Harris Products Group
Since 1905

Reviewed on 15/03/2022

Safety Data Sheet

1 IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier
Trade name: **1620 Anti-spatter**
Other means of identification: Methylene Chlorine
SDS Number: 03

Recommended use and restriction on use
Recommended use: Protection against weld spatter

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information
Importer:
NEW ZEALAND
Harris Products Group
Unit 16, 232 Ellis St
Frankton, Hamilton
New Zealand 3204
(06) 83405875
Safety Data Sheet Questions: sales@harrisnz.com
Website: http://www.harrisproductsgroup.co.nz

New Zealand National Poisons Centre/Helpline (24 hours) 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
Fire Service - Ambulance – 111

AUSTRALIA
Harris Products Group
14 Queensland Rd
Darra, QLD, Australia 4076
(07) 33753670
Safety Data Sheet Questions: sales@hgea.com.au
Website: http://www.harrisproductsgroup.com.au

2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture.
Classified according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IF SWALLOWED. DANGER OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Classification of the substance or mixture

Eye Irritation	Category 2A
Skin Irritation	Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure	Category 3
Carcinogen	Category 2

Label Elements: **WARNING! Contains methylene chloride**

GHS label elements

Signal Word **WARNING! Contains methylene chloride**

(Contd. on page 2)

Precautionary Statement

H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351	Suspected of causing cancer

Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P261	Avoid breath in dust, gas, mist, fumes, vapours, sprays
P264	Wash thoroughly after handing
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection & face protection

Response

P305, P351	IF IN EYES rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
P338	Continue rinsing
P337, P313, P302	IF EYE IRRITATION PERSISTS Get medical advice and attention
P352	IF ON SKIN Wash with plenty of soap and water
P332, P313	IF SKIN IRRITATION OCCURS get medical advice and attention
P362	Take of contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P304, P340	IF INHALED Remove to fresh air and rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P312	Call the poison centre or doctor if feeling unwell
P308, P403	IF CONCERNED ABOUT EXPOSURE seek medical advice and attention

Storage

P403	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P405	Lock up storage

Disposal

P501	Dispose in accordance with local authority regulations

Additional information:
Other hazards which do not result in GHS classification:
Not applicable
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Not applicable

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical characterization: Mixtures
Description: Mixture: consisting of the following components.

Dangerous components:		
CAS	Name	Proportion
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	73 - 84%
124-38-9	Carbone Dioxide	17%

Composition comments:
All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4 First Aid Measures

Skin Exposure
Remove with soap and water. Continue flushing with water for several minutes. Use skin cream to counter resulting dryness. Consult a physician if Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

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Eye Exposure
Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Make sure to remove any contact lenses from the eyes before rinsing. Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.
Inhalation
Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration or give oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Ingestion
Unlikely due to being in aerosol form. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content does not get into the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.
Medical conditions aggravated from exposure
Acute excessive inhalation and ingestion may produce symptoms of light headedness to unconsciousness to death. Exposure of skin and eye may produce irritation. Chronic headache, fatigue, nausea, depression and visual disturbance. High levels may cause cardiac arrhythmias. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract. Excessive exposure may also cause carboxyhemoglobinemia
Recommendations to physicians
Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure. Call for medical aid. Employ first aid techniques recommended by the Australian Red Cross

5 Fire-fighting measures

Material may burn but not ignite readily.

Extinguishing media:
Suitable extinguishing equipment:
Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing equipment:
Water or foam (may cause frothing).
Special hazards arising from the product
Heated containers may rupture, explode or be thrown into the air. "Empty" containers may retain residue and can be dangerous. Product is not sensitive to mechanical impact or static discharge.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters
Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, protective clothing and face mask. Wear suitable protective equipment.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions:
Containers close to fire should be removed or cooled with water.
Hazardous combustion products:
Product may decompose upon heating to produce phosgene, halogenated compounds, carbon monoxide, and unidentified organic compounds.
Additional information
Read and understand the Work Safe Australia Code of Practice on Welding Processes and “Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work” before using this product. Section 274 of the Work Health and Safety Act (the WHS Act.)

6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid breathing vapours. Aerosol products represent a limited hazard and will not spill or leak unless ruptured. In case of rupture contents are generally evacuated from the can rapidly. Area should be ventilated immediately and continuous ventilation provided until all fumes and vapours have been removed. Aerosol cans should never be incinerated or burned. See Section 13 for disposal considerations.
Environmental precautions

(Contd. on page 4)

Product is an aerosol, therefore spills and leaks are unlikely. In case of rupture, released content should be contained as any other solvent spill. Spills from aerosol cans are unlikely and are generally of small volume. Large spills are therefore not normally considered a problem. In case of actual rupture, avoid breathing vapours and ventilate area well. Remove all sources of ignition and use non-sparking equipment. Soak up material with inert absorbent. Flush area with water. All rinsate should be placed in safety containers and labelled for proper disposal.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up.

