



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product ID:</b>	BA1215		
<b>Product Name:</b>	Balchan Silver Gal 400gm		
<b>Revision Date:</b>	May 19, 2024	<b>Date Printed:</b>	May 19, 2024
<b>Version:</b>	1.0	<b>Supersedes Date:</b>	N.A.
<b>Manufacturer's Name:</b>	MMP Industrial Pty Ltd		MMP Industrial New Zealand
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<b>Product/Recommended Uses:</b>	Coating for corrosion prevention		

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 1  
 Aerosols Category 1  
 Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 1  
 Skin Irritation - Category 2

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Poisons Schedule

Not applicable

### Hazardous Statements - Health

Causes skin irritation

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

Extremely flammable aerosol  
 Pressurised container: May burst if heated

### Hazardous Statements - Environmental

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary Statements - General**

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Wash hands, face and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary Statements - Response**

Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Collect spillage.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

**Precautionary Statements - Storage**

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal**

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	10% - 40%
0000115-10-6	METHYL ETHER	10% - 30%
0007440-66-6	ZINC	10% - 30%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	7% - 9%
0007429-90-5	ALUMINUM	1% - 10%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

If exposed/If you feel unwell/if concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/. Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air, keep comfortable for breathing and keep warm. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a facemask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

### Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

### Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, give further water. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both acute and Delayed

Swelling, redness, blistering or irritation.

### Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Small Fire: Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Large Fire: Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Containers may explode in fire. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release toxic gas through pressure relief devices. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

### Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Do not allow contaminated extinguishing water to enter the soil, ground-water or surface waters.

### Special Protective Actions

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedure

Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay uphill and/or upstream. Do not walk through released material.

### Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### Personal Precautions

DO NOT breathe gas, vapor or mist.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

DO NOT get on skin, eyes or clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Neutralization may be required before discharging sewage into treatment plants.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Rinse away with water. For large spills: absorb with vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Dispose of contaminated materials according to federal, state and local regulations.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors, mists or aerosols.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

All containers must be properly labelled.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Report ventilation failures immediately.

### Storage Room Requirements

Eliminate all sources of ignition. Protect containers against banging or other physical damage when storing, transferring, or using them. Keep away from incompatible materials (e.g. oxidizers). Keep containers securely sealed when not in use, check regularly for leaks. Store at temperatures above their respective freezing/melting point, do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields.

### Skin Protection

Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity.

### Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. If risk of inhalation exists wear organic vapor/particulate respirator.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	WES TWA (mg/m3)
ACETONE		500		250	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	1185
ALUMINUM	1 (R)				A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity	A4	[10]; [2]; [5];
METHYL ETHER								760
XYLENE		150		100	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	350

Chemical Name	WES STEL (ppm)	WES STEL (mg/m3)	WES TWA (ppm)	WES HEALTH	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)
ACETONE	1000	2375	500		1000	2400		
ALUMINUM						[15]; [5];		
METHYL ETHER	500	950	400					
XYLENE	150	655	80		100	435		

Chemical Name	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Carcinogen
ACETONE		
ALUMINUM		
METHYL ETHER		
XYLENE		

(C) - Ceiling limit, (R) - Respirable fraction, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, URT - Upper respiratory tract

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	10.01 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.20
% VOC	83.33%
Density VOC	8.35 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	0.00%
Appearance	Silver liquid
Odor Description	Characteristic of paint thinners
Odor Threshold	Data not available
pH	Data not available
Water Solubility	Insoluble in water
VOC Part A & B Combined	Data not available
Flash Point	0 °C
Flash Point Symbol	<
Viscosity	Data not available
Lower Explosion Level	Data not available
Upper Explosion Level	Data not available
Vapor Pressure	Data not available
Vapor Density	Data not available
Freezing Point	Data not available
Melting Point	Data not available
Low Boiling Point	Data not available
High Boiling Point	Data not available
Auto Ignition Temp	Data not available
Decomposition Pt	Data not available
Evaporation Rate	Data not available
Coefficient Water/Oil	Data not available

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

The product is stable under normal storage conditions.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, elevated temperatures, sources of ignition and contact with incompatible materials.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Likely Route of Exposure

Inhalation, skin contact, eye contact and ingestion.

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

### Carcinogenicity

No data available.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

### Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No data available.

### Aspiration Hazard

No data available.

### Acute Toxicity

No data available.

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

### Chronic Exposure

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

### Likely Routes of Exposure

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)

LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)

LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)  
 LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)  
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)

LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Readily biodegradable.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

### Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

### Mobility in Soil

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### ADG Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail".

UN number: 1950

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

Hazchem Code: 2YE

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

### IMDG Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea

This material is classified as a severe Marine Pollutant (PP) according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

UN number: 1950

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

Hazchem Code: 2YE

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

### IATA Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN number: 1950

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

Hazchem Code: 2YE

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

### HSNO Group Standard: Aerosols Flammable Group Standard 2006: HSR002515

2.1.2A Aerosols

6.3A Skin irritation

9.1A Chronic aquatic toxicity

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0007440-66-6	ZINC	80% - 240.00%	DSL,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	10% - 40%	DSL,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0000115-10-6	METHYL ETHER	10% - 30%	DSL,VOC,TSCA
0007429-90-5	ALUMINUM	8% - 80%	DSL,TSCA
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	7% - 9%	DSL,TSCA

- All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PREPARATION AND REVISION OF THE SDS

### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADG- Australian Dangerous Goods Code; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; DSL- Domestic Substances List; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; VOC- Volatile Organic Compounds; WES- Workplace Exposure Standards

### Version 1.0:

Revision Date: May 19, 2024

First Edition.

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