



SAFETY DATA SHEET

**HYL100 / AEROGRADE PL32 - LIGHT,
MEDIUM & HEAVY GRADES**

Infosafe No.: LQ5A3
ISSUED Date : 20/12/2022
ISSUED by: NASON ENGINE PARTS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

HYL100 / AEROGRADE PL32 - LIGHT, MEDIUM & HEAVY GRADES

Company Name

NASON ENGINE PARTS

Address

Unit 2/5 Monterey Road Dandenong South
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Emergency Phone Number

+61 1 800 686 951 (Australia) 24 hours
Access code: 333544

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Non-Setting and Non-Hardening Gasketing Compound.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Oral

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A

Carcinogenicity: Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 2

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H373 May cause damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Health hazard



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

- P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
- P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
- P330 Rinse mouth.
- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- 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.
- P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

- P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

- P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
dichloromethane	75-09-2	25-65 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water spray, water fog, dry chemical, alcohol resistant foam or carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including phosgene, hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product will burn if exposed to fire. Solvent vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

Hazchem Code

2X

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Do not allow contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe mist/vapour. It is essential to wear self-contained breathing apparatus (S.C.B.A) and full personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid exposure to spillage by collecting the material using explosion proof vacuum and transfer into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Toxic and combustible liquid. Avoid exposure. Exposure without protection must be prevented. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Use in designated areas with local exhaust ventilation. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Avoid breathing in spray or mists or vapours. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain toxic residues.. Do not empty into drains. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

This material is Toxic and must be stored, handled and maintained according to the appropriate regulations. Limit quantity in storage. Restrict access to storage area. Post appropriate warning signs. Consider leak detection and alarm systems, as required. Structural materials and lighting and ventilation systems in storage area should be corrosion resistant. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidizing agents, strong mineral acids, bases metal and/or water.

Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static

electricity discharges.

Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations. For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS/NZS 4452 The storage and handling of toxic substances.

Storage Temperatures

Store in closed original container at temperatures between 5°C and 25°C.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Dichloromethane

TWA: 50 ppm

TWA: 174 mg/m³

Note: Carc. 2, Sk

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

'Sk' Notice: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

Source: Safe Work Australia

Biological Monitoring

Name: Dichloromethane

Determinant: Dichloromethane in urine

Value: 0.3 mg/L

Sampling time: End of shift

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

This substance is toxic and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits or as low as possible. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof exhaust ventilation system is required. Alternatively, a process enclosure system such as a fume cupboard should be employed.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as polyvinyl alcohol. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Gel	Appearance	Blue thixotropic gel.
Colour	Blue	Odour	Sweet
Melting Point	Not available	Boiling Point	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Slightly miscible
Specific Gravity	1.32 (20°C)	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	47 kPa (20°C)	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	2.93 (20°C)
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Volatile Component	VOC (Weight): 25 - 65 % (Hylomar Test Method 1.1A Determination of Volatile Matter)
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Log Pow: 1.25 - 1.30 (measured)	Flash Point	Not available
Flammability	Not flammable	Auto-Ignition Temperature	600°C
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available
Oxidising Properties	Not available	Particle Characteristics	Not available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents. Alkali metals.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes including: phosgene, hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

Toxicity data for material given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

LD50 (rat): 1410-2524 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

LD50 (rat): >2000mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

LC50 (rat): 15,000ppm

Ingestion

Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of this product may cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Inhalation

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system. May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting.

Skin

Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Eye

Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Positive in vitro, but negative in vivo assays.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer. Classified as a suspected human carcinogen.

Dichloromethane is listed as a Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May also cause damage to the following organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: Liver. Kidneys. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. Symptoms may be delayed. Severe overexposure may cause cardiac sensitisation and result in irregular rhythm.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

The available ecological data is given below.

Persistence and degradability

The product is not readily biodegradable. BOD: 5 - 25% / 28 days.

The product is intrinsically biodegradable. Degradation = 100% / 28 days.

Mobility

The product is slightly soluble in water.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Potential to bioaccumulate is low.

BCF (Cyprinus carpio): 6.4 - 40, 42 days at 0.025 ppm.

Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow); 1.25 - 1.30 (measured)

Log Pow: 1.25 - 1.30 (measured)

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

EC50 (Daphnia magna): 135 - 2270 mg/l/48h

Acute Toxicity - Algae

EC50: > 662 mg/l/48h

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Other Information

LC50 (Poecilia reticulata, guppy): 295 mg/l/14 days

NOEC (Pimephales promelas): 357 mg/l/8 days

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations. To minimise personal exposure, refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG)

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 6.1 Toxic Substance

. Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Class 3: Flammable Liquids, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane
- Class 5, Oxidizing Substances and Organic Peroxides. If the Class 6 substance is a fire risk substance
- Class 8: Corrosive substances, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids
And are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

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

Class/Division: 6.1

UN No: 2810

Proper Shipping Name: TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Contains Dichloromethane)

Packing Group: III

EMS : F-A, S-A

Special Provisions: 223, 274

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

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

Class/Division: 6.1

UN No: 2810

Proper Shipping Name: Toxic liquid, organic, n.o.s. (Contains Dichloromethane)

Packing Group: III

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 655

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 663

Hazard Labels: Toxic

Special Provisions: A3, A4, A137

ADG U.N. Number

2810

ADG Proper Shipping Name

TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains Dichloromethane)

ADG Transport Hazard Class

6.1

ADG Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

2X

IERG Number

36

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule

S5

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention

Not listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not available

Basel Convention

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS Reviewed: December 2022

Supersedes: March 2021

Version Number

3.0

Literature 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.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.
National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.
Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.
International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.
Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.
Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).
Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

END OF SDS

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