



AUSTRALIA

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

#### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** M892 MOLYTEC SILVAGAL COTE  
**Synonyms** M892 • MOLYTEC SILVAGAL COTE

#### 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

**Uses** AEROSOL DISPENSED • PAINT - AEROSOL DISPENSED • SPRAY PAINT

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

**Supplier name** MOLYTEC AUSTRALIA P/L  
**Address** 2/38-44 Enterprise Street, Cleveland, QLD, 4163, AUSTRALIA  
**Telephone** 1300 452 355  
**Email** [admin@molytec.com.au](mailto:admin@molytec.com.au)  
**Website** <http://www.molytec.com.au>

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

**Emergency** 1300 452 355

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

##### Physical Hazards

Aerosols - Flammable: Category 1  
Aerosols - Pressurised: Category 1

##### Health Hazards

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2  
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 2A  
Acute Toxicity: Inhalation: Category 4  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory Irritation)  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic Effects)  
Carcinogenicity: Category 2  
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1A  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2

##### Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

#### 2.2 GHS Label elements

**Signal word** DANGER

**Pictograms**



**PRODUCT NAME M892 MOLYTEC SILVAGAL COTE****Hazard statements**

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Prevention statements**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

**Response statements**

P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Storage statements**

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

**Disposal statements**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
------	--

**2.3 Other hazards**

No information provided.

---

**3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

---

**3.1 Substances / Mixtures**

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	202-849-4	25 to 40%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	203-625-9	20 to 35%
PROPANE	74-98-6	200-827-9	20 to 30%
ALUMINIUM	7429-90-5	231-072-3	5 to 15%
DICHLOROMETHANE (METHYLENE CHLORIDE)	75-09-2	200-838-9	9 to 14%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	Remainder

---

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

---

**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye</b>	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
<b>Skin</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**PRODUCT NAME M892 MOLYTEC SILVAGAL COTE**

**Ingestion** For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

**First aid facilities** Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Dichloromethane is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B). Individuals with impaired cardiovascular function, or who are heavy drinkers or smokers should avoid exposure as dichloromethane reduces the blood's oxygen carrying capacity.

**4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

---

**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

---

**5.1 Extinguishing media**

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Extremely flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrogen chloride, chlorine, aluminium compounds, phosgene, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, etc when handling. Aerosol cans may explode at temperatures above 50°C.

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

**5.4 Hazchem code**

2YE  
2 Fine Water Spray.  
Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.  
E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

---

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

---

**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS.

**6.2 Environmental precautions**

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

**6.3 Methods of cleaning up**

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

**6.4 Reference to other sections**

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

---

**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

---

**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a cool (< 50°C), dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure aerosol containers/ cans are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for damaged/ leaking containers. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection systems.

**7.3 Specific end uses**

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Aluminium & compounds	SWA [Proposed]	--	1	--	--
Aluminium (metal dust)	SWA [AUS]	--	10	--	--
Ethyl benzene	SWA [AUS]	100	434	125	543
Ethyl benzene	SWA [Proposed]	20	87	--	--
Methylene chloride	SWA [AUS]	50	174	--	--
Propane	SWA [AUS]	Asphyxiant			
Toluene	SWA [AUS]	50	191	150	574
Toluene	SWA [Proposed]	20	75	--	--

#### Biological limits

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
DICHLOROMETHANE (METHYLENE CHLORIDE)	ACGIH BEI	Dichloromethane in urine	End of shift	0.3 mg/L
ETHYLBENZENE	ACGIH BEI	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine	End of shift	0.15 g/g creatinine
TOLUENE	ACGIH BEI	o-Cresol in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift	0.3 mg/g creatinine
	ACGIH BEI	Toluene in urine	End of shift	0.03 mg/L
	ACGIH BEI	Toluene in blood	Prior to last shift of workweek	0.02 mg/L

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

#### PPE

- Eye / Face** Wear splash-proof goggles.
- Hands** Wear butyl or nitrile or PVA or viton® gloves.
- Body** When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.
- Respiratory** Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	SILVER LIQUID (AEROSOL DISPENSED)
<b>Odour</b>	SOLVENT ODOUR
<b>Flammability</b>	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE
<b>Flash point</b>	< 23°C
<b>Boiling point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Melting point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>pH</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Vapour density</b>	> 1 (Air = 1)
<b>Relative density</b>	0.98
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	NOT AVAILABLE

**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Vapour pressure</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Viscosity</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Explosive properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Odour threshold</b>	NOT AVAILABLE

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**10.1 Reactivity**

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

**10.2 Chemical stability**

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), metals, heat and ignition sources.

