol

Material Safety Data Sheet

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA (formerly ASCC and NOHSC)

Section 1 Identification of the Preparation and the Company

1.1 Identification of the preparation

Product name: FORTRON GASKET STRIPPER AEROSOL
Other Names GASKET STRIPPER - AEROSOL
Product code: FPGS – 400 GRAM AEROSOL CAN

Intended use: Gasket Stripper is specially formulated to actively soften all gaskets and jointing compounds. Gasket Stripper is a highly surface active agent for softening gaskets and all jointing compounds. Hard surfaces should be mechanically scraped/abraded and cool. Spray Gasket Stripper onto surface only until wet and allow time for penetration. Deposits should then be easily scraped or wiped off with a rag. Always use care around painted areas.

1.2 Identification of the Company

Manufacturer Fortron Automotive Treatments Pty Ltd
Address 14-18 Sangiorgio Court
Osborne Park
Perth WA 6017
Country Australia
Telephone +618 9202 7800 (Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm)
Facsimile +618 9202 7851
Web site www.fortron.com.au
Australian emergency phone number Poisons Information Centre. Phone (eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Section 2 Hazard Identification

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS; Xn Harmful
The product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia (formerly ASCC, NOHSC). It is Class 2.1 dangerous good.

RISK PHRASES

R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R68/20/21/22 Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Section 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

The product is a gasket stripper spray, which contains hazardous ingredients at concentrations above the concentration cut-offs specified by Safe Work Australia.

Name	CAS Number	Concentration w/w
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	>60%
Methanol	67-56-1	<10%
Toluene	108-88-3	<10%
Petroleum distillate	64475-85-0	<10%
Non-hazardous ingredients		Balance



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Section 4 First-aid Measures

INGESTION: Unlikely to occur considering the packaging of the product but if swallowed NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON ANYTHING TO DRINK NOR ATTEMPT TO INDUCE VOMITING. If the person is conscious, rinse mouth out with water ensuring that mouthwash is not swallowed. Give about 250mL (2 glasses) of water to drink. DO NOT attempt to induce vomiting. Seek URGENT medical attention. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone eg Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest. If breathing is laboured, hold in a half upright position (this assists respiration). Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Seek URGENT medical attention for all but the most minor cases of over-exposure.

EYE CONTACT: If in eyes, IMMEDIATELY hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Seek medical attention. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse the affected area with water then wash thoroughly with soap and water. Use water alone, if soap is unavailable. Seek medical attention if any soreness or inflammation of the skin persists or develops later. Launder affected clothing before re-use.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR: Treat symptomatically

Section 5 Fire-fighting Measures

FIRE HAZARD: Aerosol with flammable contents. Methylene chloride forms flammable vapour-air mixtures above 100°C. Do not spray near sources of ignition such as open flames, sparks, hot surfaces or burning cigarettes. Aerosol cans may explode if heated above 54 degrees Celsius.

PRECAUTIONS: In case of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. If possible remove aerosol containers from the vicinity of the fire. Otherwise keep containers as cool as possible by spraying with water, from a protected position.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Extinguish using carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Water jets are not suitable for fire fighting

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Wipe up with paper towels or similar. Remove leaking aerosols to a well-ventilated (preferably outdoor) area so that the solvent can evaporate safely. Dispose as an empty aerosol container

Section 7 Handling and Storage

STORAGE: Store out of direct sunlight in a cool well-ventilated area. High temperatures may cause pressure build up inside aerosol cans. Protect containers against physical damage.

HANDLING: Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid vapour concentration above the exposure standards. Avoid inhalation of vapour and spray mist. Avoid skin or eye contact. Keep aerosols (either full or empty) away from sources of ignition – No smoking. For Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), see Section 8.

Class 2.1 Flammable Gases should not be stored with goods of:

- Class 1 Explosives
- Class 3 Flammable Liquids (where both flammable liquids and flammable gases are in bulk)
- Class 4.1 Flammable Solids
- Class 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Class 4.3 Dangerous When Wet Substances
- Class 5.1 Oxidising Agents
- Class 5.2 Organic Peroxides
- Class 7 Radioactive Substances



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Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

EXPOSURE STANDARDS: Exposure Standards have not been allocated to this product. Information for ingredients is:
Methylene chloride: E.S. TWA: 50ppm, 174mg/m³
Toluene: E.S. TWA: 50ppm, 191mg/m³, STEL: 150ppm, 574mg/m³
Methanol E.S. TWA: 200ppm, 262mg/m³, STEL 250ppm, 328mg/m³.

Exposure standard represents the airborne concentration of a particular substance in the worker's breathing zone, exposure to which, according to current knowledge, should not cause adverse health effects nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. The exposure standard can be of three forms; time-weighted average (TWA), peak, or short term exposure limit (STEL).

BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUES: None allocated.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Aerosols cans may generate high vapour levels. Do not disregard ventilation requirements because of small product size.