Collect for salvage or disposal. Collect any released materials with absorbent, non-combustible material into suitable containers. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. Should not be released into the environment.

7 Handling and storage

Handling:

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid inhalation of vapours/spray and contact with skin and eyes. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Keep away from incompatible material. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Heat, sparks, open flame, red hot metal, electrical arcs, high pressure in aluminium systems.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Exposure controls

Source	CAS #	Material	TWA mg/m³	TWA (ppm)	STEL mg/m³	STEL (ppm)
Australia Exposure Standards	124-38-9	Carbon Dioxide	9000	5000	54000	34000
Australia Exposure Standards	75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	174	50		

Engineering Controls

Provide adequate ventilation and minimize the risk of inhalation of vapours and mists. Local exhaust is recommended. Shower, hand and eye washing facilities near the workplace are recommended.

Personal protective equipment:

Respiratory Measures

None during normal use

Ventilation

Local exhaust -sufficient to maintain tlv.

Breathing equipment:

Use appropriate engineering control such as process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation to control Airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

When ventilation is not sufficient to remove airborne levels from the breathing zone, a NIOSH safety approved respirator or Self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. Consult with local procedures for selection, training, inspection and maintenance of the personal protective equipment.

Protection of hands:

Polyfluorinated polyethylene suggested

Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

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Eye protection:

Face shield and goggles should be worn

Body protection:
Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact.

Limitation and supervision of exposure into the environment: No special requirements.

Risk management measures: DO NOT SMOKE IN WORK AREA! Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. For maximum safety: be certified for, and wear a respirator at all times when welding or brazing.

9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties
General Information
Appearance: Clear colourless liquid
Physical State: Liquid
Colour: Colourless
Odour: Characteristic odour/Chloroform like odour

Odour	Characteristic Odour	**Flammability**	Not Determined
Odour Threshold	Not Available	**Flash Point**	Not Available
pH	Not Available	**Auto Igniting**	Not Available
Melting point/range	183 C^o – 185 C^o	**Solubility water**	Soluble in water
Vapour Pressure	390mm Hg	**Flash Point**	Non Combustible
Vapour Density	1.9 (Air = 1)	**Density at 20°C (68°F)**	8.25
Boiling Point & boiling range	40^0 at 100kPa	**Evaporation Rate**	14.5 (Butyl acetate = 1)
Melting Point	Not Applicable		

10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Polymerization is not known to occur under normal temperature and pressures. Not reactive with water.
Chemical stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
Conditions to avoid: Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures, heat, sparks, open flames, red hot metal, electrical arcs or direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials: Acids, alkalis, oxidizing agents, reactive halogens, or reactive metals.
Hazardous decomposition products:
CO, CO_2, phosgene and or HCl.

11 Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity
CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
Acute toxicity:

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May be harmful if swallowed. Exposure to high concentrations of vapour or mist may result in CNS effects such as headaches, nausea and narcosis.
Local effects to skin & eyes:
Components of the product may be absorbed into the body through the skin. Causes skin and eye irritation.
Chronic effects:
Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause toxic effects to the central nervous system. Repeated or prolonged exposure to high concentrations may cause kidney and liver damage.
Carcinogenic categories:
Suspect cancer hazard - may cause cancer.

MIXTURE OF CHEMICALS

CHEMICAL	TOXICITY LEVELS	IRRITATION
Methylene Chloride	Carcinogenicity Category 2A – For Humans. May cause cancer	
Methylene Chloride	Carcinogenicity Category 3 – For Animals Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50, 100 mg/m^3/8 hrs Oral rat LD50: 1600 mg/kg	
Carbon Dioxide	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 100000 ppm/2hr [2]	Not Available
Carbon Dioxide	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 58750 ppm/30M [2]	

12 Ecological information

General notes:
Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system. Danger to drinking water if even small quantities leak into the ground.

Ingredient	Result	Species	Exposure
Methylene Chloride	LC50 8300 ppm LC50 10 ppm	Fish Daphnia Magna	96 hours 48 hours
Carbon Dioxide	53.413 mg/L 237.138 mg/L 12.472 mg/L	Fish Algae or aquatic plants Crustacea	96 hours 96 hours 384 hours

For carbon dioxide:
Environmental Fate: Carbon dioxide in earth's atmosphere is considered a trace gas. There are seasonal fluctuations of atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide primarily due to CO2 absorbed during seasonal plant growth. Due to human activities such as the combustion of fossil fuels and deforestation, the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide has increased by about 35% since preindustrial times. Carbon dissolved in the oceans is about 50 times greater than CO2 found in the atmosphere.
Persistence and degradability:
Low in Water/ Soil Low in Air
Bioaccumulative Potential:
Low (logKOW = 0.83)
Mobility in Soil:
High (KOC = 1.498)

For Methylene Chloride
Persistence and degradability:
Product is volatile and biodegradable
Mobility:
Because of its volatility this product is not regarded as creating longer term ecological risks.