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrogen chloride, chlorine, aluminium compounds, phosgene, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity** Harmful if inhaled. Acute exposure may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.

**Information available for the ingredients:**

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
ETHYLBENZENE	3500 mg/kg (rat)	17800 mg/kg (rabbit)	17.8 mg/l/4 hours (rat)
TOLUENE	5580 mg/kg (rat)	5000 mg/kg (rabbit)	25.7 - 30 mg/L/4hrs (rat)
PROPANE	Study not feasible	Study not feasible	> 800000 ppm/15M (rat)
DICHLOROMETHANE (METHYLENE CHLORIDE)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (OECD Test Guideline 401)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (OECD Test Guideline 402)	88 mg/L/30min; vapour (rat) (IUCLID)

**Skin** Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis.

**Eye** Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.

**Sensitisation** Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

**Mutagenicity** Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.

**Carcinogenicity** Suspected of causing cancer. Dichloromethane is classified as probably carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2A). Available data derived from animal studies suggests a plausible mechanism for the development of tumours within the liver and lungs. Ethylbenzene is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

**Reproductive** Over exposure to toluene may damage fertility or the unborn child.

**STOT - single exposure** Over exposure to dichloromethane may result in central nervous system (CNS) effects, dizziness, drowsiness, breathing difficulties, anaesthesia, cardiac arrhythmias, pulmonary oedema, unconsciousness and possible respiratory failure. Dichloromethane is metabolised to carbon monoxide which reacts with

**PRODUCT NAME M892 MOLYTEC SILVAGAL COTE**

haemoglobin in the blood to prevent oxygen uptake and release.

**STOT - repeated exposure**

Repeated exposure to dichloromethane may result in nerve (including brain), liver and lung damage. Individuals with impaired cardiovascular function, or who are heavy drinkers or smokers should avoid exposure as dichloromethane reduces the blood's oxygen carrying capacity. Repeated exposure to toluene may result in central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney damage.

**Aspiration**

Aspiration or inhalation may cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****12.1 Toxicity**

No information provided.

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

Dichloromethane is readily biodegradable as shown in a closed bottle test. Dichloromethane is a very volatile substance and the calculated half-life in air of dichloromethane is 107 days, in water 10.9 days and in soil 14.2 days. Therefore dichloromethane is not Persistent (REACH).

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

The highest observed BCF in fish was 40 L/kg, thus dichloromethane is not bioaccumulative (REACH).

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

If released to soil, dichloromethane is expected to have very high mobility based upon a measured Koc range of 8-48 (HSDB).

**12.5 Other adverse effects**

Avoid contamination of drains and waterways.

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****13.1 Waste treatment methods****Waste disposal**

For small amounts, absorb contents with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Do not puncture or incinerate aerosol cans. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

**Legislation**

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	1950	1950	1950
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class</b>	2.1	2.1	2.1
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

Not a Marine Pollutant.

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

<b>Hazchem code</b>	2YE
<b>GTEPG</b>	2D1
<b>EmS</b>	F-D, S-U

---

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

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

<b>Poison schedule</b>	A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
<b>Classifications</b>	Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).
<b>Inventory listings</b>	<b>AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)</b> All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

---

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

---

<b>Additional information</b>	<p><b>WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS:</b> Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.</p> <p><b>SYNERGISM - ANTAGONISM:</b> Ingredients in this product may act together to aggravate or reduce adverse effects. Accordingly the time weighted average concentration (TWA) provided for single ingredients should be considered as a guide only and all due care exercised when handling.</p> <p><b>RESPIRATORS:</b> In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.</p> <p><b>PHOSGENE:</b> When chlorinated hydrocarbons are exposed to excessive heat, toxic phosgene vapours may be evolved. The main hazard associated with phosgene is the lack of warning symptoms. At low concentrations, the sense of smell may become dulled. Therefore, there may be no immediate warning that dangerous concentrations are being inhaled. May cause pulmonary oedema, which is potentially fatal.</p> <p><b>PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:</b> The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, 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.</p> <p><b>HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:</b> It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.</p>
-------------------------------	---

**PRODUCT NAME M892 MOLYTEC SILVAGAL COTE****Abbreviations**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

**Report status**

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

**Prepared by**

Risk Management Technologies  
5 Ventnor Ave, West Perth  
Western Australia 6005  
Phone: +61 8 9322 1711  
Fax: +61 8 9322 1794  
Email: [info@rmt.com.au](mailto:info@rmt.com.au)  
Web: [www.rmtglobal.com](http://www.rmtglobal.com)

**[ End of SDS ]**