Ventilation requirements depend on the quantity of product in use. General (mechanical) ventilation is adequate for minor use but ventilation must be sufficient to maintain vapour levels below the appropriate exposure standard and fan forced or local exhaust ventilation may be required if using large amounts of this product in a poorly ventilated area.

PERSONAL PROTECTION: Safety glasses are adequate for normal use. Avoid spraying onto skin. PVC, neoprene, nitrile or butyl rubber gloves should be worn, if necessary to prevent skin contact. A half face respirator with organic solvent vapour filter may be required in poorly ventilated conditions. In confined spaces use air supplied breathing apparatus. N.B. TAKE THE LIMITS OF ABSORPTION CAPACITY INTO ACCOUNT. CHANGE FILTERS REGULARLY.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Slightly viscous liquid.
Odour	Characteristic
Solubility	Negligible
Ph: 1% Solution	Not pertinent
Boiling point	38.8°C (based on Methylene chloride)
Flash point	-81°C (based on propellant)
Explosive properties	Within the range 12% to 23% (based on Methylene chloride)
Vapour pressure	350mmHg (based on Methylene chloride)
Specific gravity	1.0

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY: Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (refer to Section 7).

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May evolve toxic fumes, oxides of carbon, hydrogen chloride, phosgene and incompletely burned hydrocarbons, if heated to decomposition or burned.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Exposure to heat or sources of ignition.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Strong oxidising agents such as liquid or powdered chlorine.



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Section 11 Toxicological Information

HEALTH HAZARDS ACUTE

INGESTION: Not considered a likely route of entry as the product is in aerosol form but the contents would be Irritating if ingested and could cause coughing, headache, dullness, abdominal spasm and diarrhoea as well as symptoms similar to those for inhalation.

EYE: Liquid and high vapour concentration are irritating and may cause watering of the eyes.

SKIN: Irritating. Contact with the product may defat the skin and contribute to dermatitis.

INHALATION: Exposure to solvent vapour concentrations in excess of the relevant exposure standards (see Section 8) may result in adverse health effects. Symptoms of over exposure include headache, drowsiness, fatigue, dizziness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.

HEALTH HAZARDS CHRONIC

Inhalation is the main route of entry into the body. The product defats the skin and prolonged or repeated contact may contribute to dermatitis. Chronic exposure may affect kidneys and liver.

Methylene chloride LD50 (oral, rat): 1600 mg/kg, LC50: (inhalation, rat) 52 gm/m³; investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector. Methylene chloride has been linked to spontaneous abortions in humans.

Methanol LD50 (Oral rat): 5628 mg/kg; LC50 (inhalation, rat): 64000 ppm/4H

Toluene LD50 (Oral rat): 636 mg/kg; LD50 (skin, rabbit): 14100 uL/kg; LC50 (inhalation, rat): 49 gm/m³/4H; Investigated as a tumorigenic, mutagen, reproductive effector.

Section 12 Ecological Information

Hazardous to the environment. Do not allow to enter drains or waterways.

WATER: The product will volatilise rapidly from water (half life - days). Bio concentration should not be significant.

SOIL: Product will biodegrade quickly in soil and water.

ATMOSPHERE: The product is expected to exist predominantly in the vapour phase and will be rapidly degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals.

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

DO NOT puncture or incinerate empty aerosol containers. Dispose to approved landfill. However, do not dispose to waste that is likely to be incinerated.

Section 14 Transport Information

This product is a Class 2.1 dangerous good according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

UN Number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS FLAMMABLE

DG Class: 2.1

HazChem code: 2[Y]

Packing group:

Class 2.1 Flammable Gases should not be transported or stored with goods of:

- Class 1 Explosives
- Class 3 Flammable Liquids (where both flammable liquids and flammable gases are in bulk)
- Class 4.1 Flammable Solids
- Class 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Class 4.3 Dangerous When Wet Substances
- Class 5.1 Oxidising Agents
- Class 5.2 Organic Peroxides



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Class 7 Radioactive Substances

Section 15 Regulatory Information

Product is a Scheduled 5 (S5) Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

LABELLING INFORMATION:

RISK PHRASES

R11 Highly flammable

R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R68/20/21/22 Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

SAFETY PHRASES

S2 Keep out of reach of children

S7 Keep container tightly closed.

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

S23 Do not breathe vapour/spray

S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes

S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves

S46 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Section 16 Further Information



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Date of Preparation 10/06/09

Prepared by: C M Ferrins, Consultant Industrial Hygienist

REFERENCES

1. List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 10005(1999)]
2. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 2011(2003)]
3. Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC: 1003(1995)] and subsequent amendments
4. Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), 6th Edition, 1998
5. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and current amendments

ABBREVIATIONS

LC50	Lethal dose for 50% of test population, by inhalation.
LDLo	Lowest documented lethal dose
LD50	Lethal dose for 50% of test population, by ingestion or skin contact
TDLo	Lowest published toxic dose

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