PBT and vPvB assessment Not applicable
Other adverse effects
No data available.

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13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods
Recommendation:
An aerosol container that does not contain a significant amount of liquid would meet the definition of scrap metal (40 CFR 261.1(c)(6), and would be exempt from RCRA regulation under 40 CFR 261.6(a)(3)(iv) if it is to be recycled. If containers are to be disposed of (not recycled) it must be managed under all applicable RCRA and state/provincial regulations. Collected rinsate materials from spills may be hazardous wastes, and therefore subject to local, state/provincial and federal regulations. **Uncleaned packagings:**
Recommendation: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

14 Transport Information

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable
UN-Number – DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA	UN 1950
UN proper shipping name DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es) DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA Subsidiary hazard Class	2.2 (Non-flammable Gas) 6.1
Packing Exceptions DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA	306
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable.

15 Regulatory information

Product Name: 1620 Anti Spatter

Label for supply:
This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

Risk Phrases: R-20/22 Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
R-33 Danger of cumulative effects
S-20 When using do not eat or drink
Safety Phrases: S-13 Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs
S-23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray

Refer to the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances – AICS at https://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemicals-on-AICS#main

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Poison schedule: Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016L01638

Classifications: Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

16 Other information

References
Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
Modell Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work, Australia

American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIIH)

Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

WELDING (1): Due to the diversity of welding techniques, processes, materials used, nature of the surface being welded and the presence of contaminants, the fumes & gases associated with welding will vary in composition and quantity. When assessing a welding process, the toxic fumes generated may not only be associated with the parent metal, filler wire or electrode. The welding/cutting arc may generate nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide & other gases, whilst UV radiation emitted from some arcs generates ozone. Ozone may irritate mucous membranes and cause pulmonary oedema & haemorrhage. Shielding gases (e.g. carbon dioxide and inert gases i.e. argon and helium) in high concentrations, in confined spaces, may reduce oxygen in the atmosphere to dangerous levels, resulting in possible asphyxiation.

WELDING (2): In addition to complying with individual exposure standards for specific contaminants, where current manual welding processes are used, the fume concentration inside the welder's helmet should not exceed 5 mg/m³ (unless otherwise classified) when collected in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3853.1: Fume from welding and allied processes - Guide to methods for the sampling and analysis of particulate matter and AS 3853.2: Fume from welding and allied processes - Guide to methods for the sampling and analysis of gases. Airway irritation and metal fume fever are the most common acute effects from welding fumes. Reported to cause reduced sperm quality in welders.

WELDING (3): Other gases and fumes associated with welding processes include: Inert shielding gases (e.g. argon, carbon dioxide, helium) which may reduce the atmospheric oxygen content in poorly ventilated areas. UV-radiation and Infra-Red radiation may decompose chlorinated degreasing agents to form highly toxic and irritating phosgene gas. This may occur if a metal has been degreased but inadequately dried or when vapours from a nearby degreasing bath enter the welding zone.

WELDING (4): Welding fumes may contain a wide variety of chemical contaminants, including oxides and salts of metals and other compounds which may be generated from electrodes, filler wire, flux materials and from the welded material (e.g. painted surfaces). Welding stainless-steel and its alloys generates nickel and chromium (VI) compounds. Welding fumes are retained in the lungs. Sparingly soluble compounds may be released slowly from the lungs. Welding fume is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

(Contd. on page 9)

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

Disclaimer:
We urge each end user and recipient of this SDS to study it carefully. If necessary, consult an industrial hygienist or other expert to understand this information and safeguard the environment and protect workers from potential hazards associated with the handling or use of this product.
Harris Products Group cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for use, handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.

WARNING: PRODUCT COMPONENTS PRESENT HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARDS. READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET (S.DS.). ALSO, FOLLOW YOUR EMPLOYER'S SAFETY PRACTICES.
The information contained herein relates only to the specific product. If the product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. **BE SURE TO CONSULT THE LATEST VERSION OF THE SDS. SAFETY DATA SHEETS ARE AVAILABLE FROM HARRIS PRODUCTS GROUP** Harris Products Group, HGE PTY LTD, Brisbane | Melbourne | Perth | New Zealand, 14 Queensland Rd, Darra, QLD 4076, Phone: (07) 3375 3670 | Fax: (07) 3375 3620, Email: sales@hgea.com.au, www.harrisproductsgroup.com.au,